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RELIGIOUS BODIES

1936

VOLUME II

PART 2

DENOMINATIONS K TO Z

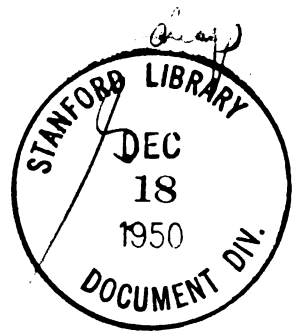
Pages 799 to 1695

STATISTICS, HISTORY, DOCTRINE
ORGANIZATION, AND WORK



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

JESSE H. JONES, Secretary

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

VERGIL D. REED, Acting Director

RELIGIOUS BODIES : 1936

VOLUME II

PART 2

DENOMINATIONS

K to Z

**STATISTICS, HISTORY, DOCTRINE
ORGANIZATION, AND WORK**



Prepared under the supervision of

Dr. T. F. MURPHY

Chief Statistician for Religious Statistics

**UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1941**

RELIGIOUS BODIES : 1936

This report is published in two volumes, as follows:

VOLUME I.—SUMMARY AND DETAILED TABLES.

VOLUME II.—SEPARATE DENOMINATIONS:

STATISTICS, HISTORY, DOCTRINE, ORGANIZATION, AND WORK.

Part 1.—Denominations A to J.

Part 2.—Denominations K to Z.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS,
Washington, D. C., February 20, 1941.

SIR:

I transmit herewith part 2 of volume II of the 1936 Census of Religious Bodies. Volume II is published in two parts and presents detailed statistics and descriptive statements of the history, doctrine, organization, and work of each of the denominations. These statistics and statements, comprising 256 denominations, were published first in 78 separate bulletins. The data were obtained by mail and personal canvass in connection with the 1936 Census of Religious Bodies.

* * * * *

The collection and compilation of these statistics were under the supervision of Dr. T. F. Murphy, Chief Statistician for General Information, Records, and Religious Statistics.

VERGIL D. REED,
Acting Director of the Census.

HON. JESSE H. JONES,
Secretary of Commerce.

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INTRODUCTION

The Census of Religious Bodies, as its name indicates, is a census of religious organizations rather than an inquiry into the religious affiliations of the individuals comprising the population of the United States. This census is taken once in 10 years in accordance with the provisions of the Permanent Census Act approved March 6, 1902, as amended by the act of June 7, 1906, and as further amended by the Fourteenth Census Act, approved March 3, 1919.

The census of 1936 was conducted under the supervision of Dr. T. F. Murphy, Chief Statistician for Religious Statistics.

Reports were obtained by the Bureau of the Census from each of the congregations, churches, or other local organization of each religious body. The census data were thus obtained directly from the local churches and are not in any sense a compilation of the statistics collected by the different denominations and published in their yearbooks. Lists of the local organizations for 1936 were secured, so far as possible, from the denominational headquarters, and much additional assistance was rendered by the officials of the various denominational organizations.

The results of this census are given in two volumes. The statistics were first published by denominations, a bulletin being issued for each denomination or family of denominations as soon as the tabulations were completed. In these bulletins the statistics for each religious body were shown for the entire United States, and by States, distinguishing urban and rural areas; and for certain denominations they were given by ecclesiastical divisions. Volume II (pts. 1 and 2), the present report, is a consolidation of these denominational bulletins. In volume I the statistics covering all of the denominations are presented for the United States as a whole, by States, for the principal cities, and to some extent by counties; comparisons are made with previous censuses where possible; and, in addition, there is a separate presentation for Negro churches.

The statistics for 1936 were collected mainly by correspondence, but partly by the employment of special agents. The enumeration of the Jewish congregations, resulting in the most complete statistics ever obtained as to the number and distribution of persons of the Jewish faith in the United States, was made through a special agent, Dr. H. S. Linfield, who was selected and generously assisted in his work by the Statistical Bureau of the Synagogue Council of America.

The Census of Religious Bodies is confined to the continental United States only and does not include any outlying possessions; and the statistics collected in the present census cover either the calendar year 1936 or the church record year which corresponds most nearly to that calendar year.

Prior to 1906 the census of religious bodies, with, however, fewer inquiries, was taken in connection with the decennial enumeration of population; statistics obtained in conjunction with the population census of 1880 were never published; and data for the years 1850, 1860, and 1870, similarly obtained, are not comparable with the later statistics.

The denominations presented in this report number 256, of which 183 are grouped in 24 families and 73 are listed as separate denominations. For a list of the denominations included in part 2, in the order of their presentation, see page V. Changes in names since 1926 and other changes, such as the formation of new denominations or the consolidation of old ones, are given for all denominations in the introduction to volume I. In volume II (pts. 1 and 2) such changes are explained in the historical statement of the individual denomination and in the table of comparative data; and in the case of the family groups there is shown, in addition, a statistical summary of the denominations constituting the respective groups for the years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. In this statistical summary which accompanies the historical statement of the family group it should be noted that the group total has been used for convenience only and not as significant of corporate or organic unity.

Since churches in cities and those in rural sections present different problems of organization and methods of work, separate statistics are given for urban and rural churches.

The order of presentation of material under each denomination is as follows:

1. A general summary for the United States of all the statistical items derived from the schedules, showing the distribution of the figures between urban and rural territory.

2. A comparative summary giving the available statistics for the censuses of 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

3. Tables giving, by States, the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, value of churches and parsonages and amount of debt on church edifices, church expenditures, and Sunday schools.

4. Somewhat less detailed data for ecclesiastical divisions, such as presbyteries, dioceses, synods, etc., where these exist.

5. A statement of the history, doctrine, and organization of each denomination. This statement in many cases was substantially the same as that furnished in 1926, but it has been submitted to the official of the organization whose name is given and has been revised to date and approved by him in its present form. In the case of new bodies the historical statement was supplied by a competent person of the denomination.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS

Following is an explanation of the terms used in the statistical tables, which, as stated above, are presented under each denomination.

Churches.—The term "church" is applied to any organization of persons for religious worship, whether under the name of church, meeting, mission, station, etc., which has a separate membership, that is, no members of which are included in the membership of any other similar organization. Thus each congregation of a Methodist circuit is counted as a church, and likewise each preparative meeting of a Friends monthly meeting, and each mission of a Roman Catholic or other church, whose membership is not included with the membership of the central church.

Number of churches.—In the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 the total number of churches, or organizations, shown for some denominations was slightly in excess of the number of churches reporting membership. Since membership figures have been obtained for all of the churches included in the reports for the years 1936 and 1926 and for other reasons, it has

seemed advisable to use, for purposes of comparison with 1936 and 1926, the number of churches reporting membership in 1916 and 1906. These figures are used, therefore, in the tables presenting comparative figures for these earlier years.

Membership.—The members of a local church organization, and thus of the denomination to which the church belongs, are those persons who are recognized as constituent parts of the organization. The exact definition of membership depends upon the constitution and practice of the church, or denomination, under consideration. Each church was instructed to report the number of its members according to the definition of membership as used in that particular church or organization. In some religious bodies the term "member" is applied only to communicants, while in others it includes all baptized persons, and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

Separate figures are shown for members "under 13 years of age" and those "13 years of age and over," so far as reported by the individual churches. The membership "13 years of age and over" usually affords a better basis for comparison between denominations reporting membership on a different basis.

Urban and rural churches.—Urban churches are those located in urban areas; these areas, as defined by the Census Bureau in censuses prior to 1930, included all cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more. For use in connection with the 1930 census the definition has been slightly modified and extended so as to include townships and other political subdivisions (not incorporated as municipalities nor containing any area so incorporated) which had a total population of 10,000 or more, and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile. Rural churches would be those located outside of the above areas. Thus to a very limited extent the urban and rural areas, as reported for 1936, differ somewhat from these areas as reported in the preceding censuses.

Church edifices.—A church edifice is a building used mainly or wholly for religious services.

Value of church property.—The term "value of church property" was used in the reports of the Census of Religious Bodies for 1916 and 1906 and the term "value of church edifices" has been substituted in 1936 and 1926. The figures are strictly comparable, however, as exactly the same class of property is covered by both terms.

The "value of church edifices" comprises the estimated value of the church buildings owned and used for worship by the organizations reporting, together with the value of the land on which these buildings stand and the furniture, organs, bells, and other equipment owned by the churches and actually used in connection with religious services. Where parts of a church building are used for social or educational work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment is included, as it has been found practically impossible to make a proper separation in such cases. The number and value of the parsonages, or pastors' residences, are shown where the ownership of such buildings was reported by the churches.

Debt.—The summary tables show the amount of debt reported and the number of churches reporting a specific debt, also the number of churches reporting that they had "no debt." The total of these is, in most cases, nearly equal to the number reporting the value of church edifices.

Expenditures.—The total expenditures by the churches during their last fiscal year are separated in the reports received from most of the churches into the items called for, as they appeared on the schedule, which were as follows: (1) Pastor's salary; (2) all other salaries, (3) repairs and improvements, (4) payment on church

debt, excluding interest; (5) all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.; (6) all other current expenses, including interest; (7) home missions; (8) foreign missions; (9) amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them; (10) all other purposes.

Averages.—The average number of members per church is obtained by dividing the total membership by the total number of churches shown. The average value of church edifice and the average expenditure per church are obtained by dividing the total value of churches and the total expenditures, respectively, by the number of churches reporting in each case.

Sunday schools.—The Sunday schools for which statistics are presented in this report are those maintained by the churches of the denomination reporting, including, in some cases, mission schools or other Sunday schools conducted by the church elsewhere than in the main church edifice. The statistics shown relate to Sunday schools only and do not include the weekday schools that are maintained by a number of denominations.

SCHEDULE FOR LOCAL CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS

Following is a reproduction of the schedule which was to be filled out for each individual church organization.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
WASHINGTON

United States Census of Religious Bodies: 1936

FILL OUT A SEPARATE SCHEDULE FOR EACH CHURCH

SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE BACK OF THIS SHEET

YOUR CENSUS REPORTS ARE CONFIDENTIAL.—Acts of Congress make it unlawful to disclose any facts, including names or identity, from your census reports. These laws are strictly enforced. Only sworn census employees can see your statements. Data collected are used solely for preparing statistical information. Your Census Reports Cannot be Used for Purposes of Taxation, Regulation, or Investigation.

(a) Religious body or society _____

(b) Division (association, conference, diocese, presbytery, synod, etc.) _____

(c) Local name of church (or society) _____ Street address _____

(d) City, town, village, or township, etc. _____ (e) County _____ (f) State _____

MEMBERSHIP (See instructions, para. 1 to 7)		CHURCH SCHOOLS (See instructions, para. 26 to 35)	
Report number of members according to definition of member in your church		Report here only schools conducted by this church	
Number of members, by sex:		Sunday schools:	
1. Male	1	25. Number of officers	1
2. Female	2	26. Number of teachers	2
3. Total number of members	3	27. Number of pupils	3
Number of members, by age:		Summer vacation Bible schools:	
4. Under 13 years of age	4	28. Number of officers	4
5. 13 years of age and over	5	29. Number of teachers	5
6. Total number of members	6	30. Number of pupils	6
NOTE.—The total given under question 6 should be the same as the total of males and females given under question 1.		Weekday religious schools:	
7. Average attendance per Sunday	6	31. Number of officers	7
CHURCH BUILDINGS (See instructions, para. 8 to 13)		32. Number of teachers	8
8. Number of church edifices	1	33. Number of pupils	9
9. Value of church edifices constructed prior to 1936	2	Parochial schools (general educational work):	
10. Value of church edifices constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936	3	34. Number of administrative officers	10
11. Debt on church property reported under inquiries 9 and 10	4	35. Number of teachers:	
12. Does church own pastor's residence	5	(a) Elementary (grades 1 to 8)	11
13. Value of pastor's residence (if owned by church)	6	(b) Secondary	12
EXPENDITURES DURING YEAR (See instructions, para. 14 to 20)		36. Number of pupils:	
14. For pastor's salary	1	(a) Elementary (grades 1 to 8)	13
15. For all other salaries	2	(b) Secondary	14
16. For repairs and improvements	3	37. Number of buildings	15
17. For payments on church debt, excluding interest	4	38. Value of buildings	16
18. For all local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	5	PASTOR OR LEADER (See instructions, para. 39 to 42)	
19. For all other current expenses, including interest	6	39. Name of pastor	D
20. For home missions	1	40. Number of ordained ministers, if any, employed as assistant pastors	6
21. For foreign missions	2	41. Number of other churches now served by the pastor or his assistants	7
22. Amount sent to general headquarters for distribution by them	3	42. Names and locations of the churches:	
23. For all other purposes	4	(A separate report should be furnished for each church)	
24. Total expenditures during year	5	43. Number of unordained full-time religious workers	8

REMARKS: _____

Period covered by this report:

From _____, 193...
to _____, 193...

• Column for Census Office Use Only.

(Signature of person
furnishing information)

(Official title)

P. O. address

12-1287

XIII

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETION OF SCHEDULE

Fill out a separate schedule for each church. Additional schedules will be sent to you upon request. Please answer each question to the best of your ability, sign your name, stating your official title (or your connection with the church or organization) and your post-office address in the spaces provided at the bottom of the form. The schedule should be returned promptly in the accompanying official envelope which requires no postage.

Date of census.—This census relates to the year 1936. If your church records are for the calendar year, the financial information and membership should be reported as of December 31, 1936. If your church year is not the same as the calendar year, indicate that fact, in which case the information should be reported for your church year, beginning not later than March 1, 1936. For example, where the church year begins March 1, the financial information should be reported for the church year beginning on that date, and membership should be reported as of the last day of your church year, February 28, 1937. Indicate the period for which the report is furnished in the space provided in the lower left-hand corner on the face of the schedule.

Definition of church.—The term "church" as used by the Census Bureau represents any organization for religious worship which has a separate membership, whether it is called a church, congregation, meeting, society, mission, station, or chapel, etc. This report should also include all organizations of an ethical character which people regularly attend instead of a church.

MEMBERSHIP

The figures for number of members should include all persons who are members of your church according to the definition of member in your church or organization. In some religious bodies, the term "member" is limited to communicants; in the Eastern Orthodox Churches, the Roman Catholic Church, the Lutheran Church, the Protestant Episcopal Church, and some others, it includes all baptized persons; and in still other bodies it covers all enrolled persons.

1, 2, 3.—Give in this section the total number of members in this church or organization only. Enter under Question 1 the number of males, under Question 2 the number of females, and under Question 3 the sum of these two, which will represent the total number of members in your church or organization.

4.—Under Question 4 enter the number of members of this church who are under 13 years of age. Do not report Sunday-school scholars here, unless they are also members of the church.

5.—Under Question 5 report the number of members 13 years of age and over.

6.—Under Question 6 give the total number of members (the sum of the figures reported in answer to Questions 4 and 5). Please make a careful estimate of the number of members in each age group if actual figures are not available.

7.—Under Question 7 report the average attendance at church per Sunday. This can be arrived at by making a count, as nearly as possible, of the number of persons present each Sunday for several Sundays.

CHURCH BUILDINGS

8.—A church "edifice" is a building used mainly for religious services. If services are held in a hall, school house, or private house, indicate that fact in reply to Question 8. Such a building is not a church edifice, and its value should not be reported under Question 9.

9.—Report under Question 9 the value of the church edifice, together with the land on which it stands and all furniture, organs, bells, and furnishings owned by the church and actually used in connection with church services. Do not include here either the value of buildings hired for church use or of buildings owned by the church but not used for religious services. Where parts of the church building are used for social or organization work in connection with the church, the whole value of the building and its equipment should be included, as it is practically impossible to make any separation in such a case. The value of buildings used for school purposes should be reported under Question 33.

10.—The total amount of money expended for the construction of new church buildings should be reported under Question 10. Do not include any of this amount in the value of church edifices as reported under Question 9. The value given for the church edifices should be the current market value as nearly as this can be ascertained.

11.—Give the total debt upon the church edifices reported under Question 9 and those reported under construction under Question 10.

12.—The value of the pastor's residence, if owned by the church, should be reported under Question 12. If actual figures are not available a carefully prepared estimate will be accepted.

EXPENDITURES

In this section, report the amounts expended by this church only during the last calendar or church year. Please indicate the period covered by this report in the space provided for the purpose in the lower left-hand corner of the schedule.

14.—In answer to Question 14, give the annual salary of the pastor. If the pastor's salary consists of voluntary contributions or is made up partly of such contributions, estimate the value of these contributions and include them in item 14.

15.—Under Question 15 report the total amount paid for all other salaries, including assistant pastors, clerks, the choir, janitor, and all other married employees.

Authority for collection of information.—The information to be used as a basis of religious statistics is collected by the Census Bureau under authority of Acts of Congress, November 3, 1908, and June 18, 1933. These Acts make it the duty of every person who is a member of any religious body to answer all questions on the printed schedule, appropriate to the religious body, church, or organization, and upon refusal or neglect to comply, such person is subject to a fine not exceeding \$500 or to imprisonment not exceeding 60 days, or both; and if any such person willfully gives false answers, he is subject to a fine not exceeding \$10,000 or to imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

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16.—Question 16 should include all expenditures during the year for the repair and improvement of the church edifices and pastor's residence.

17.—The total of all payments made on church debt, not including interest, should be given in answer to Question 17.

18.—Under Question 18 report the amount collected and distributed by this church for local relief, charity and all other benevolent purposes. This amount should represent the distribution made by this church. In some religious bodies, contributions are given specifically for distribution by the individual church and it is this amount which should be reported in answer to this question.

19.—Under Question 19 report all other running expenses of this church, including interest on the church debt, which are necessary to carry on the work of the church during the year. These items will include rent, fuel, light, expenses of the Sunday school, and all other maintenance costs.

20, 21.—Under Questions 20 and 21 report the amount given by this church for home (or domestic) and foreign missions. In some religious bodies, an annual assessment, based on the membership or income of the church, is made for these purposes and the total amount is sent to headquarters to be distributed. If this is the case and the figures cannot be separated, please answer "None" for Questions 20 and 21 and report in 23 the total amount contributed for this purpose.

22.—If a lump sum is sent to general headquarters for all benevolent purposes, it should be reported under Question 22.

23.—Question 23 should include all other expenses not reported under Questions 16 to 22, inclusive, and together with these items should represent the total expenditures made by this church during the fiscal year.

24.—Total expenditures will appear in answer to Question 24.

CHURCH SCHOOLS

Report in this section only schools which are conducted by this church. If an individual serves as an officer and teacher in any of the types of school mentioned in this inquiry, he should be reported under that question which requires the greater part of his time; for example, if a person devotes the major portion of his time to teaching and incidentally serves as a supervisory capacity, he should be reported as a teacher and not as an official, except in the case of the Sunday-school superintendent who should always be reported as an officer. If the church has no Sunday school, summer vacation Bible school, or other type of school named in this inquiry write "None."

27, 30, 33, 36.—Questions 27, 30, 33, and 36 should represent the number of enrolled pupils who attend these schools. If the church conducts a summer vacation Bible school, or a week-day religious school, report only the members of this church who are in attendance.

27, 33.—Under Questions 27 and 33 should be reported the number of buildings used for school purposes, together with their value. Value of school buildings owned by this church should be reported under Question 33 and not under Questions 9 or 10.

PASTOR OR LEADER

30.—In most cases these questions will be self-explanatory. If your organization is one of those which does not use the term "pastor," give under Question 30 the name of the person in charge of the local church or organization, and consider him in place of the pastor in answering the other questions in this section.

43.—In many churches there are a number of lay workers who are employed by the church to carry on its numerous activities. They may be engaged in welfare work, missions, or other duties and their total number should be reported under Question 43.

REMARKS

Under remarks furnish any additional information which you believe will enable the Bureau to more fully understand your report.

SEPARATE DENOMINATIONS

STATISTICS, HISTORY, DOCTRINE, ORGANIZATION, AND WORK

799

LATTER-DAY SAINTS

GENERAL STATEMENT

History.—The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was founded by Joseph Smith, a native of Vermont, in 1830, at Fayette, Seneca County, N. Y. About 10 years previously, when 14 years of age, he had become deeply interested in the question of the salvation of his soul and in the true church of Christ and was particularly disturbed by the variety of denominations and the varied interpretations put upon certain passages of Scripture by the different sects. While in the woods near his father's home he said that he "had a vision of great light, and two glorious personages appeared before him and commanded him to 'join none of the religious sects, for the Lord was about to restore the gospel, which was not represented in its fullness by any of the existing churches.'"

Three and a half years later he received another vision in which he was instructed as to the second coming of Christ and his own relation to the coming dispensation. He was also directed by an angel to the place where were to be found the plates from which the Book of Mormon was translated, and he was instructed to visit this place on the corresponding day each year. He was not permitted, however, to receive the plates until September 22, 1827, which was the first anniversary after he had passed his twenty-first birthday. These plates, which had the appearance of gold, were engraved and contained an explanatory inscription to the effect that they were sacred abridged records of the ancient inhabitants of America. He translated these records, dictating the translation to Oliver Cowdery and others, who wrote it down. Oliver Cowdery, with David Whitmer and Martin Harris, after the completion of the work, gave to the world their testimony that they had actually seen the plates and beheld the angel in whose keeping they were reposed. The plates were shown to eight other individuals who were allowed to handle them. Thus there were 11 witnesses to the fact that the plates existed.

The work of translation was completed in the summer of 1829 and was placed in the hands of the printer in August. Prior to this, on the 15th day of May 1829, Joseph Smith and Oliver Cowdery stated that "an angel (John the Baptist) appeared to them and conferred upon them the priesthood of Aaron and instructed them to baptize each other by immersion." Later on, they declared, three glorious beings (Peter, James, and John) conferred on them the Melchizedek Priesthood and the keys of the apostleship. This was followed in April 1830, by the organization of the church at Fayette, N. Y., and "the declaration that the ancient Gospel had been restored with all its gifts and powers."

Missionaries were sent out, prominent among whom were Oliver Cowdery, Sidney Rigdon, and Parley and Orson Pratt. Numerous churches were organized in different States, and in 1831 headquarters were established at Kirtland, Ohio. From the first the policy of segregating the converts from the "gentiles" was followed, and in 1831 a colony of believers was settled in Jackson County, Mo. Here they met some opposition from their neighbors, which grew violent in the fall of 1833 and culminated in their being driven from the county by mob violence.

They then scattered into other counties of Missouri, although retaining their organization at Kirtland, Ohio. Early in 1838 Joseph Smith removed to Caldwell County, Mo., which was settled almost exclusively by his followers and where other leaders of the church were already established. Here again there was friction between them and the earlier settlers of the adjoining counties, which resulted, in the winter of 1838-39, in their expulsion from the State. Then followed the settlement at Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill., which developed rapidly and at one time was the largest city in the State. In a few years, however, the people of the surrounding counties became hostile, and Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum were killed by a mob at Carthage, Ill., on the 27th of June 1844.

After the death of Joseph Smith there followed a period of confusion. The Council of Twelve presided over the church until December 1847, when, at Winter Quarters, near Omaha, Nebr., the president of the Council, Brigham Young, was chosen as the president of the church. A number, however, refused his leadership, and several organizations were formed, the largest of which is today known as the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

Doctrine.—The doctrines of the Latter-day Saints as set forth by the first president, Joseph Smith, may be summarized as follows:

They believe in God the Father, Jesus Christ the Son, and in the Holy Ghost, as individual personages; men will be punished for their own sins, not for Adam's transgression; through the atonement of Christ all mankind may be saved by obedience to the laws and ordinances of the gospel; these principles and ordinances are faith in Christ, repentance, baptism by immersion for the remission of sins, and laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost; men are called of God to the ministry, by "prophecy and by the laying on of hands" by those who are in authority to preach the gospel and administer its ordinances; the same organization that existed in the primitive church continues today—apostles, prophets, pastors, teachers, evangelists, etc. There is also the same gift of tongues, prophecy, revelation, visions, healing, interpretation of tongues, etc.

The Bible, so far as it is translated correctly, and the Book of Mormon, are both regarded as the word of God. In addition to these, there have been and will be many revelations of great and important things pertaining to the kingdom of God. There will be a literal gathering of Israel and the restoration of the Ten Tribes. Zion will be built on this continent. Christ will reign personally upon the earth, which will be renewed and receive its paradisaical glory. Freedom for all men to worship God according to the dictates of conscience is claimed, and obedience to rulers and magistrates and observance of law are enjoined.

Organization.—The ecclesiastical organization is based upon the priesthood, which is "power delegated to man by virtue of which he has authority to act or officiate in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ as His representative." Its grand divisions are the Melchizedek, or higher priesthood, and the Aaronic, or lesser priesthood. The Melchizedek priesthood is so called after Melchizedek, the King of Salem, who was a great high priest. It holds the power of presidency and the right of authority over all the offices of the church. Its officers are apostles, patriarchs, high priests, seventies, elders, and bishops. The Aaronic priesthood holds the keys of authority in the temporal affairs of the church, and its officers are priests, teachers, and deacons.

The chief or presiding council (quorum) of the church is the first presidency, which consists of three high priests—a president and two counselors; its jurisdiction and authority are universal, extending over all the affairs of the church in both temporal and spiritual things. The president of the church is regarded as the mouthpiece of God to the church and as alone receiving the law for the church through revelation. The first presidency is also the presidency of the high priesthood and has the right to officiate in all the offices of the church.

The second council (quorum) of the church, standing next to the first presidency, is composed of the 12 apostles. It is their duty, under the direction of the first presidency, to supervise the work of the church in all the world, and especially the missionary labors, to ordain evangelical ministers, and to act as special witnesses to the world of the divine mission of the Saviour, Jesus Christ.

The patriarchs are primarily evangelical ministers who hold the right to bless the members of the church, as was done by Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and the early patriarchs. They are supervised by the patriarch of the church. The high priests hold the power of presidency in the stakes of Zion (or districts), under the direction of the first presidency in their respective stakes and wards (parishes) in administering in spiritual things. The seventies are the missionaries of the church and labor in the world under the direction of the 12 apostles. They are organized into quorums of 70 each, under 7 presidents who preside over the quorum. The elders assist the high priests in their duties in the stakes. All the members of the Melchizedek priesthood have authority under the direction of the presidency to officiate in all the ordinances of the gospel. The labors of the 12 apostles and of the seventies are principally in the world outside the regular church organizations, while the labors of patriarchs, high priests, and elders are confined principally to their respective stakes, wards, districts, and branches.

The presiding council (quorum) of the Aaronic priesthood is the presiding bishopric, consisting of three bishops who have jurisdiction over all the offices of

the Aaronic priesthood and supervise the temporal affairs under the direction of the first presidency.

The general authorities are those officers who have general direction of the whole church or any general division. Thus the first presidency is the presiding council (quorum) over the whole church. The apostles have jurisdiction over the whole church under the direction of the first presidency, but more especially over the missionary enterprises. The presiding patriarch supervises all the patriarchs. The First Council of Seventy presides over all the seventies. The presiding bishopric presides over all the Aaronic or lesser priesthood of the church.

Statistics.—The bodies grouped as Latter-day Saints in 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906 are listed in the following table with the principal statistics as reported for the four census periods. It will be noted that four of the churches presented in 1936, though they probably had a prior existence, were not reported at any previous census. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The Church of Jesus Christ (Fettingites), said to have approximately 1,100 members, has been brought to the attention of the Bureau of the Census, though no statistical data have been submitted.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS, 1936, 1926, 1916, AND 1906

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
1936								
Total for the group	2,072	774,169	1,432	\$20,763,350	1,933	\$3,372,227	1,906	293,685
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints	1,452	678,217	1,040	19,064,244	1,416	2,963,690	1,431	264,321
Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints	567	93,470	380	1,615,126	480	399,010	449	28,451
Church of Christ (Temple Lot)	16	689	2	4,800	9	1,352	10	243
Church of Jesus Christ (Bickertonites)	31	1,639	10	79,180	28	8,145	15	655
Church of Jesus Christ (Cutlerites)	2	31						
Church of Jesus Christ (Strangites)	4	123					1	15
1926								
Total for the group	1,867	606,561	1,415	18,983,315	1,769	3,095,895	1,736	209,593
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints	1,275	542,194	969	15,513,315	1,250	2,519,042	1,222	178,738
Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints	592	64,367	446	3,470,000	519	576,853	514	30,855
1916								
Total for the group	1,530	462,329	1,214	7,154,797	1,370	949,104	1,443	181,152
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints	965	403,388	832	6,283,226	948	804,068	942	152,930
Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints	565	58,941	382	871,571	422	145,036	501	28,222
1906								
Total for the group	1,184	256,647	903	3,168,548			1,036	130,085
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints	683	215,796	594	2,645,363			660	113,139
Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints	501	40,851	309	523,185			376	16,946

* Includes 103,747 members not affiliated with any organized branch or ward. Their membership certificates are retained at headquarters until permanent residence is established, and therefore are not distributed geographically and not reported by sex and age.

* Includes 14,476 nonresident members not distributed geographically and not reported by sex and age.

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of those who have been received into the church by baptism and confirmation by the laying on of hands; included therein are all who are over 8 years of age.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	1,452	627	825	43.2	56.8
Members, number.....	² 678,217	289,109	285,361	50.3	49.7
Average membership per church.....	467	461	346		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	285,848	140,362	145,486	49.1	50.9
Female.....	288,523	148,747	139,776	51.6	48.4
Sex not reported.....	³ 103,846		99		
Males per 100 females.....	99.1	94.4	104.1		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	168,668	80,405	88,263	47.7	52.3
13 years and over.....	405,705	208,704	197,001	51.4	48.6
Age not reported.....	³ 103,844		97		
Percent under 13 years ³	29.4	27.8	30.9		
Church edifices, number.....	1,050	368	682	35.0	65.0
Value—number reporting.....	1,040	362	678	34.8	65.2
Amount reported.....	\$19,064,244	\$10,485,334	\$8,578,910	55.0	45.0
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$18,556,587	\$10,270,019	\$8,286,568	55.3	44.7
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$507,657	\$215,315	\$292,342	42.4	57.6
Average value per church.....	\$18,331	\$28,965	\$12,653		
Debt—number reporting.....	56	31	25		
Amount reported.....	\$233,992	\$193,746	\$40,246	82.8	17.2
Number reporting "no debt".....	1,038	415	623	40.0	60.0
Parsonages, number.....	3	2	1		
Value—number reporting.....	2	1	1		
Amount reported.....	\$1,800	\$1,500	\$300	83.3	16.7
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1,416	602	814	42.5	57.5
Amount reported.....	\$2,963,690	\$1,833,361	\$1,130,329	61.9	38.1
Repairs and improvements.....	\$345,609	\$206,768	\$138,841	59.8	40.2
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$3,114	\$580	\$2,534	18.6	81.4
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$501,181	\$308,250	\$192,931	61.5	38.5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$390,281	\$274,961	\$115,320	70.5	29.5
Home missions.....	\$4,469	\$1,137	\$3,332	25.4	74.6
Foreign missions.....	\$101,520	\$47,445	\$54,075	46.7	53.3
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,436,663	\$908,434	\$528,229	63.2	36.8
All other purposes.....	\$180,853	\$85,786	\$95,067	47.4	52.6
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,093	\$3,045	\$1,389		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1,431	612	819	42.8	57.2
Officers and teachers.....	25,965	11,601	14,364	44.7	55.3
Scholars.....	264,321	130,991	133,330	49.6	50.4
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2	1	1		
Officers and teachers.....	7	2	5		
Scholars.....	87	31	56		
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	451	167	284	37.0	63.0
Officers and teachers.....	3,776	1,963	1,813	52.0	48.0
Scholars.....	30,072	13,933	16,139	46.3	53.7

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Includes 103,747 members not affiliated with any organized branch or ward. Their membership certificates are retained at headquarters until permanent residence is established, and therefore are not distributed by territory and not reported by sex and age.

³ Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	1,452	1,275	965	683
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	177	310	282	-----
Percent.....	13.9	32.1	41.3	-----
Members, number.....	1,678,217	542,194	403,388	215,796
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	136,022	138,806	187,592	-----
Percent.....	25.1	34.4	86.9	-----
Average membership per church.....	467	425	418	316
Church edifices, number.....	1,050	969	905	624
Value—number reporting.....	1,040	969	832	594
Amount reported.....	\$19,064,244	\$15,513,315	\$6,283,226	\$2,645,363
Average value per church.....	\$18,331	\$16,010	\$7,552	\$4,453
Debt—number reporting.....	56	299	178	104
Amount reported.....	\$233,992	\$501,792	\$268,230	\$75,793
Parsonages, number.....	3	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	2	-----	19	3
Amount reported.....	\$1,800	-----	\$57,195	\$1,700
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	1,416	1,250	948	-----
Amount reported.....	\$2,963,690	\$2,519,042	\$804,068	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
All other salaries.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$345,609	\$2,056,293	\$486,279	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$3,114	-----	-----	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$501,181	-----	-----	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$390,281	-----	-----	-----
Home missions.....	\$4,469	-----	-----	-----
Foreign missions.....	\$101,520	\$462,749	\$317,414	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,436,663	-----	-----	-----
All other purposes.....	\$180,853	-----	-----	-----
Not classified.....	-----	-----	\$375	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,093	\$2,015	\$848	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	1,431	1,222	942	660
Officers and teachers.....	25,965	21,864	18,066	14,765
Scholars.....	264,321	178,738	152,930	113,139

¹ Includes 103,747 members not affiliated with any organized branch or ward. Their membership certificates are retained at headquarters until permanent residence is established.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each stake and mission in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value of church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 8.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	1,452	627	825	678,217	289,109	285,361	285,848	288,523	103,846	99.1	1,431	25,965	264,321
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	1	1	—	219	219	—	102	117	—	87.2	—	—	—
Vermont.....	1	—	1	116	—	116	60	56	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts.....	5	5	—	278	278	—	123	155	—	79.4	5	27	164
Connecticut.....	2	2	—	69	69	—	30	39	—	—	2	13	45
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	20	20	—	1,817	1,817	—	835	982	—	85.0	20	181	940
New Jersey.....	3	3	—	363	363	—	190	173	—	109.8	3	35	180
Pennsylvania.....	10	8	2	748	582	166	352	396	—	88.9	9	99	385
E. N. CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	12	11	1	1,079	1,054	25	499	580	—	86.0	12	84	424
Indiana.....	10	10	—	1,594	1,594	—	724	870	—	83.2	9	91	431
Illinois.....	16	16	—	2,718	2,718	—	1,273	1,445	—	88.1	16	143	1,161
Michigan.....	8	8	—	1,104	1,104	—	473	631	—	75.0	4	33	225
Wisconsin.....	10	8	2	987	817	170	491	496	—	99.0	10	107	543
W. N. CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	7	6	1	852	783	69	403	449	—	89.8	7	63	367
Iowa.....	6	6	—	703	703	—	322	381	—	84.5	6	55	210
Missouri.....	15	13	2	2,194	2,170	24	976	1,218	—	80.1	15	173	1,051
North Dakota.....	2	1	1	87	58	29	44	43	—	—	2	8	42
South Dakota.....	2	1	1	119	76	43	60	59	—	—	2	14	56
Nebraska.....	7	7	—	801	801	—	347	454	—	76.4	4	37	200
Kansas.....	9	8	1	1,041	958	83	451	590	—	76.4	9	95	492
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	1	1	—	34	34	—	17	17	—	—	1	6	24
Maryland.....	2	1	1	225	199	26	114	111	—	102.7	2	18	107
District of Columbia.....	1	1	—	1,150	1,150	—	600	550	—	109.1	1	28	400
Virginia.....	14	7	7	1,428	930	498	568	860	—	66.0	14	114	1,103
West Virginia.....	6	4	2	1,170	793	377	507	663	—	76.5	6	98	707
North Carolina.....	10	4	6	1,864	956	908	797	1,067	—	74.7	10	153	1,107
South Carolina.....	18	10	8	2,088	1,260	828	994	1,094	—	90.9	18	191	885
Georgia.....	17	11	6	1,819	1,335	484	837	982	—	85.2	16	150	747
Florida.....	23	15	8	2,100	1,533	567	935	1,078	87	86.7	19	205	763
E. S. CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	11	6	5	949	426	523	387	562	—	68.9	11	82	438
Tennessee.....	13	6	7	1,177	616	561	486	691	—	70.3	13	102	614
Alabama.....	7	5	2	570	315	255	256	314	—	81.5	7	52	250
Mississippi.....	16	6	10	1,272	315	957	641	631	—	101.6	16	134	616
W. S. CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	3	1	2	179	85	94	87	80	12	—	3	34	113
Louisiana.....	2	1	1	243	75	168	101	142	—	71.1	2	27	71
Oklahoma.....	10	6	4	1,304	1,066	238	598	706	—	84.7	10	92	329
Texas.....	12	8	4	1,932	1,197	735	864	1,068	—	80.9	12	158	1,131
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	20	8	12	3,368	1,733	1,635	1,668	1,700	—	98.1	19	272	2,531
Idaho.....	265	54	211	100,392	33,427	66,965	51,076	49,316	—	103.6	262	4,774	47,702
Wyoming.....	46	10	36	16,497	4,136	12,361	8,192	8,305	—	98.6	46	815	5,843
Colorado.....	22	12	10	6,945	3,626	3,319	3,406	3,539	—	96.2	22	342	3,270
New Mexico.....	9	3	6	2,296	691	1,605	1,100	1,196	—	92.0	9	150	1,168
Arizona.....	63	16	47	22,062	7,440	14,622	11,021	11,041	—	99.8	63	1,184	13,214
Utah.....	562	181	381	336,184	168,316	167,868	168,389	167,795	—	100.4	562	13,018	146,786
Nevada.....	25	5	20	7,744	2,387	5,357	3,803	3,941	—	96.5	25	401	4,205
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	11	11	—	2,566	2,566	—	1,238	1,328	—	93.2	11	164	2,000
Oregon.....	18	12	6	5,400	4,094	1,306	2,668	2,732	—	97.7	18	311	3,064
California.....	99	88	11	34,623	32,244	2,379	16,743	17,880	—	93.6	98	1,632	18,217

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.² Includes 103,747 members not affiliated with any organized branch or ward. Their membership certificates are retained at headquarters until permanent residence is established, and therefore are not distributed geographically and not reported by sex.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	1,452	1,275	965	683	2,678,217	542,194	403,388	215,796	168,668	405,705	103,844	29.4
NEW ENGLAND:												
Massachusetts.....	5	6	3	1	278	516	272	109	51	227	-----	18.3
Connecticut.....	2	3	1	-----	69	154	53	-----	16	53	-----	-----
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	20	9	5	4	1,817	1,457	598	215	397	1,420	-----	21.8
New Jersey.....	3	2	-----	-----	363	138	-----	-----	86	277	-----	23.7
Pennsylvania.....	10	8	4	4	748	975	604	345	159	589	-----	21.3
E. N. CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	12	9	5	1	1,079	739	1,566	196	201	878	-----	18.6
Indiana.....	10	10	4	3	1,594	1,061	667	411	395	1,199	-----	24.8
Illinois.....	16	13	6	5	2,718	2,368	1,762	518	836	1,882	-----	30.8
Michigan.....	8	7	5	1	1,104	1,035	711	108	248	856	-----	22.5
Wisconsin.....	10	5	-----	4	987	640	-----	323	246	741	-----	24.9
W. N. CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	7	5	4	2	852	617	439	143	170	682	-----	20.0
Iowa.....	6	9	4	1	703	571	396	189	219	484	-----	31.2
Missouri.....	15	12	6	1	2,194	1,877	1,069	162	529	1,665	-----	24.1
South Dakota.....	2	3	1	-----	119	131	76	-----	39	80	-----	32.8
Nebraska.....	7	7	2	2	801	763	278	65	166	635	-----	20.7
Kansas.....	9	8	4	2	1,041	710	567	356	267	774	-----	25.6
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Maryland.....	2	4	2	2	225	651	125	58	56	168	-----	24.9
Virginia.....	14	9	5	1	1,428	1,760	1,540	988	191	1,237	-----	13.4
West Virginia.....	6	6	7	2	1,170	1,398	1,732	785	162	1,008	-----	13.8
North Carolina.....	10	5	12	1	1,864	1,083	2,802	976	297	1,567	-----	15.9
South Carolina.....	18	8	9	1	2,088	3,090	2,509	1,101	587	1,601	-----	28.1
Georgia.....	17	10	6	1	1,819	3,335	2,615	386	457	1,362	-----	25.1
Florida.....	23	6	8	1	2,100	2,554	2,608	1,384	463	1,550	87	23.0
E. S. CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	11	7	6	1	949	2,074	1,553	1,150	135	814	-----	14.2
Tennessee.....	13	4	5	2	1,177	2,187	1,572	841	206	971	-----	17.5
Alabama.....	7	4	4	1	570	1,809	2,137	1,052	124	446	-----	21.8
Mississippi.....	16	4	5	1	1,272	1,508	1,622	1,018	332	940	-----	26.1
W. S. CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	3	2	3	1	179	389	454	248	43	136	-----	24.0
Louisiana.....	2	2	4	1	243	1,127	968	455	68	175	-----	28.0
Oklahoma.....	10	1	3	1	1,304	641	756	382	364	940	-----	27.9
Texas.....	12	18	8	2	1,932	2,863	2,487	873	532	1,400	-----	27.5
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	20	21	6	2	3,368	2,565	1,460	242	1,029	2,339	-----	30.6
Idaho.....	265	270	225	144	100,392	85,495	72,439	32,159	31,312	69,080	-----	31.2
Wyoming.....	46	45	27	28	16,497	11,610	9,447	5,203	5,310	11,187	-----	47.5
Colorado.....	22	24	10	9	6,945	5,807	3,358	2,194	2,072	4,873	-----	29.8
New Mexico.....	9	10	7	5	2,296	1,497	1,484	684	813	1,483	-----	35.4
Arizona.....	63	58	44	34	22,062	16,891	12,496	6,175	7,279	14,773	10	33.0
Utah.....	562	544	459	389	336,184	337,200	257,719	151,032	97,405	238,779	-----	29.0
Nevada.....	25	22	13	6	7,744	4,889	3,429	1,105	2,860	4,884	-----	36.9
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	11	10	5	1	2,566	5,091	880	56	735	1,831	-----	28.6
Oregon.....	18	12	10	11	5,400	5,892	2,831	1,496	1,539	3,861	-----	28.5
California.....	99	48	11	4	34,623	23,215	2,634	613	9,981	24,642	-----	28.8
Other States.....	26	5	7	-----	1,606	921	673	-----	291	1,315	-----	18.1

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.² Includes 103,747 members not affiliated with any organized branch or ward. Their membership certificates are retained at headquarters until permanent residence is established, and therefore are not distributed geographically and not reported by age.³ Includes: Maine, 1; Vermont, 1; North Dakota, 2; Delaware, 1; and District of Columbia, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States	1,452	1,050	1,040	\$19,064,244	56	\$233,992
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
Pennsylvania.....	10	5	5	59,797		
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	12	3	3	48,362		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	7	3	3	26,111		
Missouri.....	15	6	6	128,955		
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Virginia.....	14	5	4	2,219		
West Virginia.....	6	4	4	38,100		
North Carolina.....	10	9	7	9,286		
South Carolina.....	18	8	8	30,419		
Georgia.....	17	9	9	87,411		
Florida.....	23	8	7	74,603		
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	11	6	6	20,971		
Tennessee.....	13	3	3	3,012		
Mississippi.....	16	5	5	12,339		
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Oklahoma.....	10	3	3	9,640		
Texas.....	12	8	8	99,107		
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	20	13	13	61,994		
Idaho.....	265	226	224	3,040,891	4	7,692
Wyoming.....	46	36	35	325,923	2	870
Colorado.....	22	13	13	178,816	1	939
New Mexico.....	9	6	6	52,748		
Arizona.....	63	53	53	715,473	1	444
Utah.....	562	517	517	11,738,624	43	214,193
Nevada.....	25	19	19	193,841	3	4,188
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	11	5	5	53,557		
Oregon.....	18	9	9	268,819		
California.....	99	44	44	995,736		
Other States.....	118	24	121	787,490	2	5,666

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska, Kansas, and Arkansas; and 1 in each of the following—Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, North Dakota, Maryland, Alabama, and Louisiana, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES									
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	1,452	1,416	\$2,963,690	\$345,609	\$3,114	\$501,181	\$390,281	\$4,469	\$101,520	\$1,436,683	\$180,853
NEW ENGLAND:											
Massachusetts.....	5	5	1,086	-----	-----	949	137	-----	-----	-----	-----
MID. ATLANTIC:											
New York.....	20	19	44,657	1,075	-----	13,523	3,085	54	60	26,452	408
New Jersey.....	3	3	4,870	223	-----	1,680	588	-----	-----	2,342	37
Pennsylvania.....	10	10	7,923	2,118	-----	2,808	2,437	-----	-----	276	284
E. N. CENTRAL:											
Ohio.....	12	10	3,733	178	-----	2,110	395	-----	-----	1,050	-----
Indiana.....	10	9	3,423	250	-----	1,897	173	-----	-----	1,103	-----
Illinois.....	16	15	11,300	1,505	-----	3,889	841	-----	-----	5,065	-----
Michigan.....	8	8	2,163	-----	-----	1,347	60	-----	-----	756	-----
Wisconsin.....	10	9	4,515	566	-----	2,010	315	-----	-----	1,624	-----
W. N. CENTRAL:											
Minnesota.....	7	7	4,052	1,354	-----	1,661	207	-----	-----	830	-----
Iowa.....	6	6	1,356	13	-----	544	134	-----	-----	543	122
Missouri.....	15	15	21,245	782	-----	4,903	1,462	-----	-----	14,019	79
Nebraska.....	7	4	3,476	1,099	-----	736	281	-----	-----	612	743
Kansas.....	9	9	5,460	-----	-----	1,116	259	-----	-----	4,072	13
SOUTH ATLANTIC:											
Virginia.....	14	14	1,999	226	-----	573	151	-----	-----	1,011	38
West Virginia.....	6	6	1,901	220	-----	602	118	-----	-----	961	-----
North Carolina.....	10	10	2,220	170	-----	78	306	-----	-----	1,601	65
South Carolina.....	18	17	3,921	848	-----	1,063	541	-----	-----	943	526
Georgia.....	17	15	15,598	115	-----	12,076	628	-----	-----	2,009	770
Florida.....	23	17	9,415	560	-----	437	222	115	-----	7,920	161
E. S. CENTRAL:											
Kentucky.....	11	11	1,584	91	-----	-----	168	-----	-----	900	425
Tennessee.....	13	13	2,084	100	-----	100	99	-----	-----	1,215	570
Alabama.....	7	3	439	-----	-----	285	49	-----	-----	105	-----
Mississippi.....	16	13	2,333	51	-----	1,022	105	325	-----	749	81
W. S. CENTRAL:											
Oklahoma.....	10	7	9,513	15	-----	1,295	107	-----	-----	8,096	-----
Texas.....	12	12	6,464	744	-----	1,506	1,395	-----	-----	2,819	-----
MOUNTAIN:											
Montana.....	20	19	10,683	1,297	-----	4,255	789	-----	-----	3,676	666
Idaho.....	265	265	457,510	63,416	550	68,286	39,291	227	17,455	237,605	30,680
Wyoming.....	46	45	59,890	2,563	-----	11,022	5,653	50	2,936	33,239	4,427
Colorado.....	22	22	33,775	1,324	-----	4,425	2,027	-----	148	13,300	2,551
New Mexico.....	9	9	11,094	274	-----	1,299	486	-----	34	8,079	922
Arizona.....	63	63	126,578	23,187	-----	16,360	18,560	300	5,763	52,792	9,616
Utah.....	562	561	1,728,402	202,052	-----	285,644	276,302	2,246	70,929	805,831	85,398
Nevada.....	25	25	40,874	3,476	1,984	578	3,136	504	768	27,419	3,009
PACIFIC:											
Washington.....	11	11	9,082	2,852	-----	2,650	460	-----	-----	3,120	-----
Oregon.....	18	16	27,584	7,199	-----	5,967	1,425	500	337	10,424	1,732
California.....	99	97	283,251	25,666	580	36,889	27,077	148	3,090	152,294	37,507
Other States.....	17	16	8,237	-----	-----	5,596	812	-----	-----	1,811	18

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Connecticut, North Dakota, South Dakota, Maryland, Arkansas, and Louisiana; and 1 in each of the following—Maine, Vermont, and Delaware, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STAKES AND MISSIONS, 1936

STAKE AND MISSION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	1,452	1,678,217	1,040	\$19,064,244	1,416	\$2,963,690	1,431	264,321
STAKES								
Alpine.....	6	4,080	6	126,705	6	10,122	6	1,610
Bannock.....	9	2,384	8	60,989	9	10,503	9	1,189
Bear Lake.....	11	3,786	11	101,153	11	15,853	11	1,984
Bear River.....	14	6,079	13	228,136	14	28,643	14	2,468
Beaver.....	6	3,560	6	128,883	6	6,039	6	1,340
Benson.....	14	8,027	14	361,742	14	48,206	14	3,783
Big Horn.....	11	4,059	8	116,122	11	15,097	11	1,491
Black Foot.....	13	6,212	13	223,629	13	23,694	13	3,064
Blaine.....	9	3,322	9	115,444	9	11,209	9	1,130
Boise.....	16	7,353	10	151,763	16	25,718	16	4,459
Bonneville.....	6	5,685	5	204,848	6	59,037	6	2,292
Box Elder.....	13	8,071	13	244,260	13	29,771	13	3,341
Burley.....	10	4,710	9	101,915	10	18,684	10	2,327
Cache.....	8	6,067	8	259,977	8	48,378	8	2,980
Carbon.....	16	6,238	8	91,461	16	15,043	16	2,704
Cassia.....	6	1,286	6	29,647	6	4,530	6	588
Cottonwood.....	11	8,744	10	352,479	11	53,434	11	3,544
Curlew.....	9	1,897	8	44,930	9	7,406	9	624
Deseret.....	12	4,237	11	164,714	12	17,196	12	2,381
Duchesne.....	13	3,721	13	55,154	13	15,013	13	1,682
East Jordan.....	12	6,739	12	369,221	12	29,837	12	3,420
Emery.....	11	5,747	10	130,040	11	17,898	11	2,454
Ensign.....	8	10,977	8	535,342	8	169,993	8	4,008
Franklin.....	10	5,036	10	206,466	10	36,105	10	2,302
Garfield.....	8	2,782	8	85,518	8	4,485	8	1,018
Granite.....	5	6,303	5	422,292	5	47,428	5	2,681
Grant.....	8	7,574	7	248,167	8	48,458	8	4,028
Gridley.....	6	1,600	3	27,990	6	11,698	6	787
Gunnison.....	6	2,761	4	36,835	6	3,712	6	705
Highland.....	6	6,125	6	319,712	6	33,410	6	3,340
Hollywood.....	7	5,546	3	320,855	7	61,390	7	2,660
Hyrum.....	10	5,016	10	225,086	10	27,852	10	2,323
Idaho.....	10	1,976	7	38,560	10	9,167	10	937
Idaho Falls.....	7	4,290	5	260,552	7	23,749	7	1,947
Juab.....	5	3,348	5	99,233	5	7,430	5	1,088
Kanab.....	8	2,648	6	63,119	7	13,647	8	1,575
Kolob.....	6	4,199	5	182,580	6	23,741	6	2,042
Lehi.....	7	3,262	6	106,452	7	4,716	7	1,526
Liberty.....	9	9,300	8	358,547	9	74,869	9	4,127
Logan.....	12	6,752	10	289,717	12	47,228	12	3,447
Long Beach.....	10	2,882	6	81,809	10	33,146	10	1,174
Los Angeles.....	9	5,576	6	238,816	9	34,918	9	2,525
Lost River.....	8	2,047	6	47,507	8	6,934	8	888
Lyman.....	8	3,076	5	65,636	8	11,728	8	1,276
Malad.....	14	3,884	7	86,148	14	16,611	13	1,925
Maricopa.....	14	6,387	12	345,768	14	46,872	14	4,570
Millard.....	7	3,900	7	150,690	7	5,611	7	1,578
Minidoka.....	10	3,177	10	53,201	10	12,528	10	1,873
Moapa.....	11	4,050	8	58,488	11	35,362	11	2,139
Montpelier.....	14	4,065	13	147,689	14	14,368	14	1,623
Morgan.....	8	2,217	7	98,616	8	8,345	8	1,173
Moroni.....	5	2,578	5	51,311	5	3,891	5	1,129
Mount Ogden.....	9	7,942	8	369,983	9	87,146	9	3,454
Nebo.....	9	5,484	8	112,762	9	11,056	9	2,229
Nevada.....	8	2,174	5		8	6,977	8	957
New York.....	6	1,661	2	\$114,662	6	45,959	6	806
North Davis.....	7	5,654	6	183,957	7	32,985	7	3,299
North Idaho Falls.....	10	4,463	9	87,861	10	12,919	10	1,714
North Sanpete.....	8	4,736	7	114,852	8	7,533	8	1,876

¹ Includes 103,747 members not affiliated with any organized branch or ward. Their membership certificates are retained at headquarters until permanent residence is established, and therefore are not distributed geographically.

² Amount for New York stake combined with figures for Nevada stake, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STAKES AND MISSIONS, 1936—Continued

STAKE AND MISSION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
North Sevier.....	5	2,808	5	79,220	5	6,109	5	1,047
North Weber.....	15	7,048	15	241,009	15	25,435	15	3,094
Oakland.....	9	3,570	4	166,131	9	40,328	9	1,548
Ogden.....	14	9,724	14	419,589	14	65,637	14	4,402
Oneida.....	11	4,300	10	239,379	11	21,409	11	2,226
Oquirrh.....	7	5,651	5	\$58,674	7	\$27,223	7	2,215
Palmyra.....	9	5,229	9	164,494	9	8,336	9	2,353
Panguitch.....	6	2,965	6	144,909	6	10,077	6	1,375
Parowan.....	11	8,799	11	318,723	11	18,196	11	2,202
Pasadena.....	9	4,796	3	108,966	9	42,089	9	2,571
Pioneer.....	11	7,545	11	299,643	11	63,033	11	2,459
Postello.....	10	7,267	10	190,230	10	33,768	10	3,397
Portneuf.....	13	3,274	8	58,359	13	9,070	13	1,824
Raft River.....	7	1,280	5	26,468	7	5,985	7	691
Rexburg.....	15	7,068	13	229,515	15	48,013	14	3,583
Rigby.....	13	6,365	13	189,491	13	11,895	13	2,051
Roosevelt.....	10	3,441	9	92,600	10	14,836	10	1,139
Sacramento.....	6	1,771	2	102,562	6	11,995	6	1,209
St. George.....	12	5,091	8	63,976	12	7,191	12	2,199
St. Johns.....	7	2,876	5	63,976	7	13,385	7	1,796
St. Joseph.....	18	6,942	17	248,195	18	22,916	18	3,283
Salt Lake.....	13	11,091	13	432,999	13	111,878	13	3,921
San Bernardino.....	7	2,075	4	134,303	6	16,006	7	1,051
San Francisco.....	8	2,610	3	59,183	8	39,950	7	1,865
San Juan.....	4	2,269	4	113,364	4	9,440	4	1,122
San Luis.....	5	2,461	4	75,822	5	14,226	5	1,677
Sevier.....	8	3,789	7	81,864	8	8,989	8	1,801
Snowflake.....	13	3,732	11	64,774	13	32,192	13	2,264
South Davis.....	8	5,888	8	219,065	8	36,568	8	3,451
South Sanpete.....	7	4,444	7	158,666	7	13,636	7	1,700
South Sevier.....	8	3,339	8	127,295	8	7,216	8	1,312
South Summit.....	8	3,513	8	105,926	8	9,043	8	1,236
Star Valley.....	12	4,482	12	89,326	12	11,183	12	1,922
Summit.....	8	2,163	8	27,145	8	8,284	8	747
Teton.....	14	3,089	11	41,524	14	18,085	14	1,309
Timpanogos.....	6	2,901	5	102,582	6	4,130	6	1,237
Tintic.....	4	2,006	4	44,999	4	3,182	4	643
Tooele.....	11	8,068	11	80,149	11	18,116	11	1,929
Twin Falls.....	5	2,911	4	93,526	5	15,628	5	1,190
Uintah.....	10	4,828	9	138,530	10	16,238	10	2,205
Union.....	6	1,913	6	124,271	6	12,517	6	695
Utah.....	9	9,975	9	278,429	9	31,286	9	3,980
Wasatch.....	9	4,424	8	85,183	9	21,682	9	2,375
Wayne.....	8	2,374	6	36,917	8	4,447	8	1,306
Weber.....	10	7,723	9	278,081	10	37,323	10	3,682
Wells.....	7	9,624	7	354,585	7	65,614	7	3,980
West Jordan.....	7	5,429	8	177,781	9	18,269	9	1,680
Woodruff.....	7	3,986	6	94,410	7	11,095	7	931
Yellowstone.....	12	4,609	11	61,071	12	20,844	11	2,165
Young.....	5	1,661	5	52,154	5	11,336	5	884
Zion Park.....	7	2,924	5	58,086	7	4,725	7	1,713
MISSIONS								
California.....	46	8,706	26	344,295	45	29,388	46	5,650
Canadian mission.....	2	335	2		2			
Central States.....	39	4,790	13	79,004	34	38,010	39	2,034
East Central States.....	55	6,614	24	65,016	55	9,792	55	3,995
Eastern States.....	37	2,997	8	434,552	36	18,940	36	1,413
North Central States.....	15	1,693	6	22,782	15	7,109	15	723
Northern States.....	51	6,750	8	290,376	47	23,426	50	2,680
Northwestern States.....	46	9,519	19	320,031	43	30,364	41	6,626
Sharon.....	7	3,647	7	121,909	7	6,214	7	1,532
Shelley.....	9	3,698	9	80,334	9	22,872	9	1,681
Southern States.....	81	7,849	30	95,988	65	19,792	76	3,261
Texas.....	13	1,682	8	32,724	13	4,383	13	902
Western States.....	36	7,427	14	114,270	32	13,666	33	2,516

* Amount for Sacramento stake combined with figures for St. George stake, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

* Amount for Canadian mission combined with figures for California mission, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The church was organized by Joseph Smith, with six members, on April 6, 1830. Previous to that time Joseph Smith had, according to his statements, received heavenly visitations on various occasions, whereby he had been commissioned to restore the gospel of Christ in its fullness and to organize the church. He claimed, also, to have received historical records on golden plates of the ancient inhabitants of this western continent, which he translated as the Book of Mormon.

During Joseph Smith's presidency the church grew rapidly in numbers, and converts were made largely in England as well as the United States. Antagonism was aroused against the leaders and members of the church in various places, and finally, in 1844, Joseph Smith, the president of the church, and Hyrum Smith, the patriarch, were shot to death in a jail at Carthage, Ill., by a mob.

After the death of Joseph Smith, Brigham Young became president of the church, and 3 years later led a general migration of believers from Illinois to the Salt Lake Valley, Utah, the present headquarters. From this point, as a center, the church has extended until it is represented in practically every State of the Union.

The comparative isolation of the new location gave less occasion for such disturbances as had hitherto accompanied the history of the church and permitted a more normal development of the community life. Active proselyting was carried on and the number of converts increased rapidly. Brigham Young died in 1877, and was succeeded by John Taylor, who held the office of president for 10 years. His successors in office have been Wilford Woodruff, Lorenzo Snow, Joseph F. Smith, and Heber J. Grant.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

The general doctrine and ecclesiastical organization of the church are set forth in the preliminary statement of the Latter-day Saints.

The doctrine of polygamy had for some years been advocated in the church, but in 1852 Brigham Young published the doctrine of celestial marriage (marriage for eternity as well as for time), including plural marriage, announcing that it was based on a revelation to Joseph Smith. This aroused great discussion throughout the country, resulting in various acts of Congress forbidding plural marriages. In 1890, President Woodruff issued a manifesto, calling on all the saints to "refrain from contracting any marriages forbidden by the laws of the land." Since that time such marriages have been prohibited by the church, although there have been cases where those already contracted have not been annulled.

The general organization of the church for governmental purposes, aside from the priesthood, which has direct charge of church affairs, includes the ward, the stake or district, and the mission. The general authorities consist of the first presidency of 3 men, who have charge of all the affairs of the church, the 12 apostles, the presiding patriarch, the 7 presidents of seventies, and the presiding bishopric of 3 men. A stake of Zion is a geographical division composed of a number of wards. At its head are a president and two counselors who are high priests. The ward corresponds to the minor local church or parish. It has its meeting house and is under the care of the bishop and two counselors. A mission consists generally of a group of States, or in the case of the foreign missions, a country in which active proselyting is carried on by missionaries called from the various wards for approximately 2-year periods, and presided over by a president. The general conference composed of officers and members from all parts of the church is held twice a year, in the spring and fall, for instructions from the general authorities and others who may be called upon to speak, and for the presentation and adoption of any church business.

Each bishop presides over a ward in a stake of Zion, and his labors are limited to his own ward. The priests are presided over by the bishop, and it is their duty to assist him, to visit the homes of members of the church, expound the Scriptures, baptize believers, and attend to the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. The duty of the teacher is to assist the priests, to see that there is no iniquity in the church, and that the members perform their duty. They are without

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Bishop Joseph L. Wirthlin, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Salt Lake City, Utah, and approved by him in its present form.

authority to baptize or administer the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. The duty of the deacon is to assist the teachers and also to expound the Scriptures. The priests, teachers, and deacons labor under the direction of the bishop of the ward. These officers, aforementioned, are members of the Aaronic priesthood and have to do with the outward or temporal affairs of the church. The quorums of the Melchizedek priesthood, which have to do with the spiritual labors of the church, are those of elders, seventies, and high priests.

The principal source of revenue of the church is its tithing system, which was instituted by Joseph Smith in 1838. Under it a convert is expected voluntarily to contribute one-tenth of his property to the church and thereafter pay to it one-tenth of his income annually. The proceeds are used for assistance in the building of ward and stake churches and the maintenance of the same, and for schools, temples, missionary work, charity, hospitals, etc.

WORK

The general activities of the church are, as stated, under the direction of the higher or Melchizedek priesthood and not in the hands of benevolent societies as in many churches. The Relief Society, which works under the supervision of the priesthood, is a benevolent organization of the women of the church.

Missionary work in the United States is carried on in practically every State of the Union. The report for 1936 shows 11 stations as general headquarters; 1,022 missionaries; 13,968 male helpers; 358 churches, with 75,370 communicants.

Foreign missionary work is carried on in Great Britain and Ireland, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, the Scandinavian countries, Palestine-Syria, Czechoslovakia, South Africa, Canada, Mexico, Australia, Hawaiian Islands, New Zealand, Samoa, Tahiti, Tonga, and South America. The report for 1936 shows 21 stations as general headquarters; 918 missionaries; 9,613 native helpers; 575 churches with 56,395 communicants.

Continuing its policy of emphasizing the importance of education among its members, and more particularly religious education, the church school system announced the following statistics in 1936:

Church schools in the United States, 5. (These are colleges and high schools in which both secular and religious subjects are taught.) Students enrolled in above schools, 4,063. High-school seminaries in the United States, 88. (These are schools wherein religious subjects exclusively are taught; mainly daily courses on Bible study.) Students enrolled in seminaries, 17,742. Institutes (collegiate seminaries) in the United States, 6. Students enrolled in institutes, 1,057. Total students, all units here given—22,862. Teachers employed for all units, already mentioned, on full-time basis, 317. Since the 1926 report of this nature was furnished, the church has discontinued the "religion classes" formerly held 1 hour weekly in connection with elementary schools, and in its place has inaugurated the "junior seminary," wherein religious instruction is offered weekly to students of junior high schools. In this work 374 teachers, some on a paid and some on a voluntary basis, taught 11,142 students. Value of school property in the United States is \$2,229,750. Value of school equipment in the United States is \$490,980. Total value is \$2,720,730. The amount expended for the school year was \$941,499, including \$685,421 contributed by the church. Amount contributed by the church the previous year, \$463,449. Amount contributed by the church for the school year beginning 1936, \$676,586.

There are three main hospitals maintained by the church, together with other smaller institutions. One hospital in Salt Lake City, Utah, has accommodations for 440 patients; another, at Ogden, Utah, has capacity for 175; the third, at Idaho Falls, Idaho, for 100 patients. There is also a small maternity home at Murray, Utah, with accommodation for 26 patients; and there is a children's hospital for 25 patients at Salt Lake City. The number treated at these hospitals in 1936 was 16,681. The amount expended for their support in 1936 was \$78,982. The value of property was estimated at \$2,058,131 and there was an endowment fund of \$5,000.

The auxiliary associations of the church consist of the Relief Society already mentioned, the Sunday school, the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, the Young Women's Mutual Improvement Association, the Primary Association, and Welfare Program. The Relief Society organization consists of 1,782 societies with 15,711 officers and teachers and 57,351 other members. Their receipts for the year 1936 amounted to \$296,296 and their disbursements to \$280,917. The Sunday school organization included 1,515 schools, with 26,759 officers and

teachers and 311,984 other members in the United States. The young people's societies included 1,266 Young Men's Mutual Improvement Associations with 11,297 officers and teachers and 71,212 members, and 1,408 Young Women's Mutual Improvement Associations with 12,828 officers and teachers and 68,710 members, or a total of 2,674 local societies and 164,047 members. These societies have many libraries, containing many thousands of volumes. Their receipts amounted to \$96,267, and their disbursements for rents, halls, lectures, book supplies, and the ordinary expenses of the societies amounted to \$78,127. The meetings consider religious, literary, and scientific topics, and are intended for the mutual improvement of the young people of the church along religious and secular lines. The Primary Association consists of 1,528 organizations in the various wards and mission branches, including 17,217 officers and teachers and 99,660 members. The training is of the children from 4 to 12 years of age.

A characteristic feature of this church is the extent to which it enters into, molds, and influences every department of the life of the people. It aids them when sick or in poverty, looks after their education, provides their amusements, and ministers to their social needs. It is also closely identified with the economic life of the people through its connection, as an investor, with numerous industrial and commercial ventures. In the organization and management of establishments the principle of cooperation enters to a greater or lesser extent. Moreover, the close association existing among the people, through the unifying influence of the church, has made these cooperative enterprises, in almost every line of economic endeavor, numerous and successful.

The Welfare Program has two main objectives. In the first place the church undertakes to assist worthy needy members to help themselves, by providing the necessities of life consisting of fuel, shelter, clothing, and food. The second objective recognizes the desire of every person to be independent, and undertakes to make this condition possible by aiding the unemployed to find work in private industry or on productive projects sponsored by the program by which a livelihood may be secured. The Welfare Program takes into consideration not only the physical requirements of needy members, but acknowledges an obligation to rehabilitate them morally and spiritually and to establish them as respected citizens of the community.

Compensation for services rendered on welfare projects is not based on a daily wage, but on the needs of the family. A man without a family is expected to do the same work as a man with a family and is compensated proportionately. The underlying principle of the plan is that all who are able shall render service for that which they receive. In order to provide work and commodities, a number of important enterprises have been established, such as coal mines, farms, saw mills, knitting factory, building and housing projects, and approximately 70 storehouses as distribution centers.

The church Welfare Program produces a diversity of products: Fruits from temperate and semitropical climates; livestock from the grazing areas of the intermountain region; potatoes from Idaho; coal from the coal-mining sections, and cheese and dairy products from the upland districts of Idaho and Utah. Owing to the fact that the church membership is distributed over a wide area, there are very few commodities required in the welfare program which cannot be produced in the sections where the membership of the church is established. Exchanges of commodities are made between various regional divisions, so that needy members may be adequately provided for. The program is one of industry, thrift, and enterprise.

REORGANIZED CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

Persons over 8 years of age are received as members of this church upon declaration of their faith in God and the principles of the gospel as set forth in the Scriptures; repentance for past sins; baptism by immersion; and the laying on of hands.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	567	286	281	50.4	49.6
Members, number.....	² 93,470	51,332	27,662	65.0	35.0
Average membership per church.....	165	179	98		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	32,296	20,818	11,478	64.5	35.5
Female.....	43,214	27,729	15,485	64.2	35.8
Sex not reported.....	² 17,960	2,785	699	79.9	20.1
Males per 100 females.....	74.7	75.1	74.1		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	4,861	3,227	1,634	66.4	33.6
13 years and over.....	70,036	44,938	25,098	64.2	35.8
Age not reported.....	² 18,573	3,167	930	77.3	22.7
Percent under 13 years ³	6.5	6.7	6.1		
Church edifices, number.....	405	207	198	51.1	48.9
Value—number reporting.....	380	195	185	51.3	48.7
Amount reported.....	\$1,615,126	\$1,161,226	\$453,900	71.9	28.1
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$1,524,570	\$1,106,822	\$417,748	72.6	27.4
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$90,556	\$54,404	\$36,152	60.1	39.9
Average value per church.....	\$4,250	\$5,955	\$2,454		
Debt—number reporting.....	57	47	10		
Amount reported.....	\$110,472	\$105,706	\$4,766	95.7	4.3
Number reporting "no debt".....	252	112	140	44.4	55.6
Parsonages, number.....	12	7	5		
Value—number reporting.....	10	7	3		
Amount reported.....	\$16,550	\$10,650	\$5,900	64.4	35.6
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	480	253	227	52.7	47.3
Amount reported.....	\$399,010	\$296,763	\$102,247	74.4	25.6
Pastors' salaries.....	\$17,217	\$13,389	\$3,828	77.8	22.2
All other salaries.....	\$8,426	\$6,850	\$1,576	81.3	18.7
Repairs and improvements.....	\$46,003	\$36,843	\$9,160	80.1	19.9
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$19,237	\$18,531	\$706	96.3	3.7
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$81,248	\$66,319	\$14,929	81.6	18.4
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$4,736	\$3,015	\$1,721	63.7	36.3
Home missions.....	\$2,591	\$1,263	\$1,328	48.7	51.3
Foreign missions.....	\$263	\$136	\$127	51.7	48.3
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$202,932	\$139,252	\$63,680	68.6	31.4
All other purposes.....	\$16,357	\$11,165	\$5,192	68.3	31.7
Average expenditure per church.....	\$831	\$1,173	\$450		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	449	233	216	51.9	48.1
Officers and teachers.....	5,408	3,060	2,348	56.6	43.4
Scholars.....	28,451	17,699	10,752	62.2	37.8
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	14	9	5		
Officers and teachers.....	122	94	28	77.0	23.0
Scholars.....	874	745	129	85.2	14.8
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	40	24	16		
Officers and teachers.....	211	153	58	72.5	27.5
Scholars.....	1,030	723	307	70.2	29.8
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3	3			
Officers and teachers.....	32	32			
Scholars.....	106	106		100.0	

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Includes 14,476 nonresident members not distributed by territory and not reported by sex and age.

³ Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics for the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	567	592	565	501
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	—25	27	64	-----
Percent.....	—4.2	4.8	12.8	-----
Members, number.....	² 93,470	64,367	58,941	40,851
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	29,103	5,426	18,090	-----
Percent.....	45.2	9.2	44.3	-----
Average membership per church.....	165	109	104	82
Church edifices, number.....	405	472	382	309
Value—number reporting.....	380	446	382	309
Amount reported.....	\$1,615,126	\$3,470,000	\$871,571	\$523,185
Average value per church.....	\$4,250	\$7,780	\$2,282	\$1,693
Debt—number reporting.....	57	102	82	41
Amount reported.....	\$110,472	\$223,359	\$62,204	\$35,989
Parsonages, number.....	12	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	10	-----	6	5
Amount reported.....	\$16,550	-----	\$4,780	\$6,100
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	480	519	422	-----
Amount reported.....	\$399,010	\$576,853	\$145,036	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$17,217	\$257,805	\$88,568	-----
All other salaries.....	\$8,426			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$46,003			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$19,237			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$81,248			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$4,736	\$316,452	\$46,086	-----
Home missions.....	\$2,591			
Foreign missions.....	\$263			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$202,932			
All other purposes.....	\$16,357			
Not classified.....	-----	\$2,596	\$10,382	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$831	\$1,111	\$344	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	449	514	501	376
Officers and teachers.....	5,408	6,360	6,061	3,742
Scholars.....	28,451	30,855	28,222	16,946

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Includes 14,476 nonresident members not enrolled in local congregations and outside the territory of any organized district, which in part accounts for the large increase of 1936.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the statistics of individual churches, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each district in the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and data for Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	567	286	281	93,470	51,332	27,662	32,296	43,214	17,960	74.7	449	5,408	28,451
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	12	1	11	1,127	59	1,068	398	640	89	62.2	10	107	497
Massachusetts.....	9	6	3	751	392	359	326	425	76.7	7	7	70	289
Rhode Island.....	2	2	---	256	256	---	110	146	---	75.3	1	15	96
Connecticut.....	3	3	---	143	143	---	60	83	---	---	3	22	84
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	9	6	3	840	753	87	366	474	---	77.2	7	60	264
Pennsylvania.....	13	11	2	1,731	1,614	117	760	971	---	78.3	12	159	850
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	38	25	13	4,557	3,211	1,346	2,025	2,480	52	81.7	32	404	2,108
Indiana.....	12	6	6	886	501	385	377	509	---	74.1	12	131	519
Illinois.....	41	23	18	4,762	3,121	1,641	1,843	2,561	358	72.0	35	395	1,757
Michigan.....	78	29	49	10,962	7,269	3,693	4,685	6,277	---	74.6	61	671	3,176
Wisconsin.....	13	5	8	1,179	308	871	506	673	---	75.2	7	78	277
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	5	2	3	605	367	238	266	339	---	78.5	5	57	243
Iowa.....	57	27	30	9,031	4,861	4,170	3,694	5,281	56	69.9	48	580	3,267
Missouri.....	80	34	46	15,011	10,827	4,184	5,957	7,809	1,245	76.3	66	989	7,037
North Dakota.....	4	2	2	588	424	164	262	326	---	80.4	2	17	70
South Dakota.....	3	---	3	143	---	143	57	86	---	---	2	13	46
Nebraska.....	14	6	8	2,093	1,409	684	916	1,177	---	77.8	10	102	535
Kansas.....	27	18	9	3,511	2,431	1,080	918	1,326	1,267	69.2	19	198	1,065
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Maryland.....	2	1	1	211	59	152	97	114	---	85.1	2	28	170
District of Columbia.....	1	1	---	70	---	---	29	41	---	---	1	10	45
West Virginia.....	9	6	3	850	569	281	335	515	---	65.0	4	47	250
Florida.....	5	2	3	489	232	257	234	255	---	91.8	3	41	201
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	4	2	2	545	360	185	192	353	---	54.4	2	16	107
Tennessee.....	5	1	4	495	190	305	226	269	---	84.0	4	32	152
Alabama.....	6	2	4	1,518	785	733	636	882	---	72.1	5	73	535
Mississippi.....	2	---	2	388	---	388	157	231	---	68.0	2	35	200
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	6	---	6	706	---	706	293	413	---	70.9	5	45	160
Louisiana.....	1	---	1	208	---	208	86	122	---	70.5	1	9	100
Oklahoma.....	19	5	14	2,875	1,020	1,855	1,264	1,611	---	78.5	12	175	687
Texas.....	10	6	4	1,294	919	375	475	638	181	74.5	6	66	350
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	8	4	4	884	289	595	404	480	---	84.2	6	59	219
Idaho.....	8	4	4	995	610	385	454	541	---	83.9	6	70	327
Wyoming.....	2	---	2	123	---	123	59	64	---	---	2	18	35
Colorado.....	11	6	5	1,630	1,125	505	708	922	---	76.8	10	127	503
Arizona.....	4	4	---	269	269	---	110	159	---	69.2	4	30	144
Utah.....	4	4	---	527	527	---	121	170	236	71.2	2	12	51
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	12	11	1	1,421	1,382	39	605	816	---	74.1	11	130	588
Oregon.....	4	1	3	450	302	148	185	265	---	69.8	3	38	134
California.....	24	20	4	4,870	4,678	192	2,100	2,770	---	75.8	19	279	1,413

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

² Includes 14,476 nonresident members not distributed geographically and not reported by sex and age.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not report- ed	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	567	592	565	501	93,470	64,367	58,941	40,851	4,861	70,036	18,573	6.5
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	12	13	11	9	1,127	1,131	980	507	26	1,012	89	2.5
Massachusetts.....	9	8	8	8	751	783	702	570	51	700	-----	6.8
Rhode Island.....	2	2	3	3	256	316	346	306	11	245	-----	4.3
Connecticut.....	3	2	-----	-----	143	114	-----	-----	9	134	-----	6.3
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	9	8	7	1	840	596	568	173	30	810	-----	3.6
Pennsylvania.....	13	12	14	7	1,731	1,529	1,290	642	106	1,625	-----	6.1
E. N. CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	38	36	31	22	4,557	3,423	2,311	1,311	273	4,284	-----	6.0
Indiana.....	12	10	8	13	886	597	671	679	44	842	-----	5.0
Illinois.....	41	50	45	30	4,762	4,248	3,949	2,442	266	3,704	792	6.7
Michigan.....	78	87	93	74	10,962	8,292	7,487	4,227	717	10,109	136	6.6
Wisconsin.....	13	14	11	13	1,179	833	915	861	75	1,004	100	7.0
W. N. CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	5	4	4	6	605	523	410	379	31	574	-----	5.1
Iowa.....	57	63	70	75	9,031	8,276	9,878	8,139	623	8,243	165	7.0
Missouri.....	80	87	64	63	15,011	13,389	9,974	7,880	900	12,800	1,311	6.6
North Dakota.....	4	4	6	6	588	379	385	242	31	557	-----	5.3
South Dakota.....	3	3	-----	1	143	188	-----	85	54	89	-----	37.8
Nebraska.....	14	19	20	17	2,093	1,705	1,973	1,503	97	1,996	-----	4.6
Kansas.....	27	31	21	26	3,511	3,593	2,034	1,728	137	2,106	1,208	6.1
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
West Virginia.....	9	10	11	11	850	669	622	600	45	805	-----	5.3
Florida.....	5	3	4	6	489	250	297	318	43	446	-----	8.8
E. S. CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	4	3	2	4	545	377	252	257	17	528	-----	3.1
Tennessee.....	5	1	5	3	495	168	417	172	87	408	-----	17.6
Alabama.....	6	8	12	8	1,518	1,277	1,738	1,072	99	1,419	-----	6.5
Mississippi.....	2	2	-----	3	388	250	-----	196	27	361	-----	7.0
W. S. CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	6	5	6	4	706	387	547	290	12	694	-----	1.7
Oklahoma.....	19	23	21	15	2,875	2,179	2,335	914	217	2,658	-----	7.5
Texas.....	10	9	11	10	1,294	1,068	1,013	627	146	1,148	-----	11.3
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	8	6	9	4	884	357	639	268	67	817	-----	7.6
Idaho.....	8	8	10	9	995	570	626	266	59	936	-----	5.9
Colorado.....	11	14	13	10	1,630	1,373	1,197	561	103	1,527	-----	6.3
Arizona.....	4	3	3	-----	269	205	128	-----	21	248	-----	7.8
Utah.....	4	3	4	5	527	216	563	493	4	287	236	1.4
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	12	10	7	6	1,421	1,085	907	405	101	1,320	-----	7.1
Oregon.....	4	7	5	5	450	439	638	321	17	433	-----	3.8
California.....	24	21	20	19	4,870	3,251	2,848	2,221	287	4,583	-----	5.9
Other States.....	16	3	6	5	612	331	301	196	28	584	-----	4.6

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² Includes 14,476 nonresident members not distributed geographically and not reported by sex and age.³ Includes: Maryland, 2; District of Columbia, 1; Louisiana, 1; and Wyoming, 2.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR- SONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	567	406	380	\$1,615,198	87	\$110,472	10	\$16,550
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	12	7	7	23,300			1	(1)
Massachusetts.....	9	5	4	16,600				
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	9	5	4	49,000	2	6,275		
Pennsylvania.....	13	10	10	96,707	2	1,760	1	(1)
E. N. CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	38	28	24	91,000	5	10,995		
Indiana.....	12	7	7	17,515	2	1,298		
Illinois.....	41	33	30	85,900	6	3,416		
Michigan.....	78	54	52	173,755	6	3,579	1	(1)
Wisconsin.....	13	8	8	22,700	2	3,169		
W. N. CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	5	5	5	12,000	1	2,000		
Iowa.....	57	44	41	165,800	3	5,418	1	(1)
Missouri.....	80	64	61	293,305	9	28,104	1	(1)
Nebraska.....	14	11	11	75,900	1	90	1	(1)
Kansas.....	27	22	22	74,830	2	350		
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
West Virginia.....	9	4	4	23,000	2	4,225		
E. S. CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	4	3	3	2,550				
Tennessee.....	5	4	4	6,250	1	2,700		
Alabama.....	6	6	5	64,000	1	1,200		
W. S. CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	6	4	4	4,993	1	400		
Oklahoma.....	19	13	12	63,350	1	2,900	1	(1)
Texas.....	10	5	5	12,050	2	2,922		
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	8	3	3	9,352				
Idaho.....	8	6	6	16,324	1	121		
Colorado.....	11	7	6	10,600				
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	12	9	8	18,825			1	(1)
Oregon.....	4	3	3	6,500				
California.....	24	18	16	140,600	5	26,320	1	(1)
Other States.....	33	17	* 15	38,590	2	3,230	1	16,550

* Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.
 † Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Connecticut, Florida, Maryland, Mississippi, and Arizona; and 1 in each of the following—Rhode Island, North Dakota, Louisiana, Wyoming, and Utah.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches		EXPENDITURES											
			Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improve- ments	Payment on church debt, excluding in- terest	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and char- ity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
U. S.	567	480	\$399, 010	\$17, 217	\$8, 426	\$46, 003	\$19, 237	\$81, 248	\$4, 736	\$2, 591	\$263	\$202, 932	\$16, 357	
NEW ENG.:														
Maine.....	12	10	5, 325	390	75	275	-----	495	165	149	-----	3, 546	230	
Mass.....	9	6	4, 136	-----	55	351	-----	867	10	-----	-----	1, 362	1, 491	
Conn.....	3	3	2, 082	-----	-----	107	10	739	-----	-----	-----	1, 226	-----	
MID. AT.:														
New York.....	9	9	8, 627	-----	-----	337	852	2, 101	124	114	-----	4, 997	102	
Pa.....	13	11	27, 193	720	656	16, 837	526	3, 257	55	103	-----	4, 764	275	
E. N. CEN.:														
Ohio.....	38	36	32, 032	-----	445	5, 068	1, 204	6, 640	235	544	60	15, 805	2, 031	
Indiana.....	12	11	5, 529	-----	-----	225	290	1, 044	225	169	-----	3, 532	44	
Illinois.....	41	36	25, 923	741	925	2, 535	738	4, 716	225	97	75	15, 334	537	
Michigan.....	78	64	44, 188	1, 040	533	4, 843	1, 247	9, 567	575	276	-----	25, 255	852	
Wisconsin.....	13	10	6, 592	-----	47	385	480	699	69	25	52	4, 508	327	
W. N. CEN.:														
Minnesota.....	5	5	2, 202	-----	-----	93	104	259	8	17	-----	1, 453	268	
Iowa.....	57	50	41, 494	3, 005	1, 044	2, 558	1, 110	8, 415	467	82	-----	23, 767	1, 046	
Missouri.....	80	70	54, 910	4, 749	2, 874	4, 058	2, 128	16, 307	472	101	76	22, 627	1, 518	
Nebraska.....	14	11	9, 393	130	204	713	-----	2, 437	115	-----	-----	5, 794	-----	
Kansas.....	27	27	24, 823	1, 250	262	630	523	4, 388	168	105	-----	17, 013	484	
S. ATLANTIC:														
W. Va.....	9	4	2, 923	-----	-----	590	270	525	-----	-----	-----	1, 494	44	
Florida.....	5	3	1, 398	20	-----	-----	-----	227	5	-----	-----	1, 040	106	
E. S. CEN.:														
Kentucky.....	4	3	422	-----	-----	77	-----	-----	15	59	-----	153	118	
Tennessee.....	5	4	1, 492	122	-----	180	400	375	75	-----	-----	300	40	
Alabama.....	6	6	4, 952	240	-----	221	280	257	225	300	-----	3, 390	39	
W. S. CEN.:														
Arkansas.....	6	5	1, 788	-----	-----	45	-----	126	25	89	-----	1, 485	18	
Oklahoma.....	19	13	9, 474	1, 500	154	674	1, 500	1, 478	42	-----	-----	3, 724	402	
Texas.....	10	8	5, 697	40	84	659	1, 205	705	15	72	-----	2, 910	7	
MOUNTAIN:														
Montana.....	8	5	1, 251	-----	-----	49	-----	85	-----	50	-----	1, 003	64	
Idaho.....	8	6	5, 468	-----	-----	207	54	669	131	-----	-----	4, 353	54	
Colorado.....	11	9	6, 036	600	300	609	-----	1, 326	152	-----	-----	2, 908	141	
Arizona.....	4	4	3, 625	-----	5	425	350	505	60	-----	-----	2, 250	30	
PACIFIC:														
Washington.....	12	11	9, 146	-----	15	845	-----	1, 477	454	-----	-----	6, 221	134	
Oregon.....	4	4	4, 101	-----	-----	306	-----	886	-----	-----	-----	2, 897	12	
California.....	24	20	34, 178	1, 520	648	1, 129	5, 720	8, 885	531	119	-----	10, 609	5, 017	
Other States.....	21	16	12, 610	1, 150	100	972	246	1, 791	93	120	-----	7, 212	926	

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Rhode Island, North Dakota, South Dakota, Maryland, Mississippi, Wyoming, and Utah; and 1 in each of the following—Louisiana and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY DISTRICTS, 1936

DISTRICT	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	567	193,470	380	\$1,615,126	57	\$110,472	480	\$399,010	449	28,451
Alabama.....	3	676	2	(2)			3	2,135	2	199
Arkansas.....	7	914	5	5,793	1	400	6	1,988	6	260
Central Illinois.....	4	554	3	10,700	1	1,396	4	2,727	4	249
Central Michigan.....	21	2,619	15	50,200	2	475	18	11,538	18	1,033
Central Nebraska.....	4	230	2	(2)			2	(2)	2	46
Central Oklahoma.....	10	1,793	7	56,800	1	2,900	7	6,880	7	373
Central Texas.....	7	924	4	7,550	1	1,900	6	4,221	5	275
Columbia.....	19	2,036	14	29,649	1	121	18	14,882	17	869
Des Moines.....	10	1,788	4	19,800			7	3,931	7	267
Detroit.....	4	2,231	2	(2)	1	(2)	3	2,866	2	146
Eastern Colorado.....	9	1,295	5	9,700			7	4,616	8	396
Eastern Maine.....	4	522	2	(2)			3	2,564	3	229
Eastern Michigan.....	18	1,784	16	50,005			17	14,866	15	701
Eastern Montana.....	2	300	1	(2)			1	(2)	1	28
Far West stake.....	21	2,546	18	61,050	2	880	18	12,421	18	1,361
Florida.....	6	894	4	7,200			4	1,677	4	339
Holden stake.....	14	1,489	11	49,500	2	950	13	3,839	14	842
Idaho.....	4	716	3	12,000			3	3,833	3	130
Independence stake.....	12	6,844	11	88,550	4	14,750	12	16,109	12	3,344
Kansas City stake.....	13	2,313	8	104,585	1	11,500	12	23,102	2	300
Kentucky-Tennessee.....	7	680	6	7,300	1	2,700	6	1,677	5	167
Kirtland.....	13	1,872	8	44,600	2	8,150	13	12,371	12	881
Lamoni stake.....	14	1,904	10	19,900			13	14,459	13	1,027
Minnesota.....	5	605	5	12,000	1	2,000	5	2,202	5	243
Mobile.....	3	772	3	10,500	1	1,200	3	3,701	3	372
Nauvoo.....	7	691	5	36,300	2	3,350	5	4,658	5	287
New York.....	9	557	3	21,000	1	1,275	9	5,171	7	199
New York-Philadelphia.....	9	1,653	8	97,300	2	5,030	8	29,303	8	687
North Dakota.....	4	588	1	(2)			2	(2)	2	70
Northeastern Illinois.....	13	1,570	7	31,865	2	600	12	12,120	11	555
Northeastern Nebraska.....	4	959	3	64,000			4	6,561	3	274
Northern California.....	14	1,981	8	53,300	1	11,640	11	13,698	10	562
Northern Michigan.....	14	1,168	5	5,750			9	2,213	9	409
Northern Wisconsin.....	5	558	3	8,000			4	2,219	3	122
Northwestern Iowa.....	15	2,443	14	35,800			14	11,117	15	1,042
Northwestern Kansas.....	4	617	3	2,650			4	468	3	107
Northwestern Ohio.....	6	586	5	12,400	1	1,065	5	5,408	5	324
Pittsburgh.....	6	507	4	26,407	2	1,760	5	3,978	6	368
Rich Hill.....	9	986	7	13,300			9	3,091	9	561
Rock Island.....	15	1,413	11	25,200	2	1,070	13	5,786	11	457
St. Louis.....	11	1,010	10	24,400	2	624	10	4,782	9	474
Southeastern Illinois.....	8	1,091	7	10,500			7	3,435	7	337
Southern California.....	10	2,889	8	87,300	4	14,680	9	20,480	9	851
Southern Indiana.....	8	811	4	9,500	1	1,200	6	2,371	7	327
Southern Missouri.....	8	918	4	6,100			4	1,654	4	331
Southern Nebraska.....	6	806	6	9,600	1	90	5	2,723	5	190
Southern New England.....	13	1,086	6	28,720	1	3,200	10	7,670	10	440
Southern Ohio.....	19	2,094	12	45,700	2	1,780	18	15,170	15	922
Southern Wisconsin.....	8	621	5	14,700	2	3,169	6	4,373	4	155
Southern Michigan and north- ern Indiana.....	19	2,596	13	47,150	4	2,817	16	12,823	16	872
Southwest Iowa.....	9	1,880	7	48,500	1	2,068	8	7,225	7	572
Southwestern Kansas.....	4	738	3	13,400	1	100	4	10,537	3	216
Southwestern Texas.....	3	370	1	(2)	1	(2)	2	(2)	1	75
Spring River.....	14	1,629	11	17,000			13	6,190	13	810
Utah.....	5	641	1	(2)			2	(2)	2	51
Western Colorado.....	4	478	1	(2)			4	1,849	4	180
Western Maine.....	8	605	5	13,100			7	2,761	7	288
Western Michigan.....	7	845	4	7,600			6	2,118	6	200
Western Montana.....	6	584	2	(2)			4	860	5	191
Western Oklahoma.....	6	831	3	5,350			4	1,656	3	149
West Virginia.....	5	430	1	(2)			1	(2)	1	32
Wheeling.....	6	603	5	17,800	2	4,225	5	3,488	5	283
Unorganized.....	12	860	5	9,800			11	7,217	11	374
Combinations.....				108,252		1,407		5,232		

¹ Includes 14,476 nonresident members not distributed geographically and not reported by sex and age.

² Amount included in figures on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints claims to be the true successor of the original church as organized by Joseph Smith in 1830. This claim of continuity has been twice upheld in the Court of Common Pleas for Lake County, Ohio, and again in the United States Circuit Court for the Western Division of the Western District of Missouri. These are the only times this question has been submitted for judicial decision.

The claim made in Salt Lake City, Utah, by Brigham Young in 1852, more than 8 years after the death of Joseph Smith in 1844, that he was responsible for an alleged revelation on polygamy, has always been denied by the Reorganized Church, and the above decisions turned largely, if not altogether, on the determination of that issue.

After the death of Joseph Smith in 1844 the former membership was scattered and various factions were formed. Some of these scattered members, together with some congregations that had preserved their identity, effected a partial reorganization in Wisconsin in 1852, which was afterwards completed in 1860 under the leadership of Joseph Smith, son of the slain prophet. Joseph Smith was the presiding officer until his death in 1914, when he was succeeded by his son, Dr. Frederick M. Smith, who continues as its president.

In 1865 the headquarters were removed to Plano, Ill., and in 1881 to Lamoni, Iowa, and finally to Independence, Mo., in 1920.

DOCTRINE

The general doctrine is set forth in the preliminary statement of the Latter Day Saints and is published in the Epitome of Faith, "What We Believe." The principles of the Gospel may be stated briefly as faith, repentance, baptism, laying on of hands, resurrection, and eternal judgment. The twofold aim of the church is to evangelize the world and build the Kingdom of God here on the earth. Special emphasis is laid on the principle of stewardships, brotherhood of man, and the building of Zion. The idea of stewardship involves a social consciousness that property is held, not alone for individual or selfish ends, but also in trust for God and the church as a group, so that property and industry should be used for social ends; the members are specifically urged to agree to hold and administer their property as stewards. The ideal is that every individual should develop to his full capacity of service, and then devote that service to the common weal. This spirit of trusteeship extends beyond material things to ability and talents, even to life itself, for all of which one must render a final account to the Lord. The Bible and the Book of Mormon are both regarded as the word of God.

Social reform is to be brought about by individual regeneration, with the principles of love, righteousness, and justice the basis of social relations. All men and women accepting these principles are to be organized to provide each with an opportunity to labor at the task at which he can do his best for the good of the group. The returns of labor being based on the needs and just wants of the individual and his family, so that none has less than is needed, and no one has more than he can use.

The surplus of those who produce more than they need is to be consecrated to the task of helping the poor and expanding the stewardship projects, thereby increasing the opportunity for labor. All are to contribute tithes of one-tenth of their incomes above their needs to the support of ministers and missionaries to carry on the task of perfecting the saints and evangelizing the world.

The Reorganized Church believes: That there is but one God in the heavens, who is "from everlasting to everlasting, the same unchangeable God," who is infinite and all powerful, yet personal, just, and merciful, and who speaks to His people as He did in Biblical times; that Jesus Christ is the Son of God and came that we might have a more abundant life by making His teachings the basis of right living, in the home, in the community, and in preparation for the life after death; and that every man has the right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience; but that the beliefs and practices of the church are in accord with the laws of the land.

The church maintains that marriage is a sacrament ordained of God which is not to be entered into lightly or broken at will; and that the law of God sanctions but one companion in wedlock for either man or woman. The church claims also that this doctrine of monogamy was the teaching of the founder, Joseph Smith, all of his life and was practiced by the original church.

¹ This statement was furnished by Dr. Frederick M. Smith, president, Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Independence, Mo.

ORGANIZATION

The general organization of the church for governmental purposes, aside from the priesthood, which is described in the preliminary statement, includes the branch, the central place, or Zion, the stake, the district, and the general conference. The branch corresponds to the minor local church, or parish. It has its meetinghouse and is under the care of a presiding elder elected by the branch. The central place, or Zion, located at Independence, Mo., is a stake made up of a central branch and nine outlying congregations. The work in the stake of Zion is under the direction of the presidency of the general church. Four other stakes cover northwestern Missouri, eastern Kansas, and southwestern Iowa. Each stake consists of a large branch (congregation) with which is associated several smaller branches in the vicinity. At its head are a president and two counselors who are high priests. A district is an organization of several branches in outlying territory and has about the same officers as a stake. The general conference, composed of representatives from each of the districts, stakes, or congregations not in districts, meets biannually in the spring at Independence, Mo., to consider matters of church-wide import.

Each stake or district has its bishops, elders, priests, teachers, and deacons. Bishops are the custodians and have charge of the finances and property interests of the church. The priest is to assist the presiding elder, and to preach, teach, expound, exhort, baptize, and administer the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. The duty of the teachers is to watch over the church, see that there is no iniquity in the church, neither hardness with each other, neither lying, backbiting, nor evil-speaking, and to see that the church members meet together often. The deacon is the assistant of the teacher in all these duties, and is the custodian of the local church property under the direction of the bishops.

The Reorganized Church holds strongly for the separation of the church and State, and for the non-interference of the church as such in politics and governmental affairs. It holds for the independence of individual members and freedom of conscience, and that religious service should be wholly voluntary.

WORK

Home and foreign missionary work is carried on by the seventies under the direction of the quorum of 12. The report for 1936 shows: 105 ministers employed and sustained by the general church; cost of missionary and general administrative work, \$183,000; and 7,000 self-sustaining local pastors and co-workers, high priests, elders, priests, teachers, and deacons.

Foreign missionary work is carried on in Great Britain, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Switzerland, Australia, New Zealand, Hawaii, Society Islands, the Netherlands, and Canada, at a cost of \$20,000, and with a property value estimated at \$152,000.

The church maintains an accredited junior college at Lamoni, Iowa, with 22 teachers and 250 students; a nurses' training school, with 39 girl students, at Independence, Mo., that is operated in connection with the church hospital which treated 1,917 patients during the year; and a home for 18 aged members at Lamoni, Iowa. There was \$33,000 contributed for the support of these institutions and property used for philanthropic work is valued at \$685,000.

Most of the home churches maintain Sunday schools, women's organizations, young people's organizations and other educational and social activities. All of these activities are sponsored by the department of religious education. In this way the activities of all of the groups are coordinated and made to fit in with the program of the general church.

The church maintains other departments. The historical and library department holds a number of valuable manuscripts and a collection of books dealing with the church and especially its early history. The graphic arts department concerns itself with preparing historical, instructional, and inspirational slides that are sent to all parts of the country. The church has also appointed a church architect to prepare plans for church buildings, thus securing more artistic structures and a more uniform style. The church maintains one printing establishment at Independence, Mo., which publishes study quarterlies, tracts, books, journals, and other church publications.

Radio station KMBC of Kansas City, Mo., was developed by the church and later sold. The church broadcasts over this station programs totaling 7 hours a week. Twice a year this station sponsors a church program on the "Church of the Air" which is a Columbia network feature.

CHURCH OF CHRIST (TEMPLE LOT)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of Christ (Temple Lot) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of persons who have been admitted to the church through the sacrament of baptism by immersion.

The Church of Christ (Temple Lot) was not reported prior to the 1936 Census of Religious Bodies, hence no comparative data are available.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	16	10	6	-----	-----
Members, number.....	689	555	134	80.6	19.4
Average membership per church.....	43	56	22	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	325	269	56	82.8	17.2
Female.....	364	286	78	78.6	21.4
Males per 100 females.....	89.3	94.1	(?)	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	18	8	10	-----	-----
13 years and over.....	664	540	124	81.3	18.7
Age not reported.....	7	7	-----	-----	-----
Percent under 13 years ²	2.6	1.5	7.5	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	3	3	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	2	2	-----	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$4,800	\$4,800	-----	100.0	-----
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$4,500	\$4,500	-----	100.0	-----
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$300	\$300	-----	100.0	-----
Average value per church.....	\$2,400	\$2,100	-----	-----	-----
Number reporting "no debt".....	3	3	-----	-----	-----
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	9	6	3	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$1,382	\$1,344	\$38	97.3	2.7
Repairs and improvements.....	\$315	\$315	-----	100.0	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$75	\$75	-----	-----	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$322	\$319	\$3	99.1	.9
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$100	\$100	-----	100.0	-----
Home missions.....	\$150	\$150	-----	100.0	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$374	\$351	\$23	93.9	6.1
All other purposes.....	\$46	\$34	\$12	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$154	\$224	\$13	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	10	7	3	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	76	52	24	-----	-----
Scholars.....	243	200	43	82.3	17.7

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

³ Based on membership with age classification reported.

State table.—Table 2 presents the statistics for the Church of Christ (Temple Lot) by States, giving the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex and by age, and data for Sunday schools.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX AND BY AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ²	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States...	16	10	6	689	555	134	325	364	89.3	18	664	7	2.6	10	76	243
NEW ENGLAND:																
Rhode Island...	1	1	---	51	51	---	23	28	---	---	51	---	---	1	6	27
E. N. CENTRAL:																
Illinois...	1	1	---	14	14	---	5	9	---	1	13	---	---	1	2	9
Michigan...	3	3	---	116	116	---	54	62	---	6	103	7	5.5	2	22	74
Wisconsin...	1	---	1	23	---	23	7	16	---	---	23	---	---	---	---	---
W. N. CENTRAL:																
Minnesota...	2	1	1	88	42	46	39	49	---	5	83	---	---	2	15	35
Missouri...	3	1	2	279	239	40	143	136	105.1	3	276	---	1.1	1	10	60
SOUTH ATLANTIC:																
North Carolina...	1	---	1	16	---	16	7	9	---	1	15	---	---	1	6	9
MOUNTAIN:																
Arizona...	1	1	---	34	34	---	15	19	---	1	33	---	---	1	9	20
PACIFIC:																
Washington...	1	---	1	9	---	9	3	6	---	1	8	---	---	1	6	9
California...	2	2	---	59	59	---	29	30	---	---	59	---	---	---	---	---

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.² Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Church of Christ was organized April 6, 1830, at Fayette, Seneca County, N. Y., in the home of Peter Whitmer. Those present were Joseph Smith, Jr., Hyrum Smith, Peter Whitmer, Samuel H. Smith, David Whitmer, and Oliver Cowdery.

In July 1831, Independence, Mo., was designated as the center place and headquarters of the church.

According to a manuscript copy of John Whitmer's history, on the second day of August 1831, the land of Zion was dedicated by Sidney Rigdon. The day following, eight elders, namely, Joseph Smith, Jr., Oliver Cowdery, Sidney Rigdon, Peter Whitmer, Jr., Frederick G. Williams, W. W. Phelps, Martin Harris, and Joseph Coe, assembled together where the temple was to be erected. Sidney Rigdon dedicated the ground where the city was to stand, and Joseph Smith, Jr., laid a stone at the northeast corner of the contemplated temple in the name of the Lord Jesus of Nazareth.

In the winter of 1833-34 the saints were driven out of Jackson County, Mo., which was the beginning of a long series of persecutions that culminated in the death of Joseph Smith and Hyrum Smith in Illinois in 1844, and caused the breaking up of the church into numerous factions.

After the death of Joseph Smith, among those who remained true to the original faith was a little band of saints in Bloomington, Woodford County, Ill., who, under the leadership of men who held authority as ministers in the old church, never affiliated with any of the factions, but maintained their identity and church organization through all these years of distress and persecution. Some of these

¹ This statement was prepared from information furnished by Mr. Royson F. Bingham, Church of Christ (Temple Lot), Kansas City, Mo., and approved by him in its present form.

men united with the church the year it was organized, and others as early as 1831. Elders David Judy, Adna C. Haldeman, and Jedediah Owen received their ordination in the early thirties. David Judy was ordained under the hands of Joseph Smith. He and Jedediah Owen were among those who were driven from Missouri. Zebulon Adams, a high priest, had been in the church since about 1833.

These men were opposed to baptism for the dead, the exaltation of men to be gods, and the idea that God was once man like other men; the doctrine of lineal right to office since the Christian era began; and the doctrine of polygamy.

These heresies were declared to have been the cause of the division that had taken place in the church of the restoration and the decline of spiritual power.

In 1864 a revelation was given instructing the saints to return to Independence, Mo., in the year 1867. Up to this time the saints had not dared to return because of the hostile feeling toward them that still existed. However, these Woodford County saints had so much confidence in the revelation that they sold their possessions in Illinois and moved in a body to Missouri.

In March 1867, they held their first conference in Independence, Mo. In 1869 they began to purchase the famous "temple lot," which had been plotted in the year 1850. This lot contains the "spot" indicated by the Lord for the building of His temple, and consists of about $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres.

Legal proceedings were brought against the Church of Christ in the years 1891-95, by the Reorganized Church, for possession of the "temple lot", and decision was rendered against the Church of Christ.

The Church of Christ holds that God's children are scattered among all divisions of the "restoration." It believes that according to the revelation as found in the Book of Doctrine and Covenants, the "temple lot" is to be the center of the gathering for the building of the New Jerusalem; that it logically follows that it is the duty of the church to extend a welcoming hand to the honest in heart out of every division of the "restoration" who desire to gather to the "temple lot," and participate in the work that is to begin there. The church understands that the responsibility is laid upon it of building the temple upon the consecrated spot of which God has made it the custodian.

The temple will have an important part in the closing days of this dispensation. It will be a monument to brotherhood because men will have to lay their differences aside or rise above them in order to work together in peace upon the Lord's house.

The temple will mark the turning point when the fullness of the gospel goes from the gentiles to the Jews, for when the great endowment is given, in the day of God's power the gospel in its fullness is going to the Jews and the remnants of the house of Joseph. God has decreed to give that endowment in a house that shall be specially prepared for the purpose:

"Yea, verily I say unto you, I gave unto you a commandment, that you should build an house, in the which house I design to endow those whom I have chosen with power from on high." The time cannot be put off to an indefinite point in the future.

In 1832, the church was told that the temple "shall be reared in this generation, upon the consecrated spot as I have appointed." More than 100 years have elapsed since that time, so the time must be near at hand, when this should be accomplished.

In 1833, the church was told, "And inasmuch as my people build an house unto me, in the name of the Lord, and do not suffer any unclean thing to come into it, that it be not defiled, my glory shall rest upon it; yea, and my presence shall be there, for I will come into it, and all the pure in heart that shall come into it, shall see God."

In a revelation given through the late Joseph Smith it is said, "With the Lord one day is as a thousand years, and a thousand years as a day." Therefore the law given to the church then is as if it were given today. So the Church of Christ believes the command to build the Lord's house is still in force. Later revelations to the church which are in harmony with this have prompted the beginning of the work.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

The doctrine of the Church of Christ (Temple Lot) as set forth in the Articles of Faith and Practice is as follows:

We believe in God the Eternal Father, who only is Supreme; in Jesus Christ the manifestation of God in flesh; in the Holy Ghost, the Spirit of Truth, the Comforter; that men will be punished for their own sins and not Adam's transgression; that through the atonement of Christ all men may be saved; in the ordinances of the Gospel which are faith in God and Jesus Christ, repentance and baptism by immersion for the remission of sins, and the laying on of hands; in the literal second coming and millennial reign of Christ; in the resurrection of the dead; in eternal judgment; that men will be judged according to the good or evil they have done; in the powers and gifts of the Gospel, namely—the word of wisdom, the word of knowledge, the gift of faith, the gift of healing, working of miracles, prophecy, discerning of spirits, divers kinds of tongues, and interpretation of tongues; that in the Bible is contained the word of God, that the Book of Mormon is an added witness for Christ; in the principle of continuous revelation; that where there are six or more regularly baptized members, one of whom is an elder, there the church exists with full power; that a man must be called of God by revelation; in the same church organization as existed in the time of Christ and His Apostles; that local churches should govern their own affairs; the Church of Christ comprehends the true brotherhood of man; that all men are stewards under God and answerable to Him; that men should labor for their own support and that of their dependents; that the temporal affairs of the general church are to be administered by the general bishopric under the supervision of the general conferences; that the temporal affairs of the local churches are to be administered by local bishops under the supervision of the local congregation; that marriage is ordained of God and provides for but one companion in wedlock for either man or woman; men are not justified in taking up arms against their fellows except in defense of their lives and to preserve their liberty; in the literal gathering of Israel, and in the restoration of the ten lost tribes; a temple will be built in this generation, in Independence, Mo., wherein Christ will reveal Himself; that a New Jerusalem shall be built upon this land “unto the remnant of the seed of Joseph,” which city shall be built beginning at the “temple lot”; and that the ministry and membership should abstain from the use of tobacco, intoxicating liquors, and narcotics, and should not affiliate with any society which administers oaths in conflict with the law of God, or which interferes with their duties as citizens.

The highest officers are the Quorum of the Twelve. The government of the church is democratic, all measures being submitted to a referendum vote of the whole church.

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST (BICKERTONITES)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of Jesus Christ (Bickertonites) for 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

All persons baptized by immersion in the church are members there. This church was not reported prior to the 1936 Census of Religious Bodies, hence no comparative data are available.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	31	19	12	-----	-----
Members, number.....	1, 639	1, 213	426	74.0	26.0
Average membership per church.....	53	64	36	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	751	565	186	75.2	24.8
Female.....	888	648	240	73.0	27.0
Males per 100 females.....	84.6	87.2	77.5	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1, 618	1, 208	410	74.7	25.3
13 years and over.....	21	5	16	-----	-----
Age not reported.....	21	5	16	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	11	6	5	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	10	6	4	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$79, 180	\$76, 500	\$2, 680	96.6	3.4
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$59, 180	\$56, 500	\$2, 680	95.5	4.5
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$20, 000	\$20, 000	-----	100.0	-----
Average value per church.....	\$7, 918	\$12, 750	\$670	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	3	2	1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$2, 350	\$2, 150	\$200	91.5	8.5
Number reporting "no debt".....	7	4	3	-----	-----
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	28	17	11	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$8, 145	\$7, 130	\$1, 015	87.5	12.5
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1, 434	\$1, 378	\$56	96.1	3.9
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$840	\$840	-----	100.0	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3, 186	\$2, 904	\$222	93.0	7.0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$781	\$556	\$225	71.2	28.8
Home missions.....	\$94	\$44	\$50	-----	-----
Foreign missions.....	\$45	\$45	-----	-----	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1, 476	\$1, 119	\$357	75.8	24.2
All other purposes.....	\$289	\$184	\$105	63.7	36.3
Average expenditure per church.....	\$291	\$419	\$92	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	15	10	5	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	101	75	26	74.3	25.7
Scholars.....	655	489	166	74.7	25.3

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 2, 3, and 4 present the statistics for the Church of Jesus Christ (Bickertonites) by States for 1936. Table 2 gives for each State the number and membership of churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 3 gives the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on this property. Table 4 presents the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 3 is limited to Pennsylvania, the only State in which three or more churches reported value of edifices.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	31	19	12	1,639	1,213	426	751	888	84.6	15	101	655
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	3	3	—	130	130	—	63	67	—	1	8	60
New Jersey.....	4	2	2	231	140	91	108	123	87.8	2	5	39
Pennsylvania.....	13	5	8	639	331	308	282	357	79.0	6	48	300
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	4	4	—	216	216	—	106	110	96.4	1	2	20
Michigan.....	4	4	—	391	391	—	181	210	86.2	4	36	224
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Kansas.....	2	1	1	16	5	11	4	12	—	—	—	—
MOUNTAIN:												
Colorado.....	1	—	1	16	—	16	7	9	—	1	2	12

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 3.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total num- ber of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	31	11	10	\$79,180	3	\$2,350
Pennsylvania.....	13	6	6	59,400	2	2,150
Other States.....	18	5	4	19,780	1	200

¹ Includes: New Jersey, 1; Ohio, 1; Michigan, 1; and Kansas, 1.

TABLE 4.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES									
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Repairs and improve- ments	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquar- ters	All other purposes
United States.....	31	28	\$8, 145	\$1, 434	\$840	\$3, 186	\$781	\$94	\$45	\$1, 476	\$289
New York.....	3	3	742	—	—	617	—	—	—	125	—
New Jersey.....	4	4	495	104	—	250	—	—	—	121	20
Pennsylvania.....	13	13	3, 344	377	840	826	362	94	—	790	55
Ohio.....	4	3	928	300	—	513	—	—	—	105	10
Michigan.....	4	4	2, 636	653	—	980	419	—	45	335	204
Colorado.....	1	1									
Kansas.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Amount for Colorado combined with figures for Michigan, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Church of Jesus Christ is firm in the belief that Joseph Smith, Jr., was inspired of God, and was used as an instrument in His hands in the restoration of the Gospel back to earth, but it does not accept or endorse many of the things attributed to Joseph Smith, Jr., in the way of doctrine and revelation.

The first adherents to the restored Gospel effected an organization in the year of 1830 in New York State. Soon afterwards they emigrated to Kirtland, Ohio, where they built a temple. They stayed here only a few years, when being forced to evacuate, they moved to the State of Missouri, only to be driven out after a short time. They then settled in Illinois and built a city known as Nauvoo. It was there that Joseph Smith, Jr., and his brother Hyrum were arrested. They were confined in jail at Carthage, Ill., only to be shot dead by a mob a few days later, June 27, 1844.

Naturally this caused much confusion among the saints, and ambition for leadership was manifested. In 1847, Brigham Young led a body of these people to what is now known as Utah, arriving there in July. In August, the 12 apostles and many of the people renewed their covenant by baptism, and on December 5, Brigham Young was elected their president. Whether Brigham Young had the unanimous support of his brother apostles is a question.

While many went to what is now known as Utah with Brigham Young, there were many who did not. Many, refusing to be led by Young, held to one whose name was Strang and to other leaders claiming divine authority. At a later time, still others formed what is known as the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

At the death of Joseph Smith, Jr., in 1844, Sidney Rigdon was first counselor in the church and as such the reins of government should have fallen upon him, at least, until a lawful election filled the vacancy caused by the tragedy at Carthage. Rigdon had a following and refused to be led to Utah, but continued preaching the Gospel. In 1845, William Bickerton was baptized by an elder of Rigdon's following and later was ordained into the priesthood. This organization of Rigdon's must have been short lived, for Brother Bickerton in his writings tells of "the church becoming disorganized."

In May of 1851, we find Brother Bickerton associating himself with a branch of the Utah church at West Elizabeth, Pa., but this association was very short indeed. For in March of 1852 Brother Bickerton and others go on record denouncing Brigham Young and the 12 apostles in Utah for adultery and general

¹ This statement was furnished by President W. H. Cadman, of the Church of Jesus Christ (Bickertonites), Monongahela, Pa., and approved by him in its present form.

wickedness. He no doubt referred to polygamy, which was publicly avowed and defended by the church in Utah in August 1852. This avowal also included the doctrine of celestial marriage. They teach also a plurality of gods, baptism for the dead, and many other doctrines, which are not, in our understanding, in accord with the Bible and Book of Mormon.

At this time, William Bickerton found himself alone. He could not worship with the Utah people, and since the Rigdon organization had come to naught, he found himself in a quandary, not knowing what to do. While in this state of mind, he was given an experience which inspired him on in preaching the Gospel. He knew that, in obedience to the Gospel as presented by the Rigdon people, his soul was blessed and his sins were remitted. He enjoyed the blessings of the Gospel and was ordained an elder.

After having broken away from the Utah people and having received the experience he speaks of later, which was given him of God, he proceeded to preach the Gospel; men and women believed his testimony and were baptized into Christ. Our records show them gathered in special conference in West Elizabeth, Pa., in 1854, and in another special conference on March 31, 1855. We find on record in 1857, a membership of 93, including 16 officers and the presiding elder, William Bickerton. A conference was held in West Elizabeth, Pa., in July 1859, at which time a feeling arose among the saints that the church should be set in order. As the spirit of prophecy was with Brother William Bickerton, he was acknowledged a prophet at this conference. The minutes of the October conference 1859 at Greenock, Pa., show that the church had been built and dedicated to the Lord.

In our Law and Order Book, Brother Bickerton mentions a vision in which a crown containing 12 stars was given to this church. The first part of these minutes is missing, but the vision was in the house (schoolroom) and since our old brick church at West Elizabeth, Pa., was once a schoolroom, we conclude that this is where the July conference of 1860 was held.

In a council meeting at West Elizabeth, Pa., in November 1860, the matter of calling apostles was discussed for some time. However nothing was done, owing to a lack of positive knowledge.

In the October conference of 1861, Brother Bickerton was sustained a prophet and president of the church, and Brothers Charles Brown and George Barnes were sustained as counselors. In this same conference, Brother Barnes gave the word of the Lord as follows: "This is the Church of God and you have power to cast out unclean spirits. Amen." Some time later Brother Barnes left this church and joined the Utah people.

In conference in July 1862, the interpretation of a gift of tongues was as follows: "Set apart; set apart and ordain the 12; set apart, set apart and ordain." In this conference, 12 apostles and a number of evangelists were ordained. The 2 counselors to President Bickerton, Brothers Brown and Barnes, who had been called to the apostleship in July 1861, were not ordained until January 1863, about 6 months after the 12 had been ordained.

Therefore, be it understood that the Church of Jesus Christ, which was organized at Greenock, Pa., in July 1862, and incorporated at Pittsburgh, Pa., June 10, 1865, is not split off from any other body of people. The said church has come into existence by way of heavenly experiences and revelations from God. It claims a divine succession of authority and priesthood as restored in 1829. Its position is much like that of Alma as recorded in the Book of Mormon; in fact, this church has arisen very much on a parallel with the church in Alma's day. It has been likened to a "stem," with the prophetic utterance that "every party that splits away from us, shall come to naught."

DOCTRINE

The doctrinal basis of the Church of Jesus Christ (Bickertonites) is given as follows:

We believe in the Trinity; that the Church of Christ in this age (in order to be worthy of the name) must be modeled minutely after the pattern left us by Christ; that mankind will be punished only for his own actual transgressions; in a ministry inspired by God and who preach the Gospel without purse or scrip; that faith, repentance, baptism by immersion, and the laying on of hands, are necessary for salvation; in the promises of the Saviour—"These signs shall follow them that believe, in my name shall they cast out devils, they shall speak with new tongues, they shall take up serpents, and if they drink any deadly things, it shall not hurt them. They shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover"; in partaking

of the Lord's Supper; in the washing of feet; in saluting the brethren with a holy kiss; in the resurrection of Jesus Christ; in the Book of Mormon as the word of God; that there has been a gross and widespread apostasy amongst men; that the fullness of the Gospel will be taken from the gentiles and returned to the House of Israel, and that God will employ this church for that purpose; that the Indians upon this hemisphere are a part of Israel, and that this land is theirs by an original God-given right; that one man should have but one wife, and one woman but one husband, except in case of death; that members should obey, honor, and sustain the law of the land, but we are opposed to war as carried on by the nations of the world; and finally, whatsoever things are true, and honest, and just, and pure, and lovely, and of good report; and everything virtuous, praiseworthy, and upright, we seek after, looking forward to the recompense of reward.

ORGANIZATION AND WORK

The membership of this church has never been very large, but in recent years its number has grown considerably.

The headquarters of the church is in Monongahela, Pa., where a two-story brick church building was erected in 1930. The General Conference is held here in July of each year. It is what might be called the supreme setting of the general body of the church, and its acts and decisions control the whole church.

The churches that are organized at the various places, where the elders have preached the Gospel, are generally referred to as branches of the church. Before being organized into branches, these places are acknowledged under the term of missions. There are branches and missions located at various places in the following States: Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Colorado, Michigan, and Kansas; also in Windsor, Canada. Besides, there are members located in many other places. At these various places, the elders of the church are usually very energetic in preaching the Gospel wherever an opportunity is presented.

In the Province of Ontario, Canada, considerable work has been done among Indian people, especially on the Muncey Reserve. At present, the church is planning for the erection of a building there in which they can worship. A work is also in progress on the Six Nations Reserve located near Caledonia, Ontario. Some converts have been made on that reserve, and much interest is being manifested. Much missionary work has been done among the Indian people in the States as well; especially in New York State.

On the Tuscarora Reserve near Lewiston, N. Y., some converts have been made. Our elders have visited among the Indians in Walpole Island, Mich., Florida, and Oklahoma.

The church is particularly interested in the Indian race, regarding them as a remnant of the House of Israel, the offspring of Joseph who was sold into Egypt.

The Book of Mormon is a record of their forefathers on this land of America before Columbus came to these shores.

The church has never been extravagant in the way of building fine buildings, but a great many of the branches have good and comfortable structures of their own. At this present date several branches have buildings under construction.

In 1934 the church published 5,000 copies of the Book of Mormon in the English language, the bulk of which are cloth bound, but a number of them have been reserved for better bindings, such as leather.

The type that was used in the printing was purchased by the church and is being preserved for future use.

There were 1,000 copies published in the Italian language, and bound in cloth. Most of these have been sold. Many of these books have been placed in libraries in the different cities and towns in various States. One copy was presented to the Oglethorpe University in the State of Georgia to be deposited in the Crypt of Civilization which is to be sealed up, and not to be opened until the year 8113 A. D.

Further in the way of literature, the church has endeavored to make plain its teaching, faith, and purpose by printing leaflets and pamphlets; quite a number of these have been published on various subjects, such as prophecy, the plan of redemption, and history. Plans are now under way for publishing a history embodying the whole existence of the church.

The sisters have an organization known as the Ladies Uplift Circle. Their field of labor is very broad. They not only have their meetings of edification and worship, but have proved themselves to be a wonderful help to the church in a financial way. They have paid most of the expense involved in printing pam-

phlets and other church supplies. Also they have donated much toward conference expenses, and have proved to be a great help in financing missionary work among the Indians.

There is also an organization for young people known as the Missionary Benevolent Association. It is not exclusively for the young, but for the older folks as well. The object is to meet together and read the word of God, both in the Bible and Book of Mormon. Various subjects of our faith are discussed, better singing is promoted, and a friendly, brotherly atmosphere created. This association also helps financially and supplies the needs of the unfortunate and visits the sick.

After becoming acquainted with the faith and doctrine of the church, many people have been led to obey the Gospel through the influence and benevolent character of the Missionary Benevolent Association.

Sabbath schools also are prevalent among us, doing much good among both children and adults. Classes are formed according to age, and Scripture is read and taught by the various teachers in accord with the age of their pupils. Singing is also promoted by the schools. The free will offering is used judiciously in any way required for welfare and progress.

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST (CUTLERITES)

STATISTICS

The data given for the Church of Jesus Christ (Cutlerites) for 1936 represent two active organizations, one a rural church in Minnesota and the other an urban in Missouri. Two church edifices were reported with no indebtedness. There are no pastors, but male members, when they become of age in understanding, may be ordained as elders or high priests and act as ministers without salaries.

The membership consists of those who have been baptized and confirmed.

As this body was not reported before the 1936 Census of Religious Bodies, no comparative data are available.

A GENERAL SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	2	1	1	-----	-----
Members, number.....	31	13	18	-----	-----
Average membership per church.....	16	13	18	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	19	8	11	-----	-----
Female.....	12	5	7	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	6	3	3	-----	-----
13 years and over.....	25	10	15	-----	-----
Percent under 13 years ¹				-----	-----

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The history of the true Church of Jesus Christ begins with the Gospel as restored by angels, after having been lost from the earth after Christ's day when the church was driven from Jerusalem into the wilderness in the Apostles' day as a result of transgressing God's laws. As it thus became necessary to restore the Gospel, God did so by sending the angel (John the Baptist) to Joseph Smith and Oliver Cowdery and confirming upon them the priesthood of Aaron which gave them authority to baptize one another. Peter, James, and John came and conferred upon them the Melchizedek priesthood (the authority of the kingdom) in 1829, and confirmed them and ordained them apostles and told them to call others to the Gospel.

At this time Joseph Smith had ordained six elders who, with himself, composed a quorum of seven who held the authority of the kingdom. Joseph organized the church in 1830 by this authority. Later on, the church was driven out of Missouri by mobs as a result of failing to keep God's laws. From there these members went to Illinois where He gave them a second chance to do His work by coming up with all they had and build a temple at Nauvoo, Ill. They failed to do this and became rejected, as a church, with their dead. Thus all high priests set over

¹ This statement was furnished by Rev. Erle Whiting, pastor of the Church of Jesus Christ (Cutlerites), Independence, Mo., and approved by him in its present form.

the church were rejected and could not baptize for either the living or dead. The prophet was killed in 1844 and the church became scattered just as they were in Christ's day and were in a lost and fallen state.

Joseph Smith and six elders were the only ones who held the "authority of the kingdom," or the authority to organize a church. They numbered one to seven and were to work in their order. Alpheus Cutler was number seven and had to wait his turn and also wait for a sign from God before reorganizing the church. God had previously shown Cutler that when the time came for him to start the work he should see two half-moons with their backs together in the sky. He saw this sign and, after following the main body of the church as far as Winter Quarters, at Omaha, Nebr., he then separated from them and went to Fisher Grove, Fremont County, Iowa, where on September 19, 1853, he organized the church by the authority of the kingdom as at first.

Alpheus Cutler worked according to the higher order, ordaining elders and then advancing them to the office of high priest. High priests can act in all the lesser offices in the church. Missionaries were not necessary as the gentiles had already rejected the Gospel and, when the Gospel goes to the world again, it will go to the Jews to the convincing of nations. High priests after the Order of Melchizedek can accomplish this work by power. As Moses did, Cutler tried to raise up a kingdom of priests, a holy nation, but the people failed in keeping the commandments and were told by revelation to go north.

In the fall of 1864, after Cutler's death, they started northward and organized the church again at Clitherall, Ottertail County, Minn., on the 5th day of May 1865. Chancey Whiting, as the new president of the church, tried to establish the order of all things common which calls the members to put all their properties in as church property (not to be held individually but governed by the church). The members were just stewards over their properties and it was all to be in the church's name. They failed to do this under Chancey's leadership, and many of the members apostatized. Following Chancey's death, Isaac Whiting, the next president, drew the members to the order in the year 1913 at which time they deeded all their properties to the church. The present leader, Emery Fletcher of Clitherall, Minn., went to Independence in 1928 and built the church there. The only other church is a rural church at Clitherall, Minn.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

The doctrine is the same as Christ taught the Apostles and that was put into practice at the days of Pentecost. All things common was the teaching set forth by the Apostles. When the Spirit came at Pentecost, they lived the same law, having their properties equally divided among them. After Christ came to the Nephites they also lived it. "Neither said that aught he possessed was his own," but all was common property of the church. Since 1913 this basis of equality, or having all things in common, has been practiced. Lands and other properties are governed by the common consent and voice of all the council. Every elder is included in this council and has a voice in it in managing these temporal things. All are to look after one another's interest, working together to perfect themselves till God will be justified in restoring the faith once delivered to the ancient saints. We believe in the constitutional law of the United States which gives each man the right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. Our church is opposed to war and advocates "Peace on earth, good will toward men."

The church's teaching on marriage and polygamy is quoted from The Doctrine and Covenants: "All legal contracts of marriage made before a person is baptized into this church, should be held sacred and fulfilled. Inasmuch as this Church of Christ has been reproached with the crime of fornication, and polygamy; we declare that we believe that one man should have one wife; and one woman but one husband, except in case of death, when either is at liberty to marry again."

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST (STRANGITES)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of Jesus Christ (Strangites) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

All persons baptized in the church are considered members thereof.

This church was not reported prior to the 1936 Census of Religious Bodies, hence no comparative data are available.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	4	2	2		
Members, number.....	123	85	38	69.1	30.9
Average membership per church.....	31	43	19		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	72	51	21		
Female.....	51	34	17		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	27	22	5		
13 years and over.....	96	63	33		
Percent under 13 years ¹	22.0				
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	1			
Officers and teachers.....	8	8			
Scholars.....	15	15			

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State table.—Table 2 presents the statistics for the Church of Jesus Christ (Strangites) by States, giving the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex and by age, and data for Sunday schools.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX AND AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Percent under 13 ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	4	2	2	123	85	38	72	51	27	96	22.0	1	8	15
Michigan.....	1		1	15		15	9	6	1	14				
Kansas.....	1	1		47	47		30	17	16	31				
Colorado.....	1	1		38	38		21	17	6	32		1	8	15
New Mexico.....	1		1	23		23	12	11	4	19				

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Church of Jesus Christ (Strangites) claims to be the one and only original Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and that its prophet, James J. Strang, was the only legally appointed and ordained man who ever claimed to succeed Joseph Smith in the prophetic office, for he was the only one who had or could show a written revelation of the will of God regarding who should succeed Joseph in that office. James J. Strang received this written revelation from Joseph Smith, through whom, by the law of the church and by terms of a revelation of God given to Joseph Smith at Kirtland, Ohio, in February 1831, any such appointment of a successor to his office must come. An earlier revelation given at Fayette, N. Y., in September 1830, definitely provided that the Lord would appoint another in the place of Joseph Smith if he either fell or was taken away. This church has ever maintained that Joseph retained full favor with God throughout his life and died a martyr, and sealed his testimony of the truth of God, retaining the keys of mystery and revelation till the moment he died. Therefore it accepts unquestioningly every act and teaching of Joseph duly and authoritatively accredited to him, but rejects the alleged revelations in which polytheism, continuation of the seeds forever, and spiritual wifery are taught. Not that plural marriages were opposed but were taught on the basis of raising a righteous seed as provided in the Book of Mormon and under the law of inheritance. Only 18 plural marriages are on the records. When laws were passed against polygamy the practice was stopped willingly, as this church is bound by the revelations of Joseph and James to obey the laws of the land.

James J. Strang was the only man claiming succession to Joseph Smith who claimed to have been ordained as the revelations of God through Joseph provided. The four separate and distinct revelations touching succession were given at Fayette, N. Y., September 1830 and December 1830; Kirtland, Ohio, February 1831 and March 1833. In each of these the term used is "another." This term "another" cannot be stretched to cover more than one successor; and it makes no provision for a line of succession either by lineage, appointment from God, or by election. For in the lifetime of Joseph and his successor the world would be converted, or the gentiles reject the Gospel, and its fullness be taken from them and returned to the House of Israel as provided in the Book of Mormon in numerous places. James J. Strang, like Joseph Smith, came in at the gate provided by the laws of God, and was ordained a prophet under the hands of the angels having charge of the dispensation till Christ comes again. He appointed no successor, because none was provided for and none was needed. His death by martyrdom made the rejection of the Gospel by the gentiles complete.

Joseph Smith received the revelation of the will of God appointing the prophet James J. Strang to be his successor on June 18, 1844; had it written and on June 19 at Nauvoo, Ill., mailed one copy to James J. Strang at Burlington, Wis. The second copy was placed in the church archives addressed to the 12 apostles. This copy was suppressed, but there are many proofs of its existence. The copy mailed to James was received by him on July 9, 1844, as it had to go by way of Chicago, Ill., at that time. It is still in existence. At the hour when Joseph Smith sealed his testimony with a martyr's blood, James was ordained by the hands of angels and at once started to build a stake of Zion at a place near Burlington, Wis., to be called Voree (meaning "garden of peace"), following instructions he had received from Joseph Smith.

Most of the church rejected the call of James J. Strang to the prophetic office and in a meeting held at Nauvoo, Ill., on August 8, 1844, voted that they wanted no more prophets of God to lead them, thus denying the law of God and the revelation requiring the elders to give heed to that written only and pretend to no other revelation. In defiance of the law of the church set forth in the minutes of the organization of the high council of the church which provides that the president of the church, who is president of the council, is to be appointed by revelation, they entirely abandoned the doctrine of the church that a valid priesthood must be called by revelation. The high council of the church under its duly called and ordained president soon after cut off most of the 12 and many others from the church.

¹ This statement was furnished by Elder Loyd A. Flanders, Church of Jesus Christ (Strangites), Long Lane, Mo.

James continued to build up Voree for some time but fear of more persecution caused the saints to move to Beaver Island, Mich., though they continued to hold Voree, and the church still has a few members there and holds the town site under trustees.

James received many revelations and did considerable translating by Urim and Thummim, most notable of which were portions of the Plates of Laban mentioned in the Book of Mormon, which composed a book called the Book of Law of the Lord; published many works; traveled and did much mission work which was carried on in many parts of the world; memorialized the Congress and the President for redress of wrongs done the Mormons in Missouri and Illinois; and in short, produced the fruits of a prophet and president of the church. In 1850 he was crowned king, as Moses had been (Deut. 33-5) and as Joseph Smith had been before his death, and continued to build up the church and kingdom of God, until, on June 16, 1856, he was shot from behind by assassins. He lingered until July 9, 1856, when he died. His assassins were taken aboard the Government steamer *Michigan* and the captain of that boat refused to give them up to the sheriff of the county on due process of law, but took them to Mackinac, Mich., where they were released and never brought to trial for the murder.

Soon after a large mob took possession of the island and drove out the leaderless Mormons, sending them robbed of their possessions, often with families separated, all up and down the shores of the Great Lakes region. Women were ravished and all the usual marks of a pogrom followed the advent of the mob. Since then no attempt has been made to gather church possessions as it has been the policy of the church, having lost many millions in such persecutions, not to invest very much money in buildings or land.

DOCTRINE

In doctrine this church teaches the first principles of the Gospel as other Latter-day Saints teach them, but it acknowledges but one God and His Son, Jesus Christ.

Like Joseph Smith and James J. Strang, the church teaches that Jesus became the Christ by the priesthood bestowed on Him under the hands of God, considering Him a prophet like unto Moses until God ordained Jesus a Prince and a Savior. It has the unique distinction of being the only church to reject utterly and in toto the whole theory of the virgin birth of the Saviour, and the whole concept held by most of the world and most of Mormondom of the immaculate conception and the infinite atonement, denying both as absurd and impossible and proving them so. It maintains that Christ was declared to be the Saviour and the Son of God by the resurrection from the dead, and denies that Adam fell by breaking an infinite law, but fell by breaking a law of natural consequence; and the corruption thus caused unfitted him to enter the presence of God and could only be removed by a resurrection; that no man till Jesus ever kept a perfect law, and that He having kept a perfect law, God could not and would not permit Him to remain in a place made for the wicked and lawbreakers; hence He did raise Him from the dead.

Plurality of wives has not been practiced since laws were passed against it, but it was never obligatory, except where required by the inheritance system. It was never taught as necessary to anyone's salvation and was forbidden to some altogether.

ORGANIZATION

As already stated, the church is commanded in the Book of the Law to establish synagogues among the gentiles and gather out the just while waiting for judgments of God, and this it is endeavoring to do. It does not urge saints to gather, except to branches where they may attend church regularly. Neither, knowing how much loss the saints have suffered and how heavy their losses in the past, does it build or buy expensive church property. Some branches own property and some rent. No attempt has been made to gather to stakes where there was persecution or bloodshed, rather the reverse, these places are avoided. Those able to gather are urged to gather to Voree, or wait till God makes known His will by the mouth of a living prophet as to where to gather. All are urged to get on to land and out of the cities and to gather in communities for edification and unification. The church ordains every man fitted for a priesthood to the office called for by his particular qualifications, and tries to keep up the sealings in all marriages, households of the order of the first born, etc., but has not the authority

present to baptize for the dead, though it accepts and believes the principle which was practiced on Beaver Island. Its aim is not to try to make a large number of baptisms appear on the records but to make those baptized into sound converts, able to reason with and to meet all comers and give a reason for the hope that is in them. Further, to build a body of elders, high priests, priests, teachers, and deacons, trained, experienced, sound in the law of the Gospel against the day when God again sees fit to send the Gospel to the world; which most elders teach will occur between 1944 and 1956, a generation after the fullness of the Gospel was restored under Joseph Smith and James J. Strang. The membership aims to be ready and waiting, prepared in heart and in mind, and with an eldership awake, expectant, waiting, hoping, and praying for that day, and ready to go on in unity and peace under the leadership of that prophet to fulfill all the great prophecies of the Scripture regarding that dispensation of the Lord's Gospel.

WORK

In the Book of the Law of the Lord the saints were required to build up their branches among the gentiles and gather the just while they waited the judgment of God. They have ever refused to set a man-made prophet or other such officers at their head and have clung consistently to the idea that a valid priesthood, in its higher orders, can only be obtained through a call by revelation. For many years the apostles ruled the remnant, for hundreds joined the Reorganized and others the Utah Church, but some had remained faithful though growing less each year, until in the nineties the last of the apostles died, but before passing ordained Wingfield Watson to preside over the remnant, who continued to preside till 1922, when the lowest ebb of the church's fortunes came.

Watson ordained S. H. Martin to succeed him as presiding high priest, and the church has gained consistently since then. Max Flanders, who lives in Kansas City, Kans., is presiding high priest at present.

After the death of James, the remnant turned to the promise of God made in a revelation through Joseph Smith in 1832, to send "One mighty and strong" to set the house of God in order and establish the saints on their inheritance. As this body alone of all Latter-day Saints bodies admits being out of order, having no high officers, it is necessarily hampered somewhat but the membership has trebled and the number of elders more than trebled and is united.

The church is now printing a new edition of the Book of the Law and a new edition of the revelations of James J. Strang. The Book of the Law has not been reprinted since 1854, but the new edition will soon be ready for distribution, as well as other publications. In 1922 the church had elders working in but two States but now has elders working in nine States. The elders keep in close touch by mail and work in unity; as heretofore the church lost members to other Latter-day Saints bodies, but at present many are coming back and new ones added. The purpose is to build branches wherever elders reside or make frequent mission trips; gather the scattered saints into branches, but they are not urged to gather to former chosen stakes of Zion, nor to attempt to redeem Zion—that is the Lord's work. Time has been a tattletale on those prophets who do not prophesy; seers who see nothing; translators who translate nothing; and revelators who reveal nothing, and who can only tell you what Joseph Smith said. This church plans to build a body of elders—trained, experienced, and wise in the Gospel and law—from whom the one sent of God may build quorums and make a complete and unified church in short order; incidentally gathering the honest in heart. The blessing of God is with this church and it goes on in hope and faith, sure of fulfillment of promises by Him who is ever a covenant-keeping God.

LIBERAL CATHOLIC CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Liberal Catholic Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination includes persons who have been admitted to the local churches after having been duly baptized and confirmed.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	33	30	3		
Members, number.....	1,527	1,469	58	96.2	3.8
Average membership per church.....	46	49	19		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	461	442	19	95.9	4.1
Female.....	814	775	39	95.2	4.8
Sex not reported.....	252	252		100.0	
Males per 100 females.....	56.6	57.0	(²)		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	201	198	3	98.5	1.5
13 years and over.....	1,286	1,271	15	98.8	1.2
Age not reported.....	40		40		
Percent under 13 years ³	13.5	13.5	(¹)		
Church edifices, number.....	4	3	1		
Value—number reporting.....	3	2	1		
Amount reported.....	\$9,000	\$8,000	\$1,000	88.9	11.1
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$9,000	\$8,000		88.9	11.1
Average value per church.....	\$3,000	\$4,000	\$1,000		
Debt—number reporting.....	2	2			
Amount reported.....	\$1,712	\$1,712		100.0	
Number reporting "no debt".....	1		1		
Parsonages, number.....	1	1			
Value—number reporting.....	1	1			
Amount reported.....	\$3,000	\$3,000		100.0	
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	29	27	2		
Amount reported.....	\$12,004	\$11,628	\$376	96.9	3.1
Salaries, other than pastors ⁴	\$174	\$174		100.0	
Repairs and improvements.....	\$625	\$475	\$150	76.0	24.0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$983	\$927	\$56	94.3	5.7
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$7,913	\$7,788	\$125	98.4	1.6
Home missions.....	\$19	\$19			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$654	\$609	\$45	93.1	6.9
All other purposes.....	\$1,636	\$1,636		100.0	
Average expenditure per church.....	\$414	\$431	\$188		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	8	8			
Officers and teachers.....	39	39			
Scholars.....	192	192		100.0	
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	1			
Officers and teachers.....	4	4			
Scholars.....	55	55			
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2	2			
Officers and teachers.....	4	4			
Scholars.....	22	22			

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

³ Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1936 and 1926.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Liberal Catholic Church for the census years 1936 and 1926.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926	ITEM	1936	1926
Churches (local organizations), number.....	33	39	Expenditures:		
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			Churches reporting, number.....	29	32
Number.....	-6		Amount reported.....	\$12,004	\$47,287
Percent ²			Salaries, other than pastors.....	\$174	
Members, number.....	1,527	1,799	Repairs and improvements.....	\$625	
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$983	\$43,070
Number.....	-272		All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$7,913	
Percent.....	-15.1		Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....		
Average membership per church.....	46	46	Home missions.....	\$19	
Church edifices, number.....	4		Foreign missions.....		\$4,217
Value—number reporting.....	3	6	To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$654	
Amount reported.....	\$9,000	\$160,000	All other purposes.....	\$1,636	
Average value per church.....	\$3,000	\$26,667	Average expenditure per church.....	\$414	\$1,478
Debt—number reporting.....	2	5			
Amount reported.....	\$1,712	\$79,243	Sunday schools:		
Parsonages, number.....	1		Churches reporting, number.....	8	7
Value—number reporting.....	1		Officers and teachers.....	39	16
Amount reported.....	\$3,000		Scholars.....	192	214

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for the Liberal Catholic Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the census years 1936 and 1926, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 5 is limited to the States of New York and California, the only States in which three or more churches reported expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	33	30	3	1,527	1,469	58	461	814	252	56.6	8	39	192
NEW ENGLAND:													
Massachusetts.....	1	1		40	40		15	25			1	4	10
Connecticut.....	1		1	8		8	2	6					
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	6	6		359	359		127	232		54.7	2	12	98
Pennsylvania.....	1	1		16	16		6	10					
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	1	1		53	53		16	37					
Illinois.....	2	2		162	162		64	98			1	1	10
Michigan.....	2	2		64	64		25	39					
Wisconsin.....	1	1		35	35		10	25					
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	1	1		100	100		40	60			1	4	30
Missouri.....	2	2		40	40		10	30					
Nebraska.....	1	1		47	47		19	28					
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Maryland.....	1	1		6	6		1	5					
District of Columbia.....	1	1		21	21		10	11					
Virginia.....	1	1		27	27		12	15			1	5	25
Georgia.....	1	1		30	30		13	17			1	3	7
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Oklahoma.....	2	2		60	60		17	43					
Texas.....	1	1		22	22		7	15					
PACIFIC:													
California.....	7	5	2	437	387	50	67	118	252	56.8	1	10	12

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1936 AND 1926, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

(Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936 or 1926)

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1936	1926	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	33	39	1,527	1,799	901	1,286	40	13.5
New York.....	6	5	359	210	24	335		6.7
Michigan.....	2	4	64	125	8	56		
Minnesota.....	1	3	100	146	12	88		12.0
California.....	7	6	437	445	67	330	40	16.9
Other States.....	17	21	567	873	90	477		15.9

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.² Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Illinois, Missouri, and Oklahoma; and 1 in each of the following—Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, and Texas, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES								
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Salaries, other than pastors'	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Home missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	33	29	\$12,004	\$174	\$625	\$983	\$7,913	\$19	\$654	\$1,636
New York.....	6	6	3,259	114	---	---	2,187	---	151	807
California.....	7	4	1,438	---	150	181	935	---	22	150
Other States.....	20	19	7,307	60	475	802	4,791	19	481	679

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Illinois, Michigan, and Oklahoma; and 1 in each of the following—Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, and Texas, and the District of Columbia.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

The Liberal Catholic Church is an independent and autonomous body, in no way dependent upon the see of Rome, or upon any other see or authority outside its own administration. It is neither Roman Catholic nor Protestant—but Catholic. It is called Liberal Catholic because its outlook is both liberal and Catholic. Catholic means universal, but the word has also come to stand for the outlook and practice of the historical church as distinct from that of the later sects. The Liberal Catholic Church allies itself with this historical tradition. It aims at combining the Catholic form of worship with the widest measure of intellectual liberty and respect for the individual conscience.

The Liberal Catholic Church came into existence as the result of a complete reorganization in 1915-16 of the Old Catholic movement in Great Britain upon a more liberal basis. This church derived its Orders from the mother-see of the Old Catholic movement, the ancient archiepiscopal see of Utrecht in Holland. The Liberal Catholic Church has carefully preserved this succession of Orders, but took its present name for a variety of reasons, because "Old Catholic" is frequently confused with "Roman Catholic," especially in the newer countries, and also to avoid giving offense to the Continental Old Catholic churches by imputing to them principles of liberalism in religion which would be distasteful to them. If this church, therefore, describes itself as "Old Catholic" it does so to indicate the source of its Orders and its essential unity with the historical church.

The ancient church of Holland, sometimes called Jansenist, arose early in the eighteenth century. With characteristic hospitality the Dutch people had given sanctuary to many unfortunate Jansenist refugees who had fled from France and Belgium to escape Jesuit persecution. As a result, the Dutch Church was itself accused of complicity in the Jansenist heresy (an accusation of which it claims repeatedly to have cleared itself), and its archbishop, Peter Codde, was deposed in 1704. An attempt to impose upon them a successor from outside confirmed the Dutch clergy in their attitude of resistance to Rome, whose interference they regarded as unlawful, and the church has ever since maintained this position of independence.

Eventually one of their number was raised to the episcopate by a certain Bishop Varlet. The latter had been consecrated as Bishop of Ascalon in *partibus infidelium* and coadjutor to the Bishop of Babylon. On the evening of his consecration he received intelligence of the death of the Bishop of Babylon, whom he therefore succeeded in that see. On his way out to Babylon he passed

¹ This statement, which is the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been approved in its present form by the Right Reverend Charles Hampton, regional bishop, Liberal Catholic Church, Los Angeles, Calif.

through Holland, and as an act of Christian charity administered confirmation there to several hundred candidates who, in the absence of a bishop, were awaiting the sacrament. Having incurred the pope's displeasure by this act, he returned to Holland and spent the remainder of his days there. Bishop Varlet then came to the aid of the Dutch Church and consecrated for it four Archbishops of Utrecht in succession, the first three dying without themselves conferring the episcopate. Varlet had himself been consecrated at Paris in 1719 by Bishop de Matignon, who in his turn had been consecrated in 1693 by the famous Jacques Bénigne Bossuet, the "Eagle of Meaux." Bossuet traced his episcopal lineage through Archbishop le Tellier, son of the Grand Chancellor of France, to Cardinal Antonio Barberini, nephew of Pope Urban VIII. The validity of the consecration conferred by Bishop Varlet was therefore unquestionable, and the Orders of the so-called Dutch Jansenist Church are everywhere acknowledged as valid.

When the Vatican Council of 1870 decreed the infallibility of the pope, a number of the leading scholars of the Continent of Europe, headed by Dr. von Dollinger, the foremost ecclesiastical historian of the day, refused to accept so serious an innovation in doctrine. Independent congregations were formed, who took the title of "Old Catholic" in contradistinction to the new Catholicism of Rome, and this movement was able to secure the episcopal succession from the Dutch Church, which presently united with it. The Old Catholic Church is therefore a Catholic Church, independent of Rome, having indisputably valid Orders.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

The Liberal Catholic Church draws the central inspiration of its work from an intense faith in the Living Christ, believing that the vitality of a church gains in proportion as its members not only commemorate a Christ who lived 2,000 years ago, but strive also to serve as a vehicle for the Eternal Christ, who ever lives as a mighty spiritual Presence in the world, guiding and sustaining His people.

It regards the promise of the Presence of the Christ as validating all Christian worship, but it further holds that the Lord also appointed certain rites or sacraments for the greater helping of His people, to be handed down in His church as special channels of His power and blessing. It recognizes seven fundamental Sacraments: Baptism, Confirmation, the Holy Eucharist, Absolution, Holy Unction, Holy Matrimony, and Holy Orders. To ensure their efficacy to the worshiper, it guards with the most jealous care the administration of all sacramental rites and carefully preserves its episcopal succession.

Besides perpetuating these sacramental rites, Christ's immediate followers handed down in His church a body of doctrine and certain fundamental principles of belief and conduct which are to be found in the Holy Scriptures, the creeds, and other traditions of the church. In the formulation of this body of doctrine and ethics, the Liberal Catholic Church takes what in some respects is a unique position among the churches of Christendom. Moving within the orbit of Christianity and regarding itself as a distinctively Christian Church, it nevertheless holds that the other great religions of the world are divinely inspired and that all proceed from a common source, though different religions stress different aspects of this teaching and some aspects may even temporarily drop out of existence. It, therefore, does not seek to convert people from one religion to another and welcomes to its altars all who reverently approach them. As a working basis of fellowship, it asks of its members not the profession of a common belief, but their willingness to worship corporately through a common ritual, and permits to its lay members (though not, of course, to its clergy) entire freedom in the interpretation of creeds, Scriptures, tradition, and liturgy. It takes this attitude not from any indifference to truth or revelation, but because it has so high a regard for them. A truth is not a truth for man, nor is a revelation a revelation, until he sees it to be true for himself; as he grows into spirituality, so will he grow into the perception of truth. While certain of the higher teachings must remain within the category of revelation, because so far beyond human grasp and attainment, others less remote are capable of verification and even of development by those who have unfolded within themselves the necessary spiritual faculties. Man being in essence divine can ultimately know the Deity whose life he shares and, by gradually unfolding the divine powers that are latent in him, can grow into knowledge and mastery of the universe, which is the expression of that divine Life.

The Liberal Catholic Church uses a revised liturgy in the vernacular, wherein the essential features of the various sacramental forms are preserved with scrupu-

lous care, but the prevailing tone is one of devotional and joyous aspiration. The endeavor has been throughout to place no sentiment on the lips of priest or congregation which they can not honestly and sincerely mean, or reasonably be expected to carry out in practice. The fear of God and His wrath, the oft-repeated appeals for mercy and other forms of petition which are survivals of a primitive people, together with the haunting fear of everlasting hell—all these have been eliminated from the ritual as derogatory alike to the idea of a loving Father and to the men whom He created in His own image. For while the essential truths of religion are changeless, the presentation and setting of these truths must vary as the races advance into fuller enlightenment.

Auricular confession is entirely optional, and its frequent and systematic practice is not encouraged. Believing, however, that the grace of absolution is one of the gifts of Christ to His people, the church offers this aid to those who desire it; this is not to be regarded as enabling one to escape the consequences of wrongdoing, but rather as a reheartening and a restoration of that inner harmony of nature which has been disturbed by the wrong conduct.

Candidates are admitted to the churches by baptism, or (if that has been duly performed) by confirmation. If the candidate has received both baptism and confirmation in complete form, then a simple form of admission is used, in which a blessing is invoked on the religious aspirations of the candidate. The essentials of its baptismal rite are: The proper use of water (by process of ablution, at least) and the usual trinitarian formula, together with the application of the oil of catechumens and chrism. The essentials of its confirmation rite are: The imposition of the bishop's hand with proper formula, and the use of chrism. When persons who wish to join the Liberal Catholic Church have received these sacraments according to any less complete form, it is usual to repeat them "conditionally."

The Liberal Catholic Church neither enjoins nor forbids the marriage of its clergy. No fee may be exacted for administering the sacraments or for other spiritual work and the finances of each church are managed by its laity wherever practicable.

WORK

This church lays great stress on the corporate aspect of Christian life and worship, believing that as a system of ethics, philosophy, and worship, Christianity was chiefly intended to help men to grow into the love of Christ, and in so doing to solve the many difficulties which beset the path of human brotherhood—that brotherhood which must be the cornerstone of all truly religious life. It does not, as a body, enter into politics or sociology, but feels that it should rather make itself a motive power behind social and political amelioration, by inspiring its members with the love of humanity and the desire to serve their fellows, while leaving them free to select their own aims and methods. It helps its members to develop spiritual vision and gain first-hand knowledge of truth by providing opportunities for growth through worship and explaining to them the ancient science of unfolding the divine potentialities which exist in every one.

Special attention is given to healing. In the great revivifying power of the Holy Spirit and the various sacraments the church has a means of grace which should immeasurably fortify the methods of the newer medicine. The time has surely come when the healing and priestly functions may be seen to be in a measure complementary the one to the other, for on all hands there is a growing recognition that bodily ailments are in many instances the outcome of inner maladies of the soul, and in any case can best be remedied when the soul is at peace. The church will endeavor to restore these ministrations of healing to their rightful place in the economy of life.

The Liberal Catholic Church aims at combining the traditional Catholic form of worship—with its stately ritual, its deep mysticism, and its abiding witness to the reality of sacramental grace—with the widest measure of intellectual liberty and respect for the individual conscience. It brings into alliance with the worship of the church all that is good and true in the modern renaissance of thought, which is finding expression in the newer "borderland" science, mysticism, new thought, psychical research, and other kindred movements. It welcomes to all its activities members of other churches, but its chief appeal is addressed to the thousands who stand outside the existing church organizations and religious societies and are bereft of the help they could otherwise receive. Its congregations are mainly composed of men and women who had ceased to attend church.

The national headquarters of this body is St. Alban's Pro-Cathedral, 2041 Argyle Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

LITHUANIAN NATIONAL CATHOLIC CHURCH OF AMERICA

STATISTICS

The data given for 1936 represent seven active organizations of the Lithuanian National Catholic Church of America, all reported as being in urban territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination includes all persons connected with the several parishes.

Comparative data, 1916-36.—Table 1 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of this church for the census years 1936, 1926, and 1916. A change in organization between 1916 and 1926 accounts, in part, for the loss in membership during that period.

TABLE 1.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1916 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916
Churches (local organizations), number.....	7	4	7
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			
Number.....	3	-3	
Percent ²			
Members, number.....	2,904	1,497	7,343
Increase over preceding census:			
Number.....	1,407	(³)	
Percent.....	94.0	(²)	
Average membership per church.....	415	374	1,049
Church edifices, number.....	6	6	6
Value—number reporting.....	6	4	6
Amount reported.....	\$159,500	\$139,000	\$88,000
Average value per church.....	\$26,583	\$34,750	\$14,667
Debt—number reporting.....	4	4	6
Amount reported.....	\$64,000	\$44,800	\$65,700
Parsonages, number.....	4		
Value—number reporting.....	4	4	1
Amount reported.....	\$25,000	\$39,000	\$6,000
Expenditures:			
Churches reporting, number.....	7	4	7
Amount reported.....	\$17,298	\$22,151	\$17,374
Pastors' salaries.....	\$4,500		
All other salaries.....	\$1,620		
Repairs and improvements.....	\$800	\$17,778	\$11,255
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$3,000		
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,318		
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$6,060		
Home missions.....			
Foreign missions.....		\$4,373	\$1,736
To general headquarters for distribution.....			
All other purposes.....			
Not classified.....			\$4,383
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,471	\$5,538	\$2,482
Sunday schools:			
Churches reporting, number.....	5	1	1
Officers and teachers.....	6	3	2
Scholars.....	316	217	140

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

³ Because of organic changes between 1916 and 1926 the membership figures for the 2 census years are not comparable.

State tables.—Tables 2 and 3 present the statistics for the Lithuanian National Catholic Church of America by States. Table 2 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches, the membership classified by sex and age, and data for Sunday schools. Table 3 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 3 is limited to the State of Pennsylvania, the only State in which three or more churches reported expenditures.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX AND AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of members	MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Male	Female	Males per 100 females	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	7	2,904	1,275	1,629	78.3	286	2,275	343	11.2	5	6	316
NEW ENGLAND: Massachusetts.....	1	1,070	460	610	75.4	120	950	-----	11.2	1	2	120
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: Pennsylvania.....	4	1,409	625	784	79.7	116	950	343	10.9	3	3	146
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Illinois.....	2	425	190	235	80.9	50	375	-----	11.8	1	1	50

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 3.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES							
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity
United States.....	7	7	\$17,398	\$4,500	\$1,630	\$300	\$3,000	\$1,318	\$6,060
Pennsylvania.....	4	4	8,248	2,520	900	700	3,000	1,068	60
Other States.....	3	3	9,050	1,980	720	100	-----	250	6,000

¹ Includes: Massachusetts, 1, and Illinois, 2.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

The first Lithuanian National Catholic Church was organized in 1914 by Lithuanians, at Scranton, Pa., by the advice and with the help of Bishop Hodur, head of the Polish National Catholic Church of America. He appointed Rev. S. B. Mickiewicz as its pastor, and later Rt. Rev. J. Gritenas, since deceased. Reverend Mickiewicz subsequently organized several Lithuanian congregations in Chicago, Ill., under the jurisdiction of Archbishop Carfora, of the Old Roman Catholic Church.

At a synod held by the Polish National Catholic Church in 1924, at Scranton, Pa., the Reverend J. Gritenas was elected and consecrated as bishop of the Lithuanian churches.

These Lithuanian churches are in no way connected with the Old Roman Catholic Church; they accept the first four general councils of the church and use the Niceno-Constantinopolitan creed. The liturgy is Lithuanian. The supreme ecclesiastical authority is vested in a synod. The church maintains a seminary which prepares students for the priesthood of the church.

¹ No revision of the history, doctrine, or organization was furnished by this body for 1936, hence this statement is substantially the same as that published in Religious Bodies, vol. II, 1926.

LUTHERANS

GENERAL STATEMENT ¹

History.—The position of the Lutheran Church in America rests upon a birth-right. It is not an immigrant church that needed to be naturalized after it was transplanted from some European land. It is as old as the American Nation and much older than the American Republic. The Lutheran Church in America is an integral part of American Christianity. The people in the Lutheran churches of the land are a constituent and typical element of this Nation.

Lutheranism was thoroughly rooted in American soil during colonial times. It has grown up side by side with the Nation and developed by similar stages of progress. The Lutheran Church in America came from Europe, as did all other churches whose members constitute integral elements in American civilization today. Lutherans were among the very earliest European settlers on American shores. A Lutheran Christmas service was held on Hudson Bay in 1619 and a Lutheran congregation was formed on Manhattan Island in 1648. The Lutherans who came to America with the Dutch colonists of New Amsterdam (now New York) during the third decade of the seventeenth century were mostly Germans and Scandinavians. The Swedish Lutherans who settled on the banks of the Delaware during the next decade finally lost touch with the church in Sweden and passed to the control of the Episcopal Church.

The chief source of Lutheran population in the American colonies was immigration from Germany. The German immigrants came mostly in the eighteenth century. Some of them (particularly from north Germany) came to the colony of New York. The exiles from Salzburg settled in Georgia. Lutherans from Wurttemberg landed at Charleston and settled in South Carolina. But the main current of German Lutheran immigration during colonial times flowed into Pennsylvania, so that by the middle of the eighteenth century there were perhaps 60,000 Lutherans in that colony. Throughout colonial times Pennsylvania was the chief home of American Lutheranism.

From the port of Philadelphia Lutheran settlements spread inland across Pennsylvania to New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina. Everywhere these Lutherans shared with other Christians the hardships and triumphs of American life and helped as much as any other group in moulding American civilization. Some of them, for example, the Muhlenbergs, were among the leaders in the Revolutionary War, in the State governments, and in the establishment of the Federal Government.

At first only a very small fraction of these Lutherans were gathered into congregations. The supply of pastors was utterly inadequate to their needs. The first organization was effected by Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, who had been sent out from the University of Halle in response to appeals from America. In 1748 he gathered some of the pastors and congregations into a synod which is known today as the Ministerium of Pennsylvania. Other synods followed, in New York in 1786, in North Carolina in 1803, in Ohio in 1818, in Maryland and Virginia in 1820, and in Tennessee in 1820.

As the territory of the church expanded and the number of synods increased, it was felt that they should be bound into some sort of unity so as to bring about greater cooperation. This led to the organization in 1820 of the General Synod. The General Synod in reality cut the European apron-strings of the Lutheran Church in America, because it established a theological seminary, prepared to train its own native ministry, and planned to carry on the home and foreign missionary work of the church. The outstanding leader among the Lutherans during this period was S. S. Schmucker, president of the Gettysburg Seminary.

¹ This statement has been furnished by Rev. Ralph H. Long, D. D., executive director, National Lutheran Council, who states that the section on history was compiled by Rev. Dr. Abdel Ross Wentz, and that the section on church polity, with very slight changes, is that which was prepared for the 1926 Report of Religious Bodies by the late Rev. Dr. M. G. G. Scherer.

The organization of a general body gave the Lutherans of America a nationwide outlook and interest. It gave them a sense of permanent citizenship in the Republic. It paralleled the deepest current in the life of the nation at that time. Just when the American Nation felt sufficiently solid and secure to issue its *noli me tangere* in the form of the Monroe Doctrine, the Lutheran Church in America achieved a federal organization intended to maintain its independent existence among the other church bodies. As Washington and Jefferson, and particularly Monroe, had broken European bonds and announced to European nations that our national policy was "America for Americans," so the organization of a General Synod proclaimed to the religious world that the Lutheran Church in this country had reached its majority and announced the policy of "The Lutheran Church for Lutherans." Both were the outgrowth of the same spirit, the rising American spirit of independence and enterprise.

Then came a period of great numerical increase and territorial expansion, due in part to fresh tides of immigration from Germany. The westward movement of American civilization scattered these Lutherans over the entire length and breadth of the country. Before the middle of the nineteenth century the General Synod extended far into the Middle West, where it came into touch with younger and more conservative Lutheran bodies such as the Missouri, the Iowa, and the Scandinavian synods.

It was in 1839 that the first Lutherans from Germany settled in Missouri. They came from Saxony and were fleeing from the rationalism that was rampant in the state church of their homeland at that time. They were imbued with a double portion of the spirit of confessionalism. Their fiery zeal for the whole body of Lutheran doctrine was made even more intense by the ardor of their piety. This union of denominational zeal and religious fervor gave them extraordinary power of propaganda, so that the few shiploads of Saxon pilgrims have grown into one of the largest of Lutheran bodies, the Missouri Synod. This body was organized in 1847 with headquarters at St. Louis and under the powerful leadership of C. F. W. Walther.

Beginning about 1840 the stream of Lutheran immigration from Europe grew rapidly in volume. It came from Germany and the Scandinavian lands. The greatest strength of the current was reached in the 10 years preceding the Civil War. In that decade nearly 1,000,000 immigrants came to American shores from Germany alone. After the close of the Civil War they continued to come at the rate of about 130,000 annually. Multitudes of these German immigrants were Roman Catholics. Great numbers also went to swell the churchless and godless population of the land. But the greater portion of them were Lutherans. From Norway and Sweden also they came in generous numbers and, like the Germans, settled chiefly in the Middle West and Northwest. The results are seen both in the size and the spirit of the Lutheran Church in America.

New bodies were organized, the Norwegian Church in 1854, the German Iowa Synod in 1854, and the Augustana Synod (Swedish) in 1860. The numerical strength of the church grew rapidly. During the first 40 years in the life of the Republic the communicant membership of the church had multiplied threefold, just keeping pace with the general population of the country. But from 1830 to 1870, while the population at large was increasing threefold, the membership of the Lutheran Church increased more than ninefold, reaching in 1870 a total of about 400,000 and standing fourth among the Protestant churches.

These new Lutherans came without pomp or circumstance and took their places quietly in the land. Their genuine spirituality, the solidity of their church life, and the vigor and warmth of their piety were patent to all who came to know them. They were untrained in the habits of free churches and humbled both by the circumstances of their emigration from Europe and by their strange surroundings when they arrived in the New World. But their training in the equable, systematic, and methodical ways of state churches, and their constant emphasis on thorough religious instruction and indoctrination insured them against the irregular fervor of that revivalism that periodically burned over their neighbor churches. It helped to guarantee their independence and permanence in their adopted land. They had much to learn in matters of church organization and administration and in the course of time they did learn their lessons along these lines. But from the beginning they also had much to teach to American Christianity in general on methods of theology and usages of worship, and their teaching has long since yielded visible results.

One effect of this middle period was to infuse a strong confessional element into the body of the Lutheran Church in America. In the older Lutheran bodies, those dating from colonial times, there was a doctrinal reaction due to the study

of the confessions and theology of the historic Lutheran Church. Like the other churches in this period, Lutherans cultivated their denominational consciousness. Sectionalism in political history of our country had its parallel in sectarianism among all the churches. Lutherans shared fully in the current trend. This, together with the importation of rigid confessionalists from the Scandinavian lands and from Germany, stamped the Lutheran Church in America as indelibly evangelical and forever doctrinally conservative.

But the middle period of the century was a time of great strife in all phases of American life. In national life it led to the Civil War. This produced a breach in the ranks of the General Synod. The southern synods withdrew and in 1863 organized a new general body afterwards called the United Synod of the South. A second breach came in 1866. The recovery of the General Synod from the doctrinal indifference of the eighteenth century was not rapid enough to suit certain elements in the body, and a number of synods, led by the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, withdrew and organized the General Council. This new organization formed its own institutions, prepared its own literature, and organized its own benevolent operations. As the two general bodies in the North occupied much the same territory and claimed the same mission fields farther west, there was much rivalry and conflict between them. But they both grew rapidly and they both expanded until at the close of the century the district synods of both of them extended to the Pacific.

During the period of phenomenal economic growth in our country, that is, from 1870 to 1910, the Lutheran churches reflected faithfully the spirit of the times. They were full of the spirit of expansion and enterprise. Immigration from the Scandinavian lands grew to magnificent dimensions. More than 1,750,000 came during this period, one-half from Sweden, one-third from Norway, and one-sixth from Denmark. In 1882 more than 100,000 arrived from these sources. Most of these sturdy newcomers, like most of the Lutherans from Germany, did not join any church in America. So they constituted a "Lutheran constituency" and presented a most inviting mission field. The Lutheran churches, old and new, took up the challenge and the result was a high spirit of home missionary enterprise.

The General Synod now centralized not only its home missionary work but also its chief branches of benevolence and put them into the hands of general boards. Other bodies adopted this policy, and in this way they were prepared to go forward rapidly in the practical tasks of the church when the new spirit of enterprise visited American Christianity. New fields were opened, in sprawling cities, in newly settled areas of the Middle West, Northwest, and Far West, and in India, Africa, and Japan. Lutheran colleges and seminaries began to dot the land. Periodicals were established. A Lutheran literature began to appear. A worthy liturgy was devised and commonly accepted. An excellent hymnary was collected and introduced into the congregations. Enthusiasm was carried into every line of the church's proper business, and contributions to benevolences multiplied three times as rapidly as the membership.

So the Lutheran churches flourished and grew. The confirmed membership of all of them increased in these 40 years from less than 500,000 to nearly 2,250,000. This was the largest relative increase made in this period by any of the large denominations. The number of Lutherans passed the number of Presbyterians, and the Lutheran Church advanced from fourth to third place among the Protestant churches in the country. Only the Methodists and Baptists surpassed her numbers. Much of this increase was due to the strong tides of immigration from Europe but much of it also is accounted for by natural increase and by the aggressive missionary spirit that began to pervade all branches of the church.

The twentieth century has been a period of rapprochement among all the Lutherans in America, both along doctrinal lines and in practical work. Here again the Lutheran Church mirrors the tendency in American Christianity as a whole and in American culture in general. The last three decades have been a period of larger units. It has been a time of broad national outlook and even of international mind.

In the Lutheran Church the tendency toward denominational consolidation into larger units appeared somewhat earlier than in the other churches. The first definite expression of the growing solidarity among Lutherans in this period took place among the Norwegians. In 1917, the quadricentennial of the Lutheran Reformation, the three larger bodies of Norwegian Lutherans united to form the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America. The next year four German synods in the Middle West united and formed the Joint Synod of Wisconsin. In 1930 the American Lutheran Church was formed out of the Iowa, Ohio, and Buffalo synods.

But the largest merger of all was that of the three general bodies with headquarters in the East. Gradually, very gradually, the breaches were closed. The wounds made by the Civil War were healed. Many factors worked toward reunion of the factions in the North. Not the least of these factors were the advent of a new generation of leaders and the rise of the general spirit of cooperation to take the place of competition and strife. Finally, in November 1918, simultaneously with the armistice in the World War, the General Synod, nearly 100 years old, and the General Council, just 50 years old, joined hands with each other and with the United Synod in the South, and organized the United Lutheran Church in America. This was the reunion of the oldest elements of Lutheranism in this country, the Lutherans of the Muhlenberg development. It made the largest Lutheran body in America and one of the potent forces to be reckoned with in American Christianity today.

In addition to these organic unions among Lutherans, the last few decades have witnessed significant federations in the Lutheran forces of the land. About one-third of all Lutherans in America are cooperating in the Synodical Conference, a loose organization of which the Missouri Synod constitutes five-sixths and which embraces a small body of Negro Lutherans and Slovak Lutherans and Norwegian Lutherans. Then there is the National Lutheran Council, the outgrowth in 1918 of the National Lutheran Commission for Soldiers' and Sailors' Welfare. This is an agency rather than a federation in the strict sense. It accomplishes a large volume of work cooperatively for the United Lutheran Church, the Norwegian Lutheran Church, the Augustana Synod, the American Lutheran Church, the United Danish Lutheran Church, the Lutheran Free Church, the Icelandic Synod, and the Danish Lutheran Church. A third federation is called the American Lutheran Conference. This began in 1930. It is a medium of cooperation and the cultivation of fraternal relations among a number of Lutheran Church bodies that have headquarters in the Middle West. It unites for cooperative purposes the Norwegian Lutheran Church, the Augustana Synod, the American Lutheran Church, the Lutheran Free Church, and the United Danish Lutheran Church. These bodies have many interests in common both by virtue of their geographical location and their limited history in America, and by virtue of their general outlook and attitude on questions of belief and life. All these facts testify to the high degree of solidarity that has come to expression among the Lutheran forces in America, particularly in this period of larger units that began in all American life about 1910.

Across the boundaries of these several organizations there is a growing spirit of common interest and outlook. All of the major Lutheran bodies have appointed commissions to meet and consider a more complete consolidation of Lutheran forces on this continent. These negotiations proceed slowly, but some results are beginning to appear.

It should be added that in these days of universal conferences and ecumenical movements the Lutherans of America have entered into definite relationships with the Lutherans of other lands. They have helped to form a Lutheran World Convention. The immediate occasion of this new Lutheran world consciousness on the part of American Lutherans was the work of the National Lutheran Council during and after the World War. The Lutherans of America, who had felt little of the ravages of war, were moved to undertake a ministry of mercy among their suffering European brethren in the faith. Commissioners were sent; contacts were made; large funds were gathered and carefully administered. A sense of fellowship developed, and at Eisenach, Germany, in 1923 an organization was effected by delegates from 22 nations. Twice since then the Lutheran World Convention has held meetings, in Copenhagen in 1929 and in Paris in 1935. The fourth meeting is planned for Philadelphia in 1940. In the meantime a vast field for international Lutheran endeavor has opened and much of it has been occupied. So the Lutherans of America are today in process of lifting their eyes above the limitations of language and nation and ecclesiastical organization. They are moving toward a unified intelligence and a consciousness of solidarity.

Doctrine.—The Lutheran churches of America believe that the canonical books of the Old and New Testaments are given by inspiration of God and are the perfect and only rule of faith and life. They believe that the three general creeds—the Apostles', the Nicene, and the Athanasian—exhibit the faith of the Christian church, in accordance with the Holy Scriptures.

They believe that the Unaltered Augsburg Confession is in harmony with the Holy Scriptures and is a correct exhibition of its teachings; and that the Apology, the two catechisms of Luther, the Smalcald Articles, and the Formula of Concord, are a faithful development and interpretation of the doctrines of the Word of God and of the Augsburg Confession.

Justification by faith alone in Jesus Christ is held to be the central doctrine of the Word of God according to which all other doctrines are determined and developed. The preaching of the Word of God, rightly divided between law and Gospel, occupies a prominent place in accomplishing repentance and faith. Two sacraments, baptism and the Lord's Supper, are regarded as effective means of grace rather than mere signs and memorials. Baptism of infants, which is the rule among Lutherans, is held to have regenerative power through which faith is begotten. In the case of adults it seals and confirms the faith begotten of the Holy Ghost through the Word. Lutherans believe in the real presence of the body and blood of the Lord Jesus Christ in the Lord's Supper, offered and given in, with, and under the bread and wine. Consubstantiation, transubstantiation, and impanation are rejected, yet it is firmly believed that the real body and blood of the Lord Jesus Christ are sacramentally and supernaturally received by those who partake of the communion.

The Lutheran faith centers in Christ as the only savior of sinful man. "The church is the congregation of saints, in which the Gospel is rightly taught and the sacraments rightly administered." Its unity is one of faith rather than of organization. Organic union is not looked upon as essential to the inner unity of faith.

The Lutheran Church is a firm believer in thorough Christian indoctrination and education, hence insists upon catechetical instruction preparatory to confirmation. Conservative in spirit yet progressive in purpose, the Lutheran Church believes its primary function is to preach and teach the Gospel message without compromise or modification.

Organization.—Among Lutherans the distinction between the laity and the clergy or ministry rests solely upon the orderly exercise of a function which is necessary to the being and continuing life of the church—namely, the preaching of the Gospel and the administration of the sacraments. This is committed to the ministry, and in reference to the exercise of this function all ministers are equals; and besides this there is no power which the minister as such can claim the right to exercise, whether he be called bishop, priest, minister, or pastor. All of these are designations of office, not of necessary orders in the ministry or among the faithful.

In Europe, Lutheran Church polity has followed more or less definitely the forms of political government in the several countries, and that not always freely. Accordingly, organization has hitherto functioned through the exercise of authority from the head downward; that is, through bishops, general superintendents, and the like. With the establishment of more democratic forms of government the process has been in many instances reversed.

In the United States and Canada the church has its own free life, independent of the state. Nevertheless, organization has taken place in all Lutheran bodies, whatever the parent country whence they came, along lines having at least general resemblance to the arrangements adopted for the conduct of political government. There are (1) congregations, corresponding to the local or municipal government; (2) synods, corresponding to the State government (in some instances called districts and in still others conferences); and (3) general organizations variously named, corresponding to the National Government.

The congregation is composed of the people and the pastor. The pastor is elected and called by the voting members of the congregation, usually without any time limit. The congregation has the power, however, to terminate the relationship, but it may not depose the pastor from the ministry of the church.

In the Lutheran Church ordination to the ministry is, as a rule, an act of the synod at its annual meeting. It is done with prayer and the laying on of hands by the president of the synod, other ministers usually assisting in the rite. In exceptional cases it may be done at another time and place by a committee appointed by the synod for the purpose. It follows examination of the candidate by a committee of the synod, which covers his scholastic attainments, his fitness for the office, and his loyalty to the Lutheran confessions, particularly the Augsburg Confession. Each minister is a member of the synod which ordained him or of the synod in which he is a pastor, and is subject to its discipline.

In practically every Lutheran Church body in America the congregation is acknowledged as the primary body and the unit of organization. All authority belongs to the congregation together with the pastor, except such as is delegated by constitutional covenant to the larger organization. The internal affairs of the congregation are administered by a church council consisting of the pastor and lay officers. These officers are elected by the congregation, and in many instances a number of them are called elders and others deacons; where this is the case the elders together with the pastor have charge of the spiritual concerns, and

the deacons of the temporal affairs of the church. In other cases there are no elders, but deacons only. There is a growing tendency toward this form. There are also trustees who have charge of the property. These are usually laymen and may or may not be members of the church council.

To every congregation belongs inherently the right of representation and also the right of entering into relations with other congregations, one with it in faith for the purpose of promoting common interests and activities. From these principles result wider organizations.

In some cases the synod is the next higher judicatory above the congregation. The synods are composed of the pastors of the congregations and of lay representatives, one for each congregation or each pastoral charge, and they have only such powers as are delegated to them by the congregations under the provisions of the synodical constitution. In other cases there are districts or conferences which are territorial, which are similarly composed and exercise within their respective bounds the rights and duties constitutionally assigned to them. Some of these have limited powers of legislation, while others are chiefly consultative and advisory.

Still more comprehensive than these intermediate organizations are the general bodies which are national or international in scope. These general organizations are variously named, as church, synod, or conference. The authority exercised by these bodies also varies; some have legislative authority committed to them, and their actions within constitutional limitations are recognized as authoritative by the constituent synods, districts, or conferences, and by the congregations. Others have little or no such authority, but are simply conferences of synods or of congregations for purposes of consultation. The interests entrusted mainly to the general bodies are those pertaining to worship, education, publication, and to eleemosynary and missionary activities.

There is general agreement that the seat of authority and power is primarily in the congregation. The differences which are found as between the districts of the several bodies and as between the general bodies themselves in regard to the powers exercised by them are to be explained, in part at least, by the processes of organization. In some cases the intermediate organizations (synods, districts, conferences) were first organized and later the general bodies, the process being from below upward; in such cases the powers of the intermediate bodies are relatively larger. In other instances the general bodies were organized with a small beginning, and as they grew were divided, thus forming the intermediate organizations from above downward. In instances of this kind the powers of the intermediate organizations are relatively less. Congregations meet in business session at least annually; constituent synods, districts, and conferences in convention, annually; general bodies, annually, biennially, or triennially.

The Lutheran churches have a liturgical form of worship and observe the various general festivals of the Christian church year.

Statistics.—The bodies grouped under the name Lutherans in 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906 are listed in the summary table which follows, showing the principal statistics as reported for the four census years. Many changes since 1926 have already been noted.

Differences in doctrinal matters in the Joint Wisconsin Synod caused a split in that body. The new denomination is known as The Protestant Conference (Lutheran).

The 1936 and 1926 figures for membership, including all baptized members, must be considered as not entirely comparable with those of the 1916 and 1906, when communicants only were reported by the great majority of churches.

The movement which has gained considerable headway in the evangelical bodies toward the federation of local churches, has not gained any great importance among the Lutherans; the membership figures reported, however, are exclusive of 14 federated churches, each consisting of a Lutheran unit combined more or less closely with a unit of some other denomination. These 14 federated churches reported a membership of 2,320. The number of Lutherans included is unknown.

These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE LUTHERANS, 1936, 1926, 1916, AND 1906

LUTHERAN BODY AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
1936								
Total for the group.....	14,788	4,244,890	13,472	\$279,428,601	14,465	\$43,431,160	12,373	1,376,102
American Lutheran Conference.....	5,855	1,424,442	5,524	81,027,758	5,799	13,187,871	4,909	444,417
American Lutheran Church ¹	1,803	499,899	1,697	27,690,047	1,799	4,697,195	1,658	165,947
Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod of North America.....	1,133	327,472	1,101	24,902,814	1,126	3,842,636	1,044	101,843
Norwegian Lutheran Church of America.....	2,400	516,400	2,242	25,056,616	2,363	3,994,253	1,792	149,682
Lutheran Free Church.....	341	47,140	315	1,964,311	335	346,929	253	15,496
United Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.....	178	33,531	169	1,413,970	176	306,858	162	11,449
Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of North America.....	4,926	1,463,482	4,175	78,292,729	4,726	15,433,728	3,821	289,795
Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States.....	4,014	1,192,553	3,371	66,273,902	3,825	13,138,974	3,132	247,609
Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Wisconsin and Other States.....	718	235,402	638	10,104,627	711	1,998,986	543	33,661
Slovak Evangelical Lutheran Synod of the United States of America.....	54	18,910	47	1,091,200	53	169,507	35	2,477
Norwegian Synod of the American Evangelical Lutheran Church.....	59	7,632	53	453,850	56	79,209	35	1,226
Negro Mission of the Synodical Conference.....	81	8,985	66	369,150	81	47,052	76	4,822
United Lutheran Church in America.....	3,484	1,286,612	3,384	117,577,984	3,468	14,366,739	3,334	627,181
Church of the Lutheran Brethren of America.....	30	2,066	26	138,730	24	29,423	21	1,708
Evangelical Lutheran Church of America (Eielsen Synod).....	13	831	7	25,500	13	4,953	8	226
Finnish Apostolic Lutheran Church of America.....	123	16,293	68	207,559	101	28,645	42	1,723
Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church of America, or Suomi Synod.....	160	21,466	124	958,437	159	160,900	109	4,899
Finnish Evangelical Lutheran National Church of America.....	67	6,157	52	156,184	67	29,772	30	993
Icelandic Evangelical Lutheran Synod in North America.....	13	1,808	13	51,200	13	7,210	10	468
Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.....	80	16,057	74	730,100	79	139,393	64	3,544
The Protestant Conference (Lutheran).....	22	3,253	15	138,420	21	25,076	18	580
Independent Lutheran Congregations.....	15	2,423	10	124,000	15	17,450	7	568
1926								
Total for the group.....	15,102	3,966,003	13,400	\$273,409,748	14,721	\$9,500,845	11,472	1,249,998
United Lutheran Church in America.....	3,650	1,214,340	3,516	114,526,248	3,577	21,162,961	3,415	619,781
Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod of North America.....	1,180	311,425	1,118	22,781,698	1,165	5,369,446	1,036	100,775
Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of America.....	4,752	1,292,620	3,878	78,755,894	4,601	19,487,432	3,028	212,071
Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States.....	3,917	1,040,275	3,148	65,318,781	3,789	16,350,315	2,485	179,868
Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Wisconsin and Other States.....	709	229,242	631	11,828,013	695	2,743,164	490	28,948
Slovak Evangelical Lutheran Synod of the United States of America.....	55	14,759	43	1,083,000	53	285,341	24	1,826
Norwegian Synod of the American Evangelical Lutheran Church.....	71	8,344	56	526,100	64	108,612	29	1,429

¹ Figures for American Lutheran Church in 1936 may be compared with the combined figures shown for the Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio and Other States; Lutheran Synod of Buffalo; and the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa and Other States, as reported in 1926.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE LUTHERANS, 1936, 1926, 1916, AND 1906—Con.

LUTHERAN BODY AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Scholars
1926—Continued								
Norwegian Lutheran Church of America.....	2,554	496,707	2,278	\$24,822,215	2,497	\$5,786,977	1,660	131,147
Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio and Other States.....	872	247,783	832	15,646,708	865	3,702,259	769	88,822
Lutheran Synod of Buffalo.....	41	9,267	41	873,500	40	143,726	34	2,649
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (Eielsen Synod).....	15	1,087	10	42,500	14	6,415	10	217
Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa and Other States.....	873	217,873	799	8,657,486	867	2,223,888	778	50,878
Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.....	96	18,921	84	728,200	95	178,222	69	3,362
Icelandic Evangelical Lutheran Synod in North America.....	14	2,186	14	56,475	14	14,157	11	458
Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church of America, or Suomi Synod.....	185	32,071	126	1,018,621	183	234,139	134	9,028
Lutheran Free Church.....	393	46,366	336	2,303,365	377	526,993	236	12,849
United Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.....	190	29,198	172	1,491,348	185	382,344	162	10,556
Finnish Evangelical Lutheran National Church of America.....	70	7,788	48	220,050	64	28,316	39	1,414
Finnish Apostolic Lutheran Church.....	138	24,016	78	226,090	100	39,728	35	1,924
Church of the Lutheran Brethren of America.....	26	1,700	21	102,100	24	37,889	19	929
Evangelical Lutheran Jehovah Conference.....	3	851	3	31,000	3	6,602	3	368
Independent Lutheran Congregations.....	50	11,804	46	1,126,250	50	169,351	34	2,770
1916								
Total for the group.....	13,921	2,467,516	12,431	109,415,163	13,276	22,827,047	9,446	998,339
General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States of America.....								
United Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the South.....	1,846	370,715	1,811	24,271,797	1,810	4,342,251	1,766	311,501
General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America.....	492	56,656	485	2,572,245	467	446,283	438	43,697
Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of America.....	2,386	540,642	2,274	32,108,091	2,343	5,630,234	2,179	307,595
Norwegian Lutheran Church of America.....	3,620	777,701	3,151	25,973,538	3,339	6,721,599	1,370	110,300
Hauge's Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Synod.....	2,740	318,650	2,259	11,501,919	2,579	2,539,552	1,504	82,366
Synod for the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church of America.....	362	29,893	253	1,128,488	284	270,914	269	14,011
United Norwegian Lutheran Church in America.....	987	112,673	798	4,383,151	939	836,923	429	24,313
Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio and Other States.....	1,391	176,084	1,208	5,990,280	1,356	1,431,715	806	44,042
Lutheran Synod of Buffalo.....	826	164,968	776	5,718,462	806	1,256,673	687	66,773
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, Eielsen Synod.....	42	6,128	39	244,163	41	68,952	23	1,524
Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa and Other States.....	20	1,206	8	23,500	15	7,030	10	245
Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.....	977	130,793	847	4,057,635	957	1,089,874	769	38,120
Icelandic Evangelical Lutheran Synod in North America.....	101	14,544	90	394,809	97	105,356	65	2,981
Immanuel Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America.....	14	1,830	12	35,450	12	4,720	10	435
Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church of America, or Suomi Synod.....	15	2,978	8	78,000	13	13,905	9	669
Lutheran Free Church (Norwegian).....	134	18,881	89	368,771	128	73,977	112	9,752
	376	28,180	309	1,116,780	361	287,986	243	10,285

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE LUTHERANS, 1936, 1926, 1916, AND 1906—Con.

LUTHERAN BODY AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Scholars
1916—Continued								
United Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.....	192	17,324	173	\$696,780	186	\$193,593	165	7,777
Finnish Evangelical Lutheran National Church.....	64	7,933	41	125,091	59	15,017	49	2,077
Apostolic Lutheran Church (Finnish).....	47	6,664	34	64,942	36	8,459	23	1,109
Church of the Lutheran Brethren of America (Norwegian).....	23	892	19	45,410	21	14,837	20	641
Evangelical Lutheran Jehovah Conference.....	6	831	6	17,800	6	6,749	4	492
1906								
Total for the group.....	12,042	2,112,494	10,768	74,826,389	-----	-----	8,682	782,786
General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States of America.....	1,734	270,221	1,680	16,875,429	-----	-----	1,628	225,948
United Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the South.....	449	47,747	429	1,509,760	-----	-----	380	30,039
General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America.....	2,133	462,177	2,008	22,394,618	-----	-----	1,914	254,882
Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of America.....	3,284	648,529	2,731	18,916,407	-----	-----	1,434	94,009
United Norwegian Lutheran Church in America.....	1,167	185,027	956	3,668,588	-----	-----	842	43,714
Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio and Other States.....	772	123,408	694	3,606,285	-----	-----	601	47,609
Lutheran Synod of Buffalo.....	33	5,270	32	130,000	-----	-----	13	626
Hauge's Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Synod.....	265	33,268	222	682,135	-----	-----	194	8,995
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, Eilsen Synod.....	26	1,013	6	15,900	-----	-----	6	112
German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Texas.....	24	2,440	18	30,050	-----	-----	17	808
Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa and Other States.....	828	110,254	676	2,327,093	-----	-----	614	27,642
Synod for the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.....	917	107,712	648	2,469,713	-----	-----	370	18,714
Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Michigan and Other States.....	55	9,697	49	184,700	-----	-----	38	2,462
Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.....	92	12,541	66	248,700	-----	-----	58	2,983
Icelandic Evangelical Lutheran Synod in North America.....	14	2,101	14	32,350	-----	-----	12	498
Immanuel Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of North America.....	11	3,275	11	89,300	-----	-----	11	1,125
Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church of America, or Suomi Synod.....	105	12,907	44	151,345	-----	-----	77	4,515
Norwegian Lutheran Free Church.....	317	26,928	219	690,310	-----	-----	211	7,479
United Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.....	198	16,340	138	418,450	-----	-----	142	6,116
Slovak Evangelical Lutheran Synod of America.....	59	12,141	31	219,300	-----	-----	12	588
Finnish Evangelical Lutheran National Church.....	66	10,111	43	95,150	-----	-----	62	2,144
Apostolic Lutheran Church (Finnish).....	68	8,170	35	62,856	-----	-----	22	1,038
Church of the Lutheran Brethren of America (Norwegian).....	16	482	10	16,400	-----	-----	15	393
Evangelical Lutheran Jehovah Conference.....	9	735	8	21,550	-----	-----	9	350

AMERICAN LUTHERAN CONFERENCE

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the American Lutheran Conference for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of each of the constituent bodies in the American Lutheran Conference includes all baptized persons on the registers of the local congregations.

This conference represents the federation of five separate bodies—namely, American Lutheran Church, Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod of North America, Norwegian Lutheran Church of America, Lutheran Free Church, and United Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.

The American Lutheran Conference has come into existence since the 1926 Census of Religious Bodies, hence no comparative data are available.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	5,855	1,411	4,444	24.1	75.9
Members, number.....	1,424,442	622,463	801,979	43.7	56.3
Average membership per church.....	243	441	180		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	653,842	276,279	377,563	42.3	57.7
Female.....	712,376	326,453	385,923	45.8	54.2
Sex not reported.....	58,224	19,731	38,493	33.9	66.1
Males per 100 females.....	91.8	84.6	97.8		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	350,780	149,104	201,676	42.5	57.5
13 years and over.....	1,023,013	453,485	569,528	44.3	55.7
Age not reported.....	50,649	19,874	30,775	39.2	60.8
Percent under 13 years ¹	25.5	24.7	26.2		
Church edifices, number.....	5,591	1,376	4,215	24.6	75.4
Value—number reporting.....	5,524	1,362	4,162	24.7	75.3
Amount reported.....	\$81,027,758	\$47,517,351	\$33,510,407	58.6	41.4
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$78,892,784	\$46,284,884	\$32,607,900	58.7	41.3
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$2,134,974	\$1,232,467	\$902,507	57.7	42.3
Average value per church.....	\$14,668	\$34,888	\$8,052		
Debt—number reporting.....	1,640	813	827	49.6	50.4
Amount reported.....	\$11,817,713	\$9,974,566	\$1,843,147	84.4	15.6
Number reporting "no debt".....	2,691	367	2,324	13.6	86.4
Parsonages, number.....	3,471	1,032	2,439	29.7	70.3
Value—number reporting.....	3,140	984	2,156	31.3	68.7
Amount reported.....	\$13,349,024	\$5,868,296	\$7,480,728	44.0	56.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	5,799	1,407	4,392	24.3	75.7
Amount reported.....	\$13,187,871	\$6,962,008	\$6,225,863	52.8	47.2
Pastors' salaries.....	\$4,595,063	\$2,043,426	\$2,551,637	44.5	55.5
All other salaries.....	\$1,207,018	\$771,083	\$435,935	63.9	36.1
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,124,407	\$543,312	\$581,095	48.3	51.7
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,074,967	\$723,371	\$351,596	67.3	32.7
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$2,409,337	\$1,603,099	\$806,238	66.5	33.5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$269,641	\$150,115	\$119,526	55.7	44.3
Home missions.....	\$258,626	\$114,244	\$144,382	44.2	55.8
Foreign missions.....	\$193,878	\$73,824	\$120,054	38.1	61.9
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,556,709	\$685,296	\$871,413	44.0	56.0
All other purposes.....	\$498,225	\$254,238	\$243,987	51.0	49.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,274	\$4,948	\$1,418		

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	4,909	1,340	3,569	27.3	72.7
Officers and teachers.....	60,382	27,195	33,187	45.1	54.9
Scholars.....	444,417	222,916	221,501	50.2	49.8
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2,397	595	1,802	24.8	75.2
Officers and teachers.....	8,570	3,244	5,326	37.9	62.1
Scholars.....	97,484	38,661	58,773	39.7	60.3
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1,186	353	833	29.8	70.2
Officers and teachers.....	2,679	874	1,805	32.6	67.4
Scholars.....	33,321	12,444	20,877	37.3	62.7
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	121	26	95	21.5	78.5
Officers and teachers.....	782	248	534	31.6	68.4
Scholars.....	6,271	2,602	3,669	41.5	58.5

State tables.—Tables 2, 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for 1936 for the American Lutheran Conference by States. Table 2 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory and membership classified by sex. Table 3 gives the number and membership of the churches, membership classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over," and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices. Table 5 presents the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, AND MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 fe- males
United States.....	5,855	1,411	4,444	1,424,442	622,463	801,979	653,842	712,376	58,224	91.3
NEW ENGLAND:										
Maine.....	6	3	3	1,597	1,022	575	779	818	-----	95.2
New Hampshire.....	3	3	-----	1,016	1,016	-----	481	535	-----	89.9
Vermont.....	3	1	2	501	197	304	245	256	-----	95.7
Massachusetts.....	39	35	4	15,908	14,999	909	6,937	7,759	1,212	89.4
Rhode Island.....	10	8	2	4,360	3,645	715	2,067	2,293	-----	90.1
Connecticut.....	29	16	13	12,157	9,014	3,143	5,656	6,501	-----	87.0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:										
New York.....	87	64	23	31,000	27,496	3,504	14,063	16,762	175	83.9
New Jersey.....	19	18	1	4,078	3,798	280	1,883	2,195	-----	85.8
Pennsylvania.....	97	54	43	32,209	26,110	6,099	13,933	15,951	2,325	87.3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Ohio.....	279	114	165	105,338	65,854	39,484	47,053	55,657	2,628	84.5
Indiana.....	56	27	29	16,919	9,995	6,924	7,328	8,270	1,321	88.6
Illinois.....	279	148	131	113,649	81,007	32,642	51,075	59,675	2,899	85.6
Michigan.....	185	88	97	56,528	41,836	14,692	26,261	30,267	-----	86.8
Wisconsin.....	654	134	520	189,291	75,540	113,751	87,073	92,079	10,139	94.6
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Minnesota.....	1,356	220	1,136	322,552	110,722	211,830	149,460	157,544	15,548	94.9
Iowa.....	451	83	368	132,400	36,703	95,697	62,000	65,899	4,501	94.1
Missouri.....	22	6	16	4,854	2,091	2,763	2,389	2,465	-----	96.9
North Dakota.....	799	36	763	108,595	17,230	91,365	50,418	51,508	6,669	97.9
South Dakota.....	379	24	355	65,590	10,557	55,033	29,650	30,525	5,415	97.1
Nebraska.....	177	21	156	39,476	7,159	32,317	18,966	19,362	1,148	98.0
Kansas.....	88	13	75	18,265	3,301	14,964	8,894	9,230	141	96.4
SOUTH ATLANTIC:										
Maryland.....	26	12	14	10,522	7,059	3,463	4,679	5,843	-----	80.1
Dist. of Columbia.....	4	4	-----	1,434	1,434	-----	637	797	-----	79.9
Virginia.....	6	-----	6	717	-----	717	332	385	-----	86.2
West Virginia.....	21	4	17	3,405	1,352	2,053	1,577	1,828	-----	86.3
North Carolina.....	8	3	5	1,913	899	1,014	610	734	569	83.1
Florida.....	7	4	3	613	348	265	311	302	-----	103.0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Kentucky.....	1	-----	1	124	-----	124	61	63	-----	(¹)
Alabama.....	5	3	2	570	473	97	225	345	-----	65.2
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Arkansas.....	1	1	-----	229	229	-----	109	120	-----	90.8
Louisiana.....	4	4	-----	816	816	-----	319	497	-----	64.2
Oklahoma.....	9	1	8	1,219	157	1,062	473	551	195	85.8
Texas.....	227	46	181	49,000	11,152	37,848	23,455	25,545	-----	91.8
MOUNTAIN:										
Montana.....	160	23	137	16,474	5,005	11,469	6,944	7,495	2,035	92.6
Idaho.....	32	10	22	3,641	1,932	1,709	1,759	1,882	-----	93.5
Wyoming.....	5	3	2	441	351	90	203	238	-----	85.3
Colorado.....	47	26	21	8,494	6,330	2,164	3,805	4,248	441	89.6
Utah.....	4	4	-----	413	413	-----	159	254	-----	62.6
PACIFIC:										
Washington.....	149	61	88	24,987	16,271	8,716	11,371	13,228	388	86.0
Oregon.....	43	24	19	7,355	5,198	2,157	3,386	3,969	-----	85.3
California.....	78	62	16	15,792	13,752	2,040	6,816	8,501	475	80.2

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of members	MEMBERSHIP BY AGE				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not report- ed	Per- cent under 13 ¹	Churches report- ing	Officers and teachers	Schol- ars
United States.....	5,855	1,494,442	350,780	1,023,013	50,649	23.5	4,909	60,333	444,417
NEW ENGLAND:									
Maine.....	6	1,597	427	1,170	-----	26.7	6	54	360
New Hampshire.....	3	1,016	230	786	-----	22.6	3	48	201
Vermont.....	3	501	21	91	389	18.8	3	20	82
Massachusetts.....	39	15,908	3,011	12,542	355	19.4	39	684	3,798
Rhode Island.....	10	4,360	799	3,561	-----	18.3	9	167	750
Connecticut.....	29	12,157	2,440	9,717	-----	20.1	24	363	1,973
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:									
New York.....	87	31,000	8,599	21,830	571	28.2	82	1,614	11,201
New Jersey.....	19	4,078	1,244	2,834	-----	30.5	18	258	1,394
Pennsylvania.....	97	32,209	7,440	22,591	2,178	24.8	91	1,479	12,345
E. N. CENTRAL:									
Ohio.....	270	105,338	25,311	78,231	1,796	24.4	270	4,446	46,998
Indiana.....	56	16,919	4,583	12,336	-----	27.1	54	668	6,592
Illinois.....	279	113,649	25,641	84,602	3,406	23.3	272	5,001	39,969
Michigan.....	185	56,528	14,169	40,663	1,696	25.8	165	2,408	19,429
Wisconsin.....	654	189,291	43,930	137,889	7,472	24.2	519	6,010	41,574
W. N. CENTRAL:									
Minnesota.....	1,356	322,552	78,410	229,040	15,093	25.5	1,102	13,725	93,623
Iowa.....	451	132,400	35,114	94,883	2,403	27.0	411	5,275	33,102
Missouri.....	22	4,854	1,190	3,664	-----	24.5	19	197	1,348
North Dakota.....	799	108,595	28,081	75,673	4,841	27.1	547	4,460	27,905
South Dakota.....	379	65,590	17,550	43,894	4,146	28.6	315	3,177	21,058
Nebraska.....	177	39,476	10,627	27,901	949	27.6	165	1,813	12,558
Kansas.....	88	18,265	4,271	13,416	578	24.1	95	917	6,665
SOUTH ATLANTIC:									
Maryland.....	26	10,522	3,607	6,915	-----	34.3	26	609	5,824
Dist. of Columbia.....	4	1,434	369	1,065	-----	25.7	3	80	655
Virginia.....	6	717	199	518	-----	27.8	5	50	394
West Virginia.....	21	3,405	1,001	2,404	-----	29.4	20	190	1,949
North Carolina.....	8	1,913	708	1,205	-----	37.0	8	104	1,111
Florida.....	7	613	178	435	-----	29.0	7	76	377
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Kentucky.....	1	124	26	98	-----	21.0	1	9	115
Alabama.....	5	570	180	390	-----	31.6	4	30	360
W. S. CENTRAL:									
Arkansas.....	1	229	39	190	-----	17.0	1	10	90
Louisiana.....	4	816	71	745	-----	8.7	4	56	363
Oklahoma.....	9	1,219	263	761	195	25.7	8	66	569
Texas.....	227	49,000	11,905	36,216	879	24.7	197	1,895	15,899
MOUNTAIN:									
Montana.....	160	16,474	4,483	10,110	1,881	30.7	113	893	5,559
Idaho.....	32	3,641	973	2,668	-----	26.7	26	225	1,455
Wyoming.....	5	441	156	285	-----	35.4	5	43	295
Colorado.....	47	8,494	2,371	5,969	154	28.4	39	440	2,880
Utah.....	4	413	59	354	-----	14.3	3	32	146
PACIFIC:									
Washington.....	149	24,987	5,711	18,144	1,132	23.9	129	1,317	9,025
Oregon.....	43	7,355	1,567	5,788	-----	21.3	40	416	2,916
California.....	78	15,792	3,817	11,439	536	25.0	71	968	6,665

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 4.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	5,855	5,591	5,524	\$81,037,758	1,640	\$11,817,713	3,140	\$12,349,024
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	6	6	6	75,000	4	6,365	4	138,500
New Hampshire.....	3	3	3	67,500			2	
Vermont.....	3	3	3	33,000				
Massachusetts.....	39	37	37	1,427,390	25	168,955	19	136,300
Rhode Island.....	10	10	10	310,000	3	42,130	7	39,000
Connecticut.....	29	28	27	924,830	16	116,738	14	87,322
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	87	84	84	3,731,577	56	937,057	45	387,728
New Jersey.....	19	18	18	511,192	15	144,190	11	73,500
Pennsylvania.....	97	97	97	2,620,340	44	438,789	55	240,600
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	279	280	277	8,201,405	99	1,259,559	199	1,014,763
Indiana.....	56	55	54	1,036,050	21	158,145	39	176,700
Illinois.....	279	275	275	9,065,303	128	1,611,160	190	1,070,234
Michigan.....	185	182	179	3,722,600	67	811,198	114	511,560
Wisconsin.....	654	627	629	8,799,562	178	1,017,209	242	1,582,065
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	1,356	1,312	1,288	15,835,692	349	2,265,773	638	2,716,721
Iowa.....	451	441	440	5,967,147	126	483,904	330	1,509,450
Missouri.....	22	21	20	344,100	7	84,007	15	47,160
North Dakota.....	799	739	732	4,332,746	102	337,849	213	857,154
South Dakota.....	379	364	360	2,921,673	80	220,683	186	632,950
Nebraska.....	177	167	168	1,825,515	48	162,783	127	435,060
Kansas.....	88	86	83	1,230,130	23	90,849	64	219,700
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	26	25	25	853,636	17	298,786	17	116,200
District of Columbia.....	4	4	4	375,000	4	116,400	1	
Virginia.....	6	5	5	8,200			3	5,700
West Virginia.....	21	20	20	360,082	4	53,700	13	34,500
North Carolina.....	8	8	8	146,900	4	26,274	4	11,300
Florida.....	7	7	7	53,500	4	8,486	3	11,600
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	1	1	1				1	5,000
Alabama.....	5	3	3	35,600			2	
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	1	1	1	40,500			1	19,500
Louisiana.....	4	4	4				3	
Oklahoma.....	9	9	9	20,650	2	3,661	5	8,000
Texas.....	227	197	190	1,894,896	46	275,572	125	296,285
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	160	125	124	610,770	45	77,861	49	156,500
Idaho.....	32	30	30	170,400	4	11,376	16	37,060
Wyoming.....	5	4	4	18,000	2	6,500	3	14,500
Colorado.....	47	43	42	434,259	18	73,200	30	103,200
Utah.....	4	4	4	43,000	1	1,000	3	14,000
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	149	142	141	1,474,794	40	246,974	75	232,492
Oregon.....	43	41	40	393,200	17	47,977	28	89,200
California.....	78	73	72	1,101,729	41	212,604	44	216,890

¹ Amount for New Hampshire combined with figures for Maine, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

² Amount for District of Columbia combined with figures for Maryland, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

³ Amount for Kentucky combined with figures for Alabama, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

⁴ Amount for Arkansas combined with figures for Louisiana, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	5,855	5,799	\$13,187,871	\$4,595,063	\$1,907,018	\$1,124,407
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	6	6	14,564	5,227	669	564
New Hampshire.....	3	3	9,736	4,854	806	1,009
Vermont.....	3	3	2,171	1,424	190	84
Massachusetts.....	39	39	167,258	58,113	20,882	12,615
Rhode Island.....	10	10	42,006	12,530	5,136	2,821
Connecticut.....	29	29	129,946	33,537	8,839	9,664
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	87	87	426,329	117,517	50,209	38,437
New Jersey.....	19	19	73,878	28,720	5,174	6,904
Pennsylvania.....	97	97	368,282	123,073	37,682	29,584
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	279	279	1,196,467	346,251	124,319	88,655
Indiana.....	56	56	189,673	62,041	23,466	8,223
Illinois.....	279	278	1,287,146	371,100	144,103	96,710
Michigan.....	185	183	598,282	190,510	64,742	51,684
Wisconsin.....	654	648	1,397,906	487,709	133,061	128,789
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	1,356	1,341	2,839,237	946,803	267,921	280,796
Iowa.....	451	450	1,182,725	439,847	95,828	114,655
Missouri.....	22	22	49,234	20,220	4,201	1,921
North Dakota.....	799	784	672,099	295,974	47,835	54,923
South Dakota.....	379	374	457,861	201,474	28,506	39,790
Nebraska.....	177	174	341,823	144,629	28,575	18,986
Kansas.....	88	88	184,810	77,806	13,482	11,594
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	26	26	143,485	35,322	9,897	9,105
District of Columbia.....	4	4	30,844	8,785	2,685	6,900
Virginia.....	6	6	4,859	3,047	179	648
West Virginia.....	21	21	45,875	12,353	5,045	7,846
North Carolina.....	8	8	17,131	5,452	160	865
Florida.....	7	7	21,192	6,967	706	4,923
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	1	1	15,407	3,360	315	145
Alabama.....	5	5				
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	1	1	13,506	6,403	747	750
Louisiana.....	4	4				
Oklahoma.....	9	9	12,888	5,370	160	362
Texas.....	227	226	391,900	157,951	22,199	31,757
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	160	155	134,626	67,547	5,687	9,519
Idaho.....	32	31	42,899	21,529	2,524	7,373
Wyoming.....	5	5	9,483	3,242	942	675
Colorado.....	47	47	83,389	37,547	6,110	5,557
Utah.....	4	3	5,795	3,211	810	775
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	149	149	253,148	109,766	18,982	18,965
Oregon.....	43	43	90,370	40,842	4,759	6,689
California.....	78	78	249,641	96,990	19,496	13,345

¹ Amount for Kentucky combined with figures for Alabama, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

² Amount for Arkansas combined with figures for Louisiana, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$1,074,967	\$2,409,337	\$269,641	\$258,636	\$193,878	\$1,556,709	\$498,225
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....	1,484	4,915	258	787	288	248	124
New Hampshire.....		1,528	372	150	29	468	521
Vermont.....		251	10	12		200	
Massachusetts.....	16,445	34,903	3,289	2,209	725	15,138	2,936
Rhode Island.....	4,240	8,799	1,294	91	17	6,370	709
Connecticut.....	4,811	39,671	759	3,220	599	8,122	20,724
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	38,676	118,103	10,962	8,557	3,778	31,570	8,520
New Jersey.....	5,191	17,248	1,653	859	295	6,297	1,637
Pennsylvania.....	22,708	85,125	10,230	4,080	2,415	41,392	11,963
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	139,227	258,462	32,485	13,992	9,561	145,881	39,634
Indiana.....	14,111	46,355	1,722	2,486	1,222	20,242	9,795
Illinois.....	119,236	203,973	32,120	27,439	16,072	130,285	56,106
Michigan.....	62,439	123,396	12,666	6,825	4,437	69,957	21,726
Wisconsin.....	118,938	217,645	21,343	27,127	25,184	192,621	45,499
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	212,005	441,027	50,713	75,411	68,978	376,667	118,916
Iowa.....	59,935	182,650	20,838	27,553	19,667	167,876	53,676
Missouri.....	3,807	8,990	491	434	330	6,971	1,899
North Dakota.....	48,202	88,772	13,304	11,947	12,381	75,630	22,131
South Dakota.....	20,606	67,179	7,113	7,670	5,769	66,049	13,705
Nebraska.....	21,409	40,148	6,826	7,847	5,249	49,617	18,537
Kansas.....	8,347	25,358	4,596	6,159	2,973	27,894	7,601
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland.....	16,720	51,685	4,555	1,632	894	9,826	3,849
District of Columbia.....	2,350	7,373	475	337	104	1,331	500
Virginia.....		641	85		6	349	5
West Virginia.....	2,301	11,195	1,802	300	569	3,379	1,085
North Carolina.....	5,777	3,049	97			1,096	635
Florida.....	5,424	1,766	331	109	95	629	222
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	}	662	213	225	55	372	60
Alabama.....							
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	}	175	3,609	436	215	40	80
Louisiana.....							
Oklahoma.....	520	1,288	2,075	135	59	865	2,064
Texas.....	35,736	77,218	9,129	8,430	2,664	37,190	9,626
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	13,176	21,305	2,057	1,241	1,275	9,207	3,612
Idaho.....	1,421	4,651	530	504	492	3,183	602
Wyoming.....	1,572	2,118	60	123	19	511	231
Colorado.....	4,809	15,070	2,088	771	430	8,821	2,186
Utah.....	500	183	11	141		164	
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	18,623	44,657	5,972	3,940	3,108	22,024	7,111
Oregon.....	8,462	13,446	1,748	1,809	1,350	9,039	2,229
California.....	35,584	47,023	4,943	4,769	2,745	18,148	6,595

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

The American Lutheran Conference is youngest among federations of Lutheran synods in America. It was organized at Minneapolis, Minn., in October 1930 by delegates elected by the following groups: The Augustana Synod, the Buffalo Synod, the Iowa Synod, the Joint Synod of Ohio, the Lutheran Free Church, the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America, and the United Danish Lutheran Church. That same year three of the above, the Buffalo Synod, the Iowa Synod, and the Ohio Synod, were merged under the name American Lutheran Church. The conference is constituted at this date as at the beginning, though with five synods instead of seven.

Its doctrinal position is stated in Article II of its constitution:

The American Lutheran Conference accepts the canonical books of the Old and the New Testaments as the inspired Word of God and the only infallible authority in all matters of faith and life; and the symbolical books of the Evangelical Lutheran Church as the true presentation of the pure doctrine of the Word of God and a summary of the faith.

A more detailed statement as to doctrine and principle is found in the so-called "Minneapolis Theses" of November 18, 1925. These were the basis upon which the call was issued and the federation achieved.

The conference is a federation of independent synods each remaining sovereign in its own field.

ORGANIZATION

The constitution sets out the following:

This organization is founded for the purpose of giving testimony to the unity in the faith of the participating church bodies, and to this end has as its objects:

1. Mutual counsel concerning the faith, life, and work of the church.
2. Cooperation in matters of common interest and responsibility, such as: (a) Allocation of work in home mission fields; (b) elementary and higher Christian education; (c) inner mission work (Christian social service); (d) student service in State schools and universities; (e) special missionary activities; (f) joint publication of Christian literature; (g) periodic exchange of theological professors at the theological seminaries, etc.

WORK

Among achievements the following may be listed: Regional home mission committees for adjustment of overlapping fields of labor have been established covering the United States and Canada. A joint theological magazine "The Journal of the American Lutheran Conference" is in its third year. A joint secretaryship for student work at nonchurch-related colleges and universities has been established.

The conference meets biennially and functions in interims through commissions under the general supervision of the executive committee.

¹ This statement was furnished by Dr. T. F. Gullixson, president, American Lutheran Conference.

AMERICAN LUTHERAN CHURCH

STATISTICS

The American Lutheran Church was formed in 1930 by a merger of three constituent bodies, namely, the Lutheran Synod of Buffalo, the Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio and Other States, and the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa and Other States. These bodies were reported separately in 1926, hence there are no comparative data for the American Lutheran Church.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	1,803	482	1,321	26.7	73.3
Members, number.....	490,899	227,390	272,509	46.5	54.5
Average membership per church.....	277	472	206		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	230,257	100,705	129,552	43.7	56.3
Female.....	256,265	121,576	134,689	47.4	52.6
Sex not reported.....	13,377	5,109	8,268	38.2	61.8
Males per 100 females.....	89.9	82.8	96.2		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	129,713	57,421	72,292	44.3	55.7
13 years and over.....	360,250	163,889	196,361	45.5	54.5
Age not reported.....	9,936	6,080	3,856	61.2	38.8
Percent under 13 years ²	26.5	25.9	26.9		
Church edifices, number.....	1,717	459	1,258	26.7	73.3
Value—number reporting.....	1,697	457	1,240	26.9	73.1
Amount reported.....	\$27,690,047	\$16,689,601	\$11,000,446	60.3	39.7
Constructed prior to 1930.....	\$26,849,210	\$16,193,800	\$10,655,410	60.3	39.7
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1930.....	\$840,837	\$495,801	\$345,036	59.0	41.0
Average value per church.....	\$16,317	\$36,520	\$8,871		
Debt—number reporting.....	528	268	260	50.8	49.2
Amount reported.....	\$4,513,606	\$3,582,884	\$930,722	79.4	20.6
Number reporting "no debt".....	846	133	713	15.7	84.3
Parsonages, number.....	1,245	377	868	30.3	69.7
Value—number reporting.....	1,194	366	828	30.7	69.3
Amount reported.....	\$4,827,070	\$2,158,540	\$2,668,530	44.7	55.3
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1,799	482	1,317	26.8	73.2
Amount reported.....	\$4,697,195	\$2,459,071	\$2,238,124	52.4	47.6
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,659,517	\$707,240	\$952,277	42.6	57.4
All other salaries.....	\$413,852	\$276,529	\$136,823	66.9	33.1
Repairs and improvements.....	\$385,319	\$189,886	\$195,433	49.3	50.7
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$447,951	\$266,594	\$181,357	59.5	40.5
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$926,700	\$603,027	\$323,673	65.1	34.9
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$103,803	\$59,915	\$43,888	57.7	42.3
Home missions.....	\$53,855	\$22,430	\$31,425	41.6	58.4
Foreign missions.....	\$33,760	\$14,862	\$18,898	44.0	56.0
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$536,384	\$246,423	\$289,961	45.9	54.1
All other purposes.....	\$136,554	\$72,165	\$64,389	52.8	47.2
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,611	\$5,102	\$1,699		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1,658	460	1,198	27.7	72.3
Officers and teachers.....	18,434	8,542	9,892	46.3	53.7
Scholars.....	165,947	84,538	81,409	50.9	49.1
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	570	151	419	26.5	73.5
Officers and teachers.....	1,859	822	1,037	44.2	55.8
Scholars.....	20,286	8,547	11,739	42.1	57.9
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	644	215	429	33.4	66.6
Officers and teachers.....	1,152	457	695	39.7	60.3
Scholars.....	14,405	7,128	7,277	49.5	50.5
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	40	17	23		
Officers and teachers.....	185	97	88	52.4	47.6
Scholars.....	2,694	1,815	879	67.4	32.6

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100. ² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, AND MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			
	Total	Ur- ban	Ru- ral	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 fe- males
United States.....	1,803	482	1,321	499,899	227,390	272,509	230,257	256,265	13,377	89.9
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:										
New York.....	34	18	16	9,227	6,226	3,001	4,085	5,142	-----	79.4
Pennsylvania.....	50	30	20	20,727	17,917	2,810	8,605	9,997	2,125	86.1
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Ohio.....	272	107	165	101,959	62,475	39,484	45,419	53,912	2,628	84.2
Indiana.....	42	16	26	12,386	6,475	5,911	5,177	5,888	1,321	87.9
Illinois.....	98	25	73	31,458	13,143	18,315	14,758	16,700	-----	88.4
Michigan.....	84	42	42	35,054	26,166	8,888	16,345	18,709	-----	87.4
Wisconsin.....	174	47	127	62,511	33,331	29,180	28,803	31,254	2,454	92.2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Minnesota.....	123	27	96	33,379	10,461	22,918	15,646	16,595	1,138	94.3
Iowa.....	179	27	152	52,224	13,671	38,553	24,161	25,945	2,118	93.1
Missouri.....	17	2	15	2,960	262	2,698	1,487	1,473	-----	101.0
North Dakota.....	135	5	130	18,124	1,551	16,573	8,801	8,720	603	100.9
South Dakota.....	82	3	79	13,043	888	12,155	6,288	6,475	280	97.1
Nebraska.....	80	6	74	19,422	1,587	17,835	9,870	9,552	-----	103.3
Kansas.....	41	4	37	6,880	846	6,034	3,370	3,369	141	100.0
SOUTH ATLANTIC:										
Maryland.....	25	11	14	10,475	7,012	3,463	4,658	5,817	-----	80.1
District of Columbia.....	3	3	-----	1,381	1,381	-----	619	762	-----	81.2
Virginia.....	5	-----	5	498	-----	498	233	265	-----	87.9
West Virginia.....	21	4	17	3,405	1,352	2,053	1,577	1,828	-----	86.3
North Carolina.....	8	3	5	1,913	899	1,014	610	734	569	83.1
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Kentucky.....	1	-----	1	124	-----	124	61	63	-----	(¹)
Alabama.....	3	3	-----	473	473	-----	182	291	-----	62.5
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Arkansas.....	1	1	-----	229	229	-----	109	120	-----	90.8
Louisiana.....	4	4	-----	816	816	-----	319	497	-----	64.2
Oklahoma.....	7	1	6	854	157	697	403	451	-----	89.4
Texas.....	203	38	165	43,660	9,864	33,796	20,856	22,804	-----	91.5
MOUNTAIN:										
Montana.....	11	1	10	959	286	673	446	513	-----	86.9
Idaho.....	11	3	8	1,050	202	848	528	522	-----	101.1
Colorado.....	19	12	7	3,904	2,597	1,307	1,868	2,036	-----	91.7
PACIFIC:										
Washington.....	37	13	24	5,204	2,284	2,920	2,426	2,778	-----	87.3
Oregon.....	13	8	5	2,252	1,775	477	1,004	1,248	-----	80.4
California.....	20	18	2	3,348	3,064	284	1,543	1,805	-----	85.5

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of mem- bers	MEMBERSHIP BY AGE				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not report- ed	Per- cent under 13 ¹	Churches report- ing	Officers and teach- ers	Schol- ars
United States.....	1,803	499,899	139,713	360,250	9,936	26.5	1,658	18,434	165,947
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:									
New York.....	34	9,227	2,593	6,634	-----	28.1	32	449	3,486
Pennsylvania.....	50	20,727	4,978	13,571	2,178	26.8	46	680	8,898
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Ohio.....	272	101,959	24,537	75,626	1,796	24.5	263	4,297	46,021
Indiana.....	42	12,386	3,479	8,907	-----	28.1	40	472	5,184
Illinois.....	98	31,458	8,260	22,952	246	26.6	95	1,094	9,080
Michigan.....	84	35,054	8,312	25,242	1,600	24.8	80	1,215	11,940
Wisconsin.....	174	62,511	14,393	45,866	2,252	23.9	137	1,470	11,547
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Minnesota.....	123	33,379	8,956	24,096	327	27.1	114	1,147	8,547
Iowa.....	179	52,224	14,261	37,833	130	27.4	166	1,747	13,325
Missouri.....	17	2,960	775	2,185	-----	26.2	16	108	679
North Dakota.....	135	18,124	5,612	12,484	28	31.0	124	596	4,606
South Dakota.....	82	13,043	4,114	8,490	439	32.6	78	468	3,229
Nebraska.....	80	19,422	5,403	14,019	-----	27.8	77	663	5,380
Kansas.....	41	6,880	1,820	4,559	501	28.5	40	274	2,408
SOUTH ATLANTIC:									
Maryland.....	25	10,475	3,586	6,889	-----	34.2	25	605	5,812
District of Columbia.....	3	1,381	369	1,012	-----	26.7	3	80	655
Virginia.....	5	498	162	336	-----	32.5	4	36	304
West Virginia.....	21	3,405	1,001	2,404	-----	29.4	20	199	1,949
North Carolina.....	8	1,913	708	1,205	-----	37.0	8	104	1,111
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Kentucky.....	1	124	26	98	-----	21.0	1	9	115
Alabama.....	3	473	167	306	-----	35.3	3	25	340
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Arkansas.....	1	229	39	190	-----	17.0	1	10	90
Louisiana.....	4	816	71	745	-----	8.7	4	56	368
Oklahoma.....	7	854	198	656	-----	23.2	6	33	269
Texas.....	203	43,660	10,861	32,270	529	25.2	175	1,586	13,923
MOUNTAIN:									
Montana.....	11	959	368	591	-----	38.4	10	55	330
Idaho.....	11	1,050	300	750	-----	28.6	9	49	377
Colorado.....	19	3,904	1,248	2,656	-----	32.0	19	151	1,254
PACIFIC:									
Washington.....	37	5,204	1,597	3,607	-----	30.7	31	213	1,619
Oregon.....	13	2,252	469	1,783	-----	20.8	13	125	1,065
California.....	20	3,348	1,050	2,288	10	31.6	18	218	2,036

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 4.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	1,803	1,717	1,697	\$37,690,047	528	\$4,513,806	1,194	\$4,827,070
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	34	32	32	821,880	17	237,619	19	121,000
Pennsylvania.....	50	50	50	1,699,170	27	360,074	32	225,300
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	272	273	270	7,890,496	95	1,180,459	106	963,263
Indiana.....	42	41	41	764,475	14	136,125	31	115,700
Illinois.....	98	97	97	1,717,300	31	138,570	75	337,600
Michigan.....	84	83	82	2,468,050	33	608,598	65	304,750
Wisconsin.....	174	168	165	2,903,299	55	421,681	109	505,726
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	123	121	121	1,506,690	38	218,524	89	353,802
Iowa.....	179	174	173	2,028,970	52	171,134	142	618,550
Missouri.....	17	16	16	129,100	5	34,607	11	28,300
North Dakota.....	135	128	127	470,800	17	20,375	67	155,350
South Dakota.....	82	79	77	426,720	12	16,086	40	118,300
Nebraska.....	80	74	74	616,800	17	61,091	64	183,550
Kansas.....	41	38	37	245,600	9	20,969	28	60,500
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	25	24	24	833,636	16	294,286	17	108,200
District of Columbia.....	3	3	3	353,000	3	108,900	1	(1)
Virginia.....	6	4	4	5,700	—	—	2	(1)
West Virginia.....	21	20	20	300,082	4	53,700	13	34,500
North Carolina.....	8	8	8	146,900	4	25,274	4	11,300
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Louisiana.....	4	4	4	46,500	—	—	3	17,500
Oklahoma.....	7	7	7	17,400	2	3,661	5	8,000
Texas.....	203	174	167	1,534,846	38	246,882	108	310,086
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	11	8	8	27,200	3	11,465	4	11,800
Idaho.....	11	9	9	41,950	2	1,875	6	12,600
Colorado.....	19	18	18	122,490	8	36,705	15	51,800
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	37	33	33	231,000	5	15,836	24	60,600
Oregon.....	13	11	10	106,000	7	19,844	10	32,300
California.....	20	17	17	142,004	14	68,366	12	45,000
Other States.....	5	3	3	31,000	—	—	2	14,700

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

² Includes: Kentucky, 1; Alabama, 1; and Arkansas, 1.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States	1,808	1,799	\$4,697,195	\$1,659,517	\$413,352	\$384,319
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York	34	34	138,303	41,706	13,170	14,479
Pennsylvania	50	50	232,947	70,266	25,698	15,472
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio	272	272	1,148,378	334,426	120,282	85,703
Indiana	42	42	135,426	41,578	13,949	5,397
Illinois	96	96	307,762	106,382	26,903	29,254
Michigan	84	84	371,666	108,016	46,822	26,782
Wisconsin	174	173	453,356	159,687	48,896	49,939
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota	123	123	307,785	119,241	20,438	21,808
Iowa	179	179	440,833	180,275	30,682	46,494
Missouri	17	17	23,582	12,120	899	1,132
North Dakota	135	133	92,900	51,240	3,505	6,084
South Dakota	82	82	71,895	41,518	2,227	3,475
Nebraska	80	80	150,147	68,553	9,978	7,372
Kansas	41	41	67,140	30,531	2,503	4,697
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland	25	25	142,412	35,322	9,897	9,106
District of Columbia	3	3	26,715	8,400	2,660	6,500
Virginia	6	5	3,285	2,147	145	198
West Virginia	21	21	45,875	12,353	5,045	7,846
North Carolina	8	8	17,131	5,452	100	865
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky	1	1	13,891	2,460	315	125
Alabama	3	3				
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas	1	1	13,506	6,403	747	750
Louisiana	4	4				
Oklahoma	7	7	6,838	3,870	160	302
Texas	203	202	319,727	129,741	15,537	24,722
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana	11	11	9,062	3,277	180	325
Idaho	11	11	13,913	6,288	532	3,576
Colorado	19	19	30,646	16,856	1,694	2,401
PACIFIC:						
Washington	37	37	49,973	25,788	1,956	4,352
Oregon	13	13	30,937	11,794	991	1,180
California	20	20	49,165	19,777	2,489	4,024

¹ Amount for Kentucky combined with figures for Alabama, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

² Amount for Arkansas combined with figures for Louisiana, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States	\$447,951	\$926,700	\$108,803	\$53,855	\$33,760	\$536,384	\$136,554
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York	11,496	37,391	3,514	1,310	749	11,039	1,449
Pennsylvania	18,934	52,614	7,964	2,791	2,080	22,184	8,964
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio	135,423	241,201	31,011	13,364	9,406	140,012	37,550
Indiana	12,086	35,814	1,167	1,170	767	15,555	2,943
Illinois	35,299	51,823	3,912	3,504	2,470	37,923	7,287
Michigan	50,521	81,318	10,607	4,175	2,267	33,558	13,629
Wisconsin	30,906	81,615	6,542	4,280	2,292	57,458	11,739
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota	37,860	52,944	6,316	2,887	1,757	26,822	7,703
Iowa	22,357	79,051	6,985	4,565	2,303	56,948	12,173
Missouri	1,257	3,531	481	128	167	3,226	659
North Dakota	2,882	8,651	2,199	1,834	901	11,974	3,630
South Dakota	1,261	6,998	1,081	1,750	1,018	10,547	2,020
Nebraska	11,607	14,989	3,514	3,389	2,242	21,332	7,171
Kansas	2,253	4,701	612	294	86	9,955	1,508
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland	16,720	50,820	4,529	1,594	887	9,721	3,817
District of Columbia	2,350	6,214	435	300	100	1,196	500
Virginia		541	35		6	208	5
West Virginia	2,301	11,195	1,802	300	569	3,379	1,065
North Carolina	5,777	3,049	97			1,096	635
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky	}	346	193	25	55	372	-----
Alabama							
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas	}	175	3,609	436	215	40	1,081
Louisiana							
Oklahoma		520	672	75	135	59	705
Texas		31,671	64,322	7,706	3,576	2,017	33,029
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana		300	3,367	210	186	70	790
Idaho		711	1,163	78	7	292	1,167
Colorado		2,100	3,646	598	382	170	2,556
PACIFIC:							
Washington		1,174	7,280	1,009	777	442	5,759
Oregon		2,927	7,678	881	640	326	3,165
California		7,074	10,154	844	277	242	3,625

TABLE 6.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY DISTRICTS, 1936

DISTRICT	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	1,803	499,899	1,897	\$37,690,047	528	\$4,513,606	1,799	\$4,697,195	1,658	165,947
California.....	20	3,348	17	142,004	14	68,366	20	49,165	18	2,036
Central.....	164	33,922	153	1,131,380	40	153,552	164	266,435	158	9,922
Dakota.....	226	32,007	209	921,520	32	47,926	224	173,247	210	8,145
Eastern.....	184	60,477	179	5,423,298	91	1,351,219	184	758,414	176	28,542
Illinois.....	131	41,463	129	2,324,875	44	272,435	131	412,390	126	12,961
Iowa.....	148	44,082	142	1,624,570	46	153,229	148	376,566	137	11,352
Michigan.....	139	60,567	137	4,154,835	56	834,975	139	649,460	132	20,540
Minnesota.....	160	42,181	158	1,926,390	46	237,734	160	376,940	148	10,679
Northwestern.....	61	8,506	52	378,950	14	37,555	61	94,823	53	3,061
Ohio.....	189	66,100	187	5,174,680	53	685,976	189	753,110	183	32,512
Texas.....	212	45,335	174	1,600,346	39	250,263	211	337,969	184	14,805
Wisconsin.....	169	61,911	160	2,887,199	53	420,376	168	448,676	133	11,392

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

The American Lutheran Church is the result of a merger in Toledo, Ohio, in August 1930, of the Joint Synod of Ohio and Other States, organized September 1818, Somerset, Ohio; the Lutheran Synod of Buffalo, organized June 1845, Milwaukee, Wis.; and the Synod of Iowa and Other States, organized 1854, St. Sebald, Iowa.

It is incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois and maintains headquarters in Chicago, Ill., and Columbus, Ohio. Its principal offices are located in Columbus, Ohio. Its work extends into 32 States, the District of Columbia, and 5 provinces of Canada. It carries on foreign mission work in India and on the island of New Guinea, off the coast of Australia.

DOCTRINE

The American Lutheran Church accepts the canonical books of the Old and New Testaments as the inspired Word of God and the only infallible authority in all matters of faith and life. It also accepts each and all of the symbolical books of the Evangelical Lutheran Church as the true exposition and presentation of the faith once for all delivered unto the saints. In worship it is liturgical and, although uniformity is not demanded, it is generally observed.

ORGANIZATION

In polity the American Lutheran Church is both congregational and synodical. It is congregational in that the individual congregation is considered the highest judicatory in the affairs of the church, the district synods and the general body being advisory and having authority only in such matters as are entrusted to them by the congregations. In all the constitutions setting forth synodical rights and duties, this sovereignty of the congregation is jealously guarded. The polity is synodical in that the decisions of the district synods and of the general body are final in all questions referred to them.

The district synods meet annually and the general body biennially. Delegates to the general convention are chosen at the meetings of the district synods. Eighteen parishes belonging to the synod, including their pastors, constitute an electoral precinct, which is entitled to one clerical and one lay delegate.

¹ This statement was furnished by Rev. William G. Sodt, stewardship secretary, American Lutheran Church.

WORK

The work of the American Lutheran Church is divided into five major departments: American missions; foreign missions; Christian education; Christian charity; and ministerial relief.

The major portion of its annual budget for American missions, amounting to approximately \$250,000, is spent on home missions—the work of gathering the unchurched millions of America, regardless of race or color, into the Church of Jesus Christ and 205 home missionaries are active in 405 home-mission stations. Although the American Lutheran Church is preponderantly a rural church, much of its home mission activity is carried on in large industrial centers.

Among the Negroes of the South, principally Maryland, Alabama, and Mississippi, a beginning has been made in the work of Christian education and evangelization. The work of ministering to the spiritual needs of thousands of unchurched Mexicans in the State of Texas also is given attention.

Considerable success is achieved in following the thousands of young men and women in the State universities and colleges in order to provide for their spiritual needs.

The American Lutheran Church carries on foreign mission work in the Madras Presidency of India. Ten ordained white missionaries and 7 native pastors and several hundred teachers and catechists serve an Indian constituency living in 353 towns and villages in this area. Its second foreign mission enterprise is located in the Madang area of the island of New Guinea, where 34 ordained missionaries and lay helpers, in addition to several hundred teachers, minister unto approximately 15,000 native Christians.

The American Lutheran Church places particular emphasis on Christian education, beginning with the child in the home and following through its college training. Through its Board of Parish Education, it supervises the Christian training of nearly 200,000 Sunday-school pupils, and 50,000 pupils in other departments of education within the local congregations. The church owns and operates two theological seminaries, two colleges of senior rank, and three junior colleges. In addition to this it cooperates with other Lutheran bodies in maintaining a Lutheran college on the Pacific coast.

In addition to encouraging local charities and the support of Lutheran inner mission agencies, the American Lutheran Church operates six homes for orphans, five homes for the aged, and three hospitals. One of these hospitals is an institution for those afflicted with tuberculosis. Through its treasury for ministerial relief it gives aid to aged dependent pastors and their widows. At the present time a pension fund for workers in the church is being inaugurated.

The youth of the church participates in the work of the American Lutheran Church in its own organization, the Luther League of the American Lutheran Church. The women's organization is the Women's Missionary Federation of the American Lutheran Church and the men are developing active interest in the Lutheran Brotherhood of the American Lutheran Church.

The Lutheran Book Concern, Columbus, Ohio, with a branch in Chicago, Ill., is the official publishing house of the church. Its principal activity is the publication of Bibles, hymnals, Sunday-school material, devotional literature, and weekly church papers—the Lutheran Standard in English and the Kirchenblatt in German. It also publishes two theological journals and a paper for children.

The total value of the property owned by the American Lutheran Church is approximately \$35,000,000.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN AUGUSTANA SYNOD OF NORTH AMERICA

STATISTICS

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL
TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	1, 133	482	651	42.5	57.5
Members, number.....	327, 472	209, 956	117, 516	64.1	35.9
Average membership per church.....	289	436	181		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	153, 010	95, 164	57, 846	62.2	37.8
Female.....	173, 068	113, 580	59, 488	65.6	34.4
Sex not reported.....	1, 394	1, 212	182	86.9	13.1
Males per 100 females.....	88.4	83.8	97.2		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	75, 047	47, 885	27, 162	63.8	36.2
13 years and over.....	248, 670	160, 816	87, 854	64.7	35.3
Age not reported.....	3, 755	1, 255	2, 500	33.4	66.6
Percent under 13 years ²	23.2	22.9	23.6		
Church edifices, number.....	1, 115	479	636	43.0	57.0
Value—number reporting.....	1, 101	472	629	42.9	57.1
Amount reported.....	\$24, 902, 814	\$18, 070, 695	\$6, 832, 119	72.6	27.4
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$24, 253, 411	\$17, 568, 129	\$6, 685, 282	72.4	27.6
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$649, 403	\$502, 566	\$146, 837	77.4	22.6
Average value per church.....	\$22, 618	\$38, 285	\$10, 892		
Debt—number reporting.....	492	310	182	63.0	37.0
Amount reported.....	\$3, 441, 804	\$3, 075, 517	\$366, 287	89.4	10.6
Number reporting "no debt".....	382	106	276	27.7	72.3
Parsonages, number.....	706	351	355	49.7	50.3
Value—number reporting.....	644	323	321	50.2	49.8
Amount reported.....	\$3, 339, 098	\$2, 042, 270	\$1, 296, 828	61.2	38.8
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1, 126	481	645	42.7	57.3
Amount reported.....	\$3, 842, 636	\$2, 617, 408	\$1, 225, 228	68.1	31.9
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1, 198, 801	\$744, 293	\$454, 508	62.1	37.9
All other salaries.....	\$410, 490	\$310, 489	\$100, 001	75.6	24.4
Repairs and improvements.....	\$341, 786	\$202, 027	\$139, 759	59.1	40.9
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$289, 764	\$220, 969	\$59, 795	79.4	20.6
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$786, 984	\$590, 835	\$196, 149	75.1	24.9
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$75, 198	\$54, 959	\$20, 239	73.1	26.9
Home missions.....	\$93, 107	\$57, 263	\$35, 844	61.5	38.5
Foreign missions.....	\$44, 310	\$27, 009	\$17, 301	61.0	39.0
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$421, 380	\$276, 578	\$144, 802	65.6	34.4
All other purposes.....	\$180, 816	\$123, 986	\$56, 830	68.6	31.4
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3, 413	\$5, 442	\$1, 900		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1, 044	464	580	44.4	55.6
Officers and teachers.....	15, 936	9, 822	6, 114	61.6	38.4
Scholars.....	101, 843	66, 843	35, 000	65.6	34.4
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	425	190	235	44.7	55.3
Officers and teachers.....	1, 889	1, 097	792	58.1	41.9
Scholars.....	21, 433	12, 660	8, 773	59.1	40.9
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	97	54	43		
Officers and teachers.....	233	138	100	58.0	42.0
Scholars.....	2, 990	1, 862	1, 128	62.3	37.7
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	9	6	3		
Officers and teachers.....	169	113	56	66.9	33.1
Scholars.....	676	566	110	83.7	16.3

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 to 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916 ¹	1906 ¹
Churches (local organizations), number.....	1, 133	1, 180	1, 165	1, 007
Increase ² over preceding census:				
Number.....	-47	15	158	-----
Percent.....	-4.0	1.3	15.7	-----
Members, number.....	327, 472	311, 425	204, 417	179, 204
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	16, 047	107, 008	25, 213	-----
Percent.....	5.2	52.3	14.1	-----
Average membership per church.....	289	264	175	178
Church edifices, number.....	1, 115	1, 223	1, 148	978
Value—number reporting.....	1, 101	1, 118	1, 105	927
Amount reported.....	\$24, 902, 814	\$22, 781, 698	\$10, 453, 916	\$6, 427, 392
Average value per church.....	\$22, 618	\$20, 377	\$9, 461	\$6, 934
Debt—number reporting.....	492	322	406	335
Amount reported.....	\$3, 441, 804	\$2, 230, 298	\$1, 268, 705	\$768, 116
Parsonages, number.....	706	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	644	639	478	418
Amount reported.....	\$3, 339, 098	\$4, 381, 551	\$1, 890, 218	\$1, 221, 237
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	1, 126	1, 165	1, 135	-----
Amount reported.....	\$3, 842, 636	\$5, 369, 446	\$2, 489, 105	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1, 198, 801	\$4, 161, 788	\$1, 777, 042	-----
All other salaries.....	\$410, 490			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$341, 786			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$289, 764			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$786, 984			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$75, 198	\$1, 166, 911	\$536, 317	-----
Home missions.....	\$93, 107			
Foreign missions.....	\$44, 310			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$421, 380			
All other purposes.....	\$180, 816			
Not classified.....	-----	\$40, 747	\$175, 746	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3, 413	\$4, 609	\$2, 193	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	1, 044	1, 036	1, 024	885
Officers and teachers.....	15, 936	13, 084	11, 448	9, 294
Scholars.....	101, 843	100, 775	84, 555	70, 890

¹ Statistics for 1916 and 1906 are those reported for the Augustana Synod of the General Council.² A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	1, 133	482	651	327, 472	209, 956	117, 516	153, 010	173, 068	1, 394	88. 4	1, 044	15, 936	101, 843
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	3	1	2	697	285	412	348	349	-----	99. 7	3	20	125
New Hampshire.....	2	2	-----	707	707	-----	321	386	-----	83. 2	2	27	103
Vermont.....	3	1	2	501	197	304	245	256	-----	95. 7	3	20	82
Massachusetts.....	36	32	4	15, 463	14, 554	909	6, 815	7, 636	1, 012	89. 2	36	665	3, 718
Rhode Island.....	9	7	2	4, 285	3, 570	715	2, 034	2, 251	-----	90. 4	8	158	725
Connecticut.....	29	16	13	12, 157	9, 014	3, 143	5, 656	6, 501	-----	87. 0	24	363	1, 973
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	36	30	6	13, 583	13, 162	421	6, 102	7, 481	-----	81. 6	33	611	3, 501
New Jersey.....	14	13	1	2, 701	2, 421	280	1, 223	1, 478	-----	82. 7	13	168	791
Pennsylvania.....	46	23	23	11, 282	7, 993	3, 289	5, 328	5, 954	-----	89. 5	44	591	3, 422
E. NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	5	5	-----	2, 759	2, 759	-----	1, 369	1, 390	-----	98. 5	5	113	787
Indiana.....	13	10	3	4, 415	3, 402	1, 013	2, 098	2, 317	-----	90. 5	13	219	1, 368
Illinois.....	111	81	30	59, 964	52, 381	7, 583	27, 262	32, 702	-----	83. 4	109	2, 725	20, 425
Michigan.....	73	36	37	16, 984	13, 089	3, 895	7, 835	9, 149	-----	85. 6	63	939	5, 693
Wisconsin.....	71	18	53	10, 647	4, 550	6, 097	5, 155	5, 492	-----	93. 9	63	638	3, 524
W. NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	333	73	260	89, 222	41, 347	47, 875	42, 662	46, 560	-----	91. 6	310	4, 264	27, 726
Iowa.....	71	27	44	22, 665	10, 846	11, 819	10, 581	11, 702	382	90. 4	69	1, 115	7, 460
Missouri.....	4	3	1	1, 777	1, 712	65	846	931	-----	90. 9	3	89	669
North Dakota.....	36	6	30	4, 353	1, 542	2, 811	2, 149	2, 204	-----	97. 5	28	222	1, 386
South Dakota.....	30	3	27	5, 467	552	4, 915	2, 698	2, 769	-----	97. 4	25	270	1, 605
Nebraska.....	46	9	37	12, 968	3, 958	9, 010	6, 177	6, 791	-----	91. 0	43	730	4, 201
Kansas.....	39	6	33	10, 161	2, 047	8, 114	4, 921	5, 240	-----	93. 9	37	563	3, 748
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Maryland.....	1	1	-----	47	47	-----	21	26	-----	(1)	1	4	12
Dist. of Columbia.....	1	1	-----	53	53	-----	18	35	-----	(1)	-----	-----	-----
Florida.....	7	4	3	613	348	265	311	302	-----	103. 0	7	76	377
E. SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Alabama.....	2	-----	2	97	-----	97	43	54	-----	(1)	1	5	20
W. SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Texas.....	15	5	10	3, 022	899	2, 123	1, 447	1, 575	-----	91. 9	15	203	1, 228
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	6	5	1	1, 141	1, 114	27	499	642	-----	77. 7	5	65	341
Idaho.....	7	4	3	1, 072	848	224	509	563	-----	90. 4	6	71	408
Wyoming.....	2	2	-----	211	211	-----	103	108	-----	95. 4	2	16	140
Colorado.....	14	10	4	3, 054	2, 839	215	1, 404	1, 650	-----	85. 1	11	180	1, 116
Utah.....	3	3	-----	313	313	-----	119	194	-----	61. 3	2	23	106
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	26	18	8	6, 534	6, 066	468	2, 999	3, 535	-----	84. 8	25	302	1, 940
Oregon.....	12	6	6	2, 063	1, 512	551	908	1, 155	-----	78. 6	10	110	592
California.....	27	21	6	6, 494	5, 618	876	2, 804	3, 690	-----	76. 0	25	371	2, 531

1 Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1916 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, or 1916]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916 ¹	1936	1926	1916 ¹	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ²
United States.....	1,133	1,180	1,165	327,472	311,425	304,417	75,047	248,670	3,755	23.2
NEW ENGLAND:										
Maine.....	3	4	4	697	482	274	195	502	-----	28.0
Vermont.....	3	3	3	501	474	454	21	91	389	18.8
Massachusetts.....	36	36	33	15,463	13,822	7,041	2,996	12,467	-----	19.4
Rhode Island.....	9	9	9	4,285	4,022	2,783	799	3,486	-----	18.6
Connecticut.....	29	29	30	12,157	11,472	7,484	2,440	9,717	-----	20.1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:										
New York.....	36	38	39	13,583	13,707	10,238	3,792	9,595	196	28.3
New Jersey.....	14	16	18	2,701	2,649	1,843	659	2,042	-----	24.4
Pennsylvania.....	46	55	58	11,282	12,801	10,328	2,442	8,840	-----	21.6
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Ohio.....	5	7	5	2,759	3,137	1,382	624	2,135	-----	22.6
Indiana.....	13	13	13	4,415	3,477	2,545	1,071	3,344	-----	24.3
Illinois.....	111	112	112	59,964	55,096	37,430	13,298	46,666	-----	22.2
Michigan.....	73	77	76	16,984	16,238	11,116	4,684	12,104	196	27.9
Wisconsin.....	71	68	66	10,647	10,942	7,549	2,293	8,221	133	21.8
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Minnesota.....	333	337	319	89,222	82,322	53,026	20,659	66,578	1,985	23.7
Iowa.....	71	74	83	22,665	22,153	14,289	5,014	17,651	-----	22.1
Missouri.....	4	6	6	1,777	1,644	890	398	1,379	-----	22.4
North Dakota.....	36	42	36	4,353	4,180	2,441	1,127	3,226	-----	25.9
South Dakota.....	30	32	30	5,467	5,141	2,852	1,508	3,959	-----	27.6
Nebraska.....	46	49	46	12,968	14,118	9,261	3,262	9,540	166	25.5
Kansas.....	39	40	45	10,161	11,124	8,651	2,206	7,878	77	21.9
SOUTH ATLANTIC:										
Florida.....	7	5	4	613	239	137	178	435	-----	29.0
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Alabama.....	2	3	3	97	174	74	13	84	-----	-----
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Texas.....	15	16	18	3,022	3,295	2,000	561	2,111	350	21.0
MOUNTAIN:										
Montana.....	6	6	6	1,141	943	651	204	740	197	21.6
Idaho.....	7	8	11	1,072	743	743	258	814	-----	24.1
Wyoming.....	2	4	3	211	213	84	58	153	-----	27.5
Colorado.....	14	14	15	3,054	2,747	1,853	814	2,240	-----	26.7
Utah.....	3	4	5	313	336	257	34	279	-----	10.9
PACIFIC:										
Washington.....	26	31	34	6,534	5,835	2,824	1,504	5,015	15	23.1
Oregon.....	12	13	14	2,063	1,850	1,271	415	1,648	-----	20.1
California.....	27	24	16	6,494	5,222	1,956	1,313	5,130	51	20.4
Other States.....	24	5	5	807	827	600	207	600	-----	25.7

¹ Figures are for the Augustana Synod of the General Council.² Percent membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.³ Includes New Hampshire, 2; Maryland, 1; and District of Columbia, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices.]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	1, 133	1, 115	1, 101	\$24, 902, 814	492	\$3, 441, 804	644	\$3, 441, 804
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	3	3	3	35, 000	3	5, 465	1	5, 465
Vermont.....	3	3	3	33, 000				
Massachusetts.....	36	34	34	1, 337, 380	24	166, 205	17	166, 205
Rhode Island.....	9	9	9	302, 500	2	38, 050	7	38, 050
Connecticut.....	29	28	27	924, 830	16	116, 738	14	116, 738
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	36	35	35	1, 984, 251	27	427, 056	20	427, 056
New Jersey.....	14	13	13	394, 192	11	97, 790	6	97, 790
Pennsylvania.....	46	46	46	881, 170	17	78, 715	23	78, 715
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	5	5	5	265, 910	3	77, 300	3	77, 300
Indiana.....	13	13	12	266, 575	7	22, 020	7	22, 020
Illinois.....	111	110	110	5, 622, 087	67	967, 273	75	967, 273
Michigan.....	73	71	70	1, 038, 820	28	172, 327	35	172, 327
Wisconsin.....	71	70	70	778, 219	25	95, 393	31	95, 393
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	333	330	322	4, 843, 719	124	511, 811	179	511, 811
Iowa.....	71	70	70	1, 602, 790	34	206, 392	52	206, 392
Missouri.....	4	4	3	210, 000	2	49, 500	3	49, 500
North Dakota.....	36	33	33	216, 600	9	10, 305	15	10, 305
South Dakota.....	30	29	29	314, 500	10	13, 981	18	13, 981
Nebraska.....	46	46	46	925, 915	16	67, 827	34	67, 827
Kansas.....	39	39	38	921, 030	13	68, 200	34	68, 200
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Florida.....	7	7	7	53, 500	4	8, 486	3	8, 486
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Texas.....	15	15	15	259, 750	6	25, 500	11	25, 500
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	6	6	6	82, 000	2	2, 950	4	2, 950
Idaho.....	7	7	7	75, 700	1	2, 000	3	2, 000
Colorado.....	14	14	13	189, 479	4	10, 655	11	10, 655
Utah.....	3	3	3	37, 000	1	1, 000	2	1, 000
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	26	26	26	450, 542	13	93, 914	10	93, 914
Oregon.....	12	12	12	169, 300	5	11, 433	7	11, 433
California.....	27	26	26	582, 005	15	81, 318	14	81, 318
Other States.....	8	8	8	105, 100	3	12, 200	5	12, 200

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

² Includes: New Hampshire, 2; Maryland, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Alabama, 2; and Wyoming, 2.

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TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	1, 133	1, 115	1, 101	\$24, 902, 814	492	\$3, 441, 804	644	\$3, 339, 098
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	3	3	3	35, 000	3	5, 465	1	(¹)
Vermont.....	3	3	3	33, 000				
Massachusetts.....	36	34	34	1, 337, 380	24	166, 295	17	119, 300
Rhode Island.....	9	9	9	302, 500	2	38, 050	7	39, 000
Connecticut.....	29	28	27	924, 830	16	116, 738	14	87, 292
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	36	35	35	1, 984, 251	27	427, 056	20	214, 000
New Jersey.....	14	13	13	394, 192	11	97, 790	6	45, 000
Pennsylvania.....	46	46	46	881, 170	17	78, 715	23	115, 300
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	5	5	5	265, 910	3	77, 300	3	31, 500
Indiana.....	13	13	12	266, 575	7	22, 020	7	58, 500
Illinois.....	111	110	110	5, 622, 037	67	967, 273	75	498, 234
Michigan.....	73	71	70	1, 038, 820	28	172, 327	35	161, 200
Wisconsin.....	71	70	70	778, 219	25	95, 393	31	127, 400
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	333	330	322	4, 843, 719	124	511, 811	179	794, 464
Iowa.....	71	70	70	1, 602, 790	34	206, 392	52	246, 400
Missouri.....	4	4	3	210, 000	2	49, 500	3	18, 500
North Dakota.....	36	33	33	216, 600	9	10, 305	15	49, 200
South Dakota.....	30	29	29	314, 500	10	13, 981	18	78, 500
Nebraska.....	46	46	46	925, 915	16	67, 827	34	168, 000
Kansas.....	39	39	38	921, 030	13	68, 200	34	151, 200
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Florida.....	7	7	7	53, 500	4	8, 486	3	11, 500
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Texas.....	15	15	15	259, 750	6	25, 500	11	69, 300
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	6	6	6	82, 000	2	2, 950	4	20, 000
Idaho.....	7	7	7	75, 700	1	2, 000	3	12, 250
Colorado.....	14	14	13	189, 479	4	10, 655	11	38, 400
Utah.....	3	3	3	37, 000	1	1, 000	2	(¹)
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	26	26	26	450, 542	13	93, 914	10	41, 408
Oregon.....	12	12	12	169, 300	5	11, 433	7	23, 500
California.....	27	26	26	582, 005	15	81, 313	14	82, 750
Other States.....	8	8	* 8	105, 100	3	12, 200	5	37, 000

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: New Hampshire, 2; Maryland, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Alabama, 2; and Wyoming, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	1, 133	1, 196	\$3, 842, 636	\$1, 196, 801	\$410, 490	\$341, 786
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	3	3	4, 647	474	152	192
Vermont.....	3	3	2, 171	1, 424	190	84
Massachusetts.....	36	36	100, 295	54, 552	19, 880	11, 880
Rhode Island.....	9	9	40, 819	11, 961	5, 116	2, 736
Connecticut.....	29	29	129, 946	33, 537	8, 839	9, 664
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	36	36	203, 748	52, 983	22, 039	18, 162
New Jersey.....	14	14	55, 782	21, 220	4, 064	8, 124
Pennsylvania.....	46	46	130, 135	45, 007	11, 984	14, 112
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	5	5	42, 254	9, 225	3, 512	2, 472
Indiana.....	13	13	52, 505	19, 363	4, 447	2, 816
Illinois.....	111	111	728, 537	177, 026	97, 519	52, 663
Michigan.....	73	71	179, 262	66, 632	15, 408	19, 658
Wisconsin.....	71	71	121, 127	43, 993	8, 951	7, 668
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	333	330	948, 591	292, 332	111, 865	102, 660
Iowa.....	71	71	294, 856	90, 368	27, 236	33, 039
Missouri.....	4	4	23, 847	6, 900	3, 107	769
North Dakota.....	36	36	37, 903	16, 663	2, 367	4, 437
South Dakota.....	30	30	50, 582	20, 673	3, 239	9, 076
Nebraska.....	46	46	143, 190	52, 124	16, 348	8, 212
Kansas.....	39	39	117, 830	41, 620	10, 699	5, 848
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Florida.....	7	7	21, 192	6, 987	706	4, 923
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Texas.....	15	15	54, 372	19, 475	5, 584	5, 850
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	6	6	14, 521	6, 493	1, 128	1, 189
Idaho.....	7	6	15, 280	6, 804	1, 527	2, 880
Colorado.....	14	14	35, 990	13, 946	3, 994	2, 199
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	26	26	70, 236	25, 604	7, 102	3, 253
Oregon.....	12	12	26, 327	10, 352	2, 218	2, 597
California.....	27	27	103, 750	40, 901	9, 865	5, 189
Other States.....	11	10	22, 962	10, 162	1, 347	2, 314

¹ Includes: New Hampshire, 2; Maryland, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Alabama, 2; Wyoming, 2; and Utah, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

(Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting)

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$289,764	\$786,984	\$75,198	\$93,107	\$44,310	\$421,380	\$180,816
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....	1,080	2,487	28	49	11	50	124
Vermont.....		251	10	12		200	
Massachusetts.....	16,445	33,678	3,229	2,129	725	14,838	2,939
Rhode Island.....	4,150	8,401	1,294	91	17	6,345	708
Connecticut.....	4,811	39,671	759	3,220	599	8,122	20,724
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	21,985	53,504	4,834	5,987	2,634	14,944	6,676
New Jersey.....	4,641	12,113	945	859	295	5,284	1,207
Pennsylvania.....	3,774	29,511	2,066	1,289	355	19,008	3,029
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	3,154	14,651	1,024	628	155	5,869	1,564
Indiana.....	2,025	10,329	535	1,316	455	4,422	6,797
Illinois.....	66,416	178,658	23,752	19,733	9,083	73,121	40,566
Michigan.....	9,553	34,606	1,202	2,121	1,586	22,790	5,706
Wisconsin.....	19,607	20,922	724	1,933	941	11,108	5,280
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	67,542	156,922	14,772	26,150	13,338	122,192	40,818
Iowa.....	17,146	55,997	6,115	10,492	5,465	31,028	17,893
Missouri.....	2,550	5,459	40	306	163	3,443	1,110
North Dakota.....	565	8,451	94	301	135	4,009	881
South Dakota.....	820	8,933	1,044	1,003	385	4,493	916
Nebraska.....	6,617	17,047	2,814	3,421	2,280	24,231	9,996
Kansas.....	5,761	20,199	3,766	4,391	2,678	16,860	6,008
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Florida.....	5,424	1,766	331	109	95	629	222
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Texas.....	3,125	11,627	1,187	2,164	597	3,425	1,338
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	875	3,635	13	14	29	817	328
Idaho.....	250	2,143	52	392	11	965	266
Colorado.....	1,200	7,710	593	61	49	5,153	1,085
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	6,347	17,480	909	1,481	741	6,585	733
Oregon.....	3,410	3,484	403	532	366	2,864	101
California.....	8,891	22,448	2,244	2,294	1,059	7,661	3,198
Other States.....	1,600	4,901	419	620	63	924	603

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES OR DISTRICTS, 1936

CONFERENCE OR DISTRICT	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total	1, 133	327, 472	1, 101	\$24, 902, 814	492	\$3, 441, 804	1, 126	\$3, 842, 636	1, 044	101, 843
California.....	27	6, 494	26	582, 005	15	81, 318	27	103, 750	25	2, 531
Columbia.....	41	9, 033	41	647, 042	19	107, 347	40	102, 602	37	2, 701
Illinois.....	159	73, 479	155	6, 603, 001	90	1, 184, 107	158	910, 970	151	24, 623
Iowa.....	71	22, 358	69	1, 536, 790	32	185, 798	71	292, 728	68	7, 319
Kansas.....	55	14, 749	53	1, 316, 509	19	128, 355	55	174, 055	50	5, 421
Minnesota.....	353	91, 472	338	5, 101, 944	125	538, 341	350	962, 514	321	28, 709
Nebraska.....	50	13, 301	50	941, 915	19	69, 127	50	149, 659	47	4, 370
New England.....	83	33, 957	79	2, 690, 210	46	327, 758	83	349, 378	77	6, 744
New York.....	102	30, 278	100	3, 557, 523	59	691, 561	102	430, 781	95	8, 495
Red River Valley.....	92	14, 351	91	703, 525	29	29, 131	92	138, 362	81	4, 195
Superior.....	63	12, 178	62	733, 000	26	61, 025	62	121, 896	58	4, 424
Texas.....	15	3, 022	15	259, 750	6	25, 500	15	54, 372	15	1, 228
Inter-Mountain Mission District.....	7	949	7	85, 500	1	1, 000	6	14, 340	6	345
Montana Mission District.....	6	1, 141	6	82, 000	2	2, 950	6	14, 521	5	341
Southeastern Mission District.....	9	710	9	62, 100	4	8, 486	9	22, 708	8	397

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

The immigration from Sweden to America in the seventeenth century was not large nor did it continue, to any appreciable extent, longer than a brief period of time. It left its impress, however, on both the body politic and the religious life of this land. Several of the churches which these early immigrants from the North built are still in existence, albeit they no longer belong to the Lutheran Church, chief of which are Holy Trinity (Old Swedes) in Wilmington, Del., and Gloria Dei in Philadelphia.

Another and a much stronger immigrant stream began to flow into this country from Sweden in the forties of the last century. Then, as in the seventeenth century, did the immigrants bring with them men who were to care for their spiritual welfare.

The first of the congregations of the Augustana Synod to be organized was that in New Sweden, Henry County, Iowa, in 1848, and the second was in Andover, Henry County, Ill., in 1850.

Men of the Augustana Synod, together with American, German, Norwegian, and Danish Lutherans, organized the Synod of Northern Illinois in the fall of 1851. In this body all of these worked together until 1860, when the Swedes and Norwegians withdrew and organized the Scandinavian Lutheran Augustana Synod of North America. Articles of faith were adopted as follows: "The Scandinavian Lutheran Augustana Synod of North America confesses the Holy Scriptures, as the revealed Word of God, to be the only infallible rule of faith and practice. It holds to and confesses not only the three oldest symbols of the church, the Apostolic, the Nicene, and the Athanasian, but also holds to the Unaltered Augsburg Confession as a brief but true summary of the fundamental doctrines of the Christian Church, understood through their development in the other symbolical writings of the Lutheran Church." In 1870 there occurred the friendly withdrawal of the Norwegian section for the purpose of organizing the

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. P. O. Bersell, D. D., L. H. D., president of the Augustana Synod, and approved by him in its present form.

Norwegian Lutheran Conference. In 1894 the word "Scandinavian" was dropped from the name, which thenceforth became the Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod of North America, or, in brief, the Augustana Synod. This synod was a part of the General Council, but formally withdrew from the council November 12, 1918, and declined to enter the merger of the General Synod, the General Council, and the United Synod of the South, by which was formed the United Lutheran Church in America. In 1930 the Augustana Synod joined in the organization of the American Lutheran Conference, a federation of five Lutheran general bodies.

In the early days the Swedish language was used in the public worship, but now the English language is mostly used as the great majority of the membership is American-born.

The synod is the center of authority. It convenes as a delegated body every year and is presided over by a president chosen quadrennially. The territory of the synod is divided into 12 conferences in the States and 1 in Canada, each of which meets annually. The voting members of each conference are the clergy and one lay delegate from each congregation of the conference.

WORK

The synod has one theological school, Augustana Theological Seminary, at Rock Island, Ill. Augustana College, at the same place, is the oldest and strongest college and is owned and controlled by the synod as a whole. There are three other standard colleges, and one junior college, which are owned and controlled by individual conferences.

Its home mission activities are carried on in 34 States of the Union and in Canada at an expense of \$250,000 per annum. Its foreign fields are in India, China, and Africa. Approximately 70 missionaries, missionaries' wives included, are in the service of the Board of Foreign Missions. The outlay for this work amounts to \$150,000 per year.

The charity work of the synod is quite extensive, in that it conducts 1 deaconess motherhouse, 12 children's homes, 18 homes for the aged, and 10 hospitals. Fifteen seamen's missions and immigrant missions, homes for young women, hospices, nurseries, etc., are maintained in New York City, Boston, Seattle, Minneapolis, and Chicago.

The receipts of the synod's publication house, Augustana Book Concern, in Rock Island, Ill., are about \$350,000 annually.

The property value and endowment funds of all the synod's institutions total about \$12,000,000.

The executive offices of the president, the secretary of stewardship, the board of home missions, and the board of foreign missions, are located in Minneapolis, Minn.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN CHURCH OF AMERICA

STATISTICS

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	2,400	338	2,062	14.1	85.9
Members, number.....	516,400	154,944	361,456	30.0	70.0
Average membership per church.....	215	458	175		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	233,838	67,995	165,843	29.1	70.9
Female.....	244,171	76,858	167,313	31.5	68.5
Sex not reported.....	38,391	10,091	28,300	26.3	73.7
Males per 100 females.....	95.8	88.5	99.1		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	125,851	36,676	89,175	29.1	70.9
13 years and over.....	355,483	106,027	249,456	29.8	70.2
Age not reported.....	35,066	12,241	22,825	34.9	65.1
Percent under 13 years ¹	26.1	25.7	26.3		
Church edifices, number.....	2,262	330	1,932	14.6	85.4
Value—number reporting.....	2,242	327	1,915	14.6	85.4
Amount reported.....	\$25,056,616	\$11,080,572	\$13,976,044	44.2	55.8
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$24,472,272	\$10,873,572	\$13,598,700	44.4	55.6
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$584,344	\$207,000	\$377,344	35.4	64.6
Average value per church.....	\$11,176	\$33,886	\$7,298		
Debt—number reporting.....	522	194	328	37.2	62.8
Amount reported.....	\$3,653,543	\$3,145,376	\$508,167	86.1	13.9
Number reporting "no debt".....	1,187	83	1,104	7.0	93.0
Parsonages, number.....	1,260	225	1,035	17.9	82.1
Value—number reporting.....	1,054	216	838	20.5	79.5
Amount reported.....	\$4,340,222	\$1,286,427	\$3,053,795	29.6	70.4
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2,363	335	2,028	14.2	85.8
Amount reported.....	\$3,994,253	\$1,562,938	\$2,431,315	39.1	60.9
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,448,016	\$463,794	\$984,222	32.0	68.0
All other salaries.....	\$340,905	\$158,638	\$182,267	46.5	53.5
Repairs and improvements.....	\$332,350	\$118,194	\$214,156	35.6	64.4
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$307,115	\$208,645	\$98,470	67.9	32.1
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$613,465	\$355,417	\$258,048	57.9	42.1
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$77,245	\$29,463	\$47,782	38.1	61.9
Home missions.....	\$84,841	\$20,478	\$64,363	24.1	75.9
Foreign missions.....	\$89,396	\$20,198	\$69,198	22.6	77.4
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$553,069	\$144,277	\$408,792	26.1	73.9
All other purposes.....	\$147,851	\$43,834	\$104,017	29.6	70.4
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,690	\$4,665	\$1,199		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1,792	313	1,479	17.5	82.5
Officers and teachers.....	21,650	7,069	14,581	32.7	67.3
Scholars.....	149,682	59,034	90,648	39.4	60.6
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1,187	193	994	16.3	83.7
Officers and teachers.....	4,128	1,030	3,098	25.0	75.0
Scholars.....	47,752	14,027	33,725	29.4	70.6
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	377	65	312	17.2	82.8
Officers and teachers.....	1,162	242	920	20.8	79.2
Scholars.....	14,814	2,982	11,832	20.1	79.9
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	55	2	53	(²)	(²)
Officers and teachers.....	334	37	297	11.1	88.9
Scholars.....	2,040	205	1,835	10.0	90.0

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916 ¹	1906 ¹
Churches (local organizations), number.....	2,400	2,554	2,740	2,349
Increase ² over preceding census:				
Number.....	—154	—186	391	-----
Percent.....	—6.0	—6.8	16.6	-----
Members , number.....	516,400	496,707	318,650	326,007
Increase ² over preceding census:				
Number.....	19,693	178,057	—7,357	-----
Percent.....	4.0	55.9	—2.3	-----
Average membership per church.....	215	194	116	139
Church edifices , number.....	2,262	2,312	2,265	1,893
Value—number reporting.....	2,242	2,278	2,259	1,826
Amount reported.....	\$25,056,616	\$24,822,215	\$11,501,919	\$6,820,436
Average value per church.....	\$11,176	\$10,896	\$5,092	\$3,735
Debt—number reporting.....	522	475	434	366
Amount reported.....	\$3,653,543	\$2,298,537	\$761,119	\$386,461
Parsonages , number.....	1,260	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	1,054	853	662	500
Amount reported.....	\$4,340,222	\$4,617,621	\$2,241,749	\$1,321,324
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	2,363	2,497	2,579	-----
Amount reported.....	\$3,994,253	\$5,786,977	\$2,539,552	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,448,016			
All other salaries.....	\$340,905			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$332,350	\$3,974,438	\$1,760,801	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$307,115			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$613,465			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$77,245			
Home missions.....	\$84,841			
Foreign missions.....	\$89,396	\$1,782,725	\$689,234	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$553,069			
All other purposes.....	\$147,851			
Not classified.....		\$29,814	\$89,517	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,690	\$2,318	\$985	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	1,792	1,660	1,504	1,406
Officers and teachers.....	21,650	14,463	10,111	8,155
Scholars.....	149,682	131,147	82,366	71,423

¹ Statistics for 1916 and 1906 include Hauge's Synod, Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church, and the United Norwegian Church, which combined in 1917 to form the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America.

² A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	2,400	338	2,062	516,400	154,944	361,456	233,838	244,171	38,391	95.8	1,792	21,650	149,682
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	1	1	-----	462	462	-----	222	240	-----	92.5	1	14	80
New Hampshire.....	1	1	-----	309	309	-----	160	149	-----	107.4	1	21	98
Massachusetts.....	2	2	-----	355	355	-----	82	73	200	(1)	2	13	55
Rhode Island.....	1	1	-----	75	75	-----	33	42	-----	(1)	1	9	25
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	14	14	-----	7,578	7,578	-----	3,581	3,822	175	93.7	14	526	4,055
New Jersey.....	5	5	-----	1,377	1,377	-----	660	717	-----	92.1	5	90	603
Pennsylvania.....	1	1	-----	200	200	-----	-----	-----	200	-----	1	8	25
E. N. CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	2	2	-----	620	620	-----	265	355	-----	74.6	2	36	190
Illinois.....	62	36	26	20,801	14,272	6,529	8,356	9,546	2,899	87.5	60	1,091	9,730
Michigan.....	17	6	11	2,983	1,807	1,176	1,366	1,617	-----	84.5	12	166	1,155
Wisconsin.....	342	50	292	100,912	30,042	70,870	46,064	47,781	7,067	96.4	262	3,208	21,795
W. N. CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	732	90	642	173,540	48,535	125,005	79,127	81,724	12,689	96.8	542	6,856	47,849
Iowa.....	162	20	142	48,201	10,134	38,067	22,913	23,876	1,412	96.0	140	2,011	14,611
North Dakota.....	527	18	509	74,185	12,030	62,155	34,123	35,053	5,009	97.3	332	3,088	19,042
South Dakota.....	243	18	225	45,084	9,117	35,967	19,740	20,303	5,041	97.2	194	2,311	15,556
Nebraska.....	17	2	15	3,053	617	2,436	1,319	1,374	360	96.0	14	156	1,526
Kansas.....	6	2	4	637	230	407	316	321	-----	98.4	6	57	344
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Virginia.....	1	-----	1	219	-----	219	99	120	-----	82.5	1	14	90
W. S. CENTRAL:													
Texas.....	9	3	6	2,318	389	1,929	1,152	1,166	-----	98.8	7	106	748
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	132	17	115	13,363	3,605	9,758	5,498	5,830	2,035	94.3	91	721	4,631
Idaho.....	14	3	11	1,519	882	637	722	797	-----	90.6	11	105	670
Wyoming.....	2	1	1	190	140	50	80	110	-----	72.7	2	21	125
Colorado.....	11	3	8	1,105	646	459	327	337	441	97.0	8	69	380
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	65	22	43	10,881	6,644	4,237	4,889	5,604	388	87.2	55	603	4,299
Oregon.....	12	5	7	2,155	1,126	1,029	1,065	1,090	-----	97.7	11	114	729
California.....	19	15	4	4,278	3,752	526	1,679	2,124	475	79.0	17	236	1,271

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916 ¹	1906 ¹	1936	1926	1916 ¹	1906 ¹	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ²
United States.....	2,400	2,554	2,740	2,349	516,400	496,707	518,650	326,007	125,851	355,483	35,066	26.1
NEW ENGLAND:												
Massachusetts.....	2	2	3	1	355	475	501	200	-----	-----	355	-----
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	14	15	11	9	7,578	5,706	2,160	1,742	1,992	5,211	375	27.7
New Jersey.....	5	5	4	4	1,377	1,904	637	571	585	792	-----	42.5
E. N. CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	2	2	4	2	620	450	394	100	150	470	-----	24.2
Illinois.....	62	62	72	60	20,801	16,988	11,847	12,613	3,781	13,990	3,030	21.3
Michigan.....	17	23	32	36	2,983	3,115	3,164	3,805	801	2,182	-----	26.9
Wisconsin.....	342	366	391	384	100,912	101,480	72,221	76,509	23,630	72,256	5,026	24.6
W. N. CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	732	754	790	736	173,540	168,622	102,114	110,964	42,488	118,915	12,137	26.3
Iowa.....	162	169	204	207	48,201	46,214	33,791	39,837	12,816	33,112	2,273	27.9
North Dakota.....	527	566	615	458	74,185	74,301	44,781	38,839	18,513	51,124	4,548	26.6
South Dakota.....	243	266	290	229	45,084	41,778	26,269	25,032	11,364	30,107	3,613	27.4
Nebraska.....	17	19	21	28	3,053	3,011	1,876	2,082	831	1,862	360	30.9
Kansas.....	6	6	6	13	637	516	404	646	105	532	-----	16.5
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Virginia.....	1	4	1	1	219	334	44	32	37	182	-----	16.9
W. S. CENTRAL:												
Texas.....	9	12	10	8	2,318	2,546	1,550	1,371	483	1,835	-----	20.8
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	132	126	120	32	13,363	8,782	5,302	1,865	3,586	8,093	1,684	30.7
Idaho.....	14	16	14	17	1,519	1,707	610	649	415	1,104	-----	27.3
Colorado.....	11	11	9	5	1,105	914	395	82	230	721	154	24.2
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	65	85	95	77	10,881	10,909	6,526	5,235	2,175	7,670	1,036	22.1
Oregon.....	12	16	25	14	2,155	2,318	1,885	1,125	522	1,633	-----	24.2
California.....	19	20	16	21	4,278	3,059	1,561	1,855	1,117	2,686	475	29.4
Other States.....	6	9	7	7	1,236	1,578	618	853	230	1,006	-----	18.6

¹ Statistics for 1916 and 1906 include Hauge's Synod, Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church, and the United Norwegian Church.² Based on membership with age classification reported.³ Includes: Maine, 1; New Hampshire, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Pennsylvania, 1; and Wyoming, 2.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount
United States.....	2,400	2,263	2,943	\$25,056,616	562	\$3,663,543	1,054	\$4,840,323
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	14	14	14	901,446	12	272,382	5	46,728
New Jersey.....	5	5	5	117,000	4	46,400	5	28,500
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Illinois.....	62	60	60	1,659,166	28	496,917	36	208,600
Michigan.....	17	17	17	173,000	4	37,098	8	28,600
Wisconsin.....	342	332	329	4,620,994	78	437,098	156	764,830
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	732	698	688	8,398,863	150	1,469,077	312	1,360,521
Iowa.....	162	160	160	1,994,537	27	77,518	106	350,250
North Dakota.....	527	493	479	3,151,283	68	304,094	193	558,279
South Dakota.....	243	234	233	2,089,976	66	189,169	115	405,750
Nebraska.....	17	17	17	139,700	6	29,835	11	30,500
Kansas.....	6	6	6	32,500	1	1,680	2	(¹)
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Texas.....	9	8	8	100,300	2	3,190	6	16,000
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	132	102	101	465,570	39	63,046	36	116,700
Idaho.....	14	14	14	52,760	1	7,500	7	12,200
Colorado.....	11	8	8	83,300	4	24,526	2	(¹)
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	65	63	63	630,852	15	114,144	29	98,384
Oregon.....	12	12	12	85,900	3	13,300	7	26,000
California.....	19	19	18	255,500	11	61,620	10	50,340
Other States.....	11	10	* 10	204,000	4	14,930	6	55,000

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes 2 churches each in the States of Massachusetts and Ohio; and 1 in each of the following—Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Wyoming.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936
 [Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total num- ber of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improve- ments
United States.....	2,400	2,363	\$3,994,253	\$1,448,016	\$340,905	\$332,350
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	14	14	76,133	18,628	14,320	2,906
New Jersey.....	5	5	18,126	7,800	1,110	1,680
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Illinois.....	62	61	222,535	73,701	18,474	12,969
Michigan.....	17	17	33,734	13,802	2,011	3,941
Wisconsin.....	342	337	699,169	233,368	65,462	60,751
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	732	724	1,366,156	457,462	121,328	128,396
Iowa.....	162	161	382,707	135,606	33,917	30,652
North Dakota.....	577	516	473,621	195,839	37,131	38,307
South Dakota.....	243	238	353,355	131,314	22,544	26,281
Nebraska.....	17	16	19,995	8,690	922	1,717
Kansas.....	6	6	4,469	2,801	70	163
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Texas.....	9	9	17,801	8,735	1,078	1,185
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	132	127	105,052	54,072	4,234	7,755
Idaho.....	14	14	13,696	8,437	465	917
Colorado.....	11	11	11,322	4,540	154	600
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	65	65	107,001	45,587	8,594	8,919
Oregon.....	12	12	20,179	11,104	1,150	1,473
California.....	19	19	73,490	25,140	5,490	2,228
Other States.....	11	11	25,822	11,700	2,451	1,360

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other cur- rent expenses, including interest	Local re- lief and charity	Home mis- sions	Foreign mis- sions	To gen- eral head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$307,115	\$613,465	\$77,945	\$84,841	\$89,396	\$553,069	\$147,851
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	4,790	26,208	2,489	1,105	265	5,037	295
New Jersey.....	550	5,135	708	-----	-----	1,013	439
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Illinois.....	17,371	62,025	4,251	3,917	4,294	17,987	7,516
Michigan.....	2,040	6,695	568	315	381	2,095	1,886
Wisconsin.....	62,895	94,680	12,578	15,451	17,823	113,870	22,291
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	93,886	203,335	25,497	35,945	40,576	204,333	55,398
Iowa.....	17,350	40,096	7,533	10,447	10,877	74,080	22,169
North Dakota.....	41,715	64,984	9,409	7,258	8,032	54,906	16,140
South Dakota.....	18,375	50,697	4,988	4,433	3,894	50,431	10,398
Nebraska.....	1,300	4,585	135	276	262	1,470	518
Kansas.....	205	279	15	-----	-----	886	40
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Texas.....	940	1,269	236	2,690	50	736	882
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	12,001	13,768	1,784	766	836	7,235	2,601
Idaho.....	460	1,345	400	195	189	1,051	237
Colorado.....	1,284	2,618	837	50	56	783	400
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	9,597	16,366	3,470	919	880	9,022	3,647
Oregon.....	1,225	1,998	238	157	163	2,255	416
California.....	19,619	11,161	1,259	917	788	5,027	1,861
Other States.....	1,512	6,221	850	-----	-----	972	726

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Massachusetts, Ohio, and Wyoming; and 1 in each of the following—Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY DISTRICTS, 1936

DISTRICT	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total	2,400	516,400	2,242	\$25,056,616	522	\$3,653,543	2,363	\$3,994,253	1,792	149,682
Eastern	443	132,702	430	7,304,306	128	1,159,525	437	1,053,684	359	37,011
Northern Minnesota ..	415	72,102	376	2,859,815	78	301,247	408	482,164	280	19,963
Southern Minnesota ..	332	106,312	326	5,894,998	86	1,329,680	331	918,407	272	29,459
Iowa	174	50,353	170	2,085,837	29	77,388	173	399,242	149	15,405
South Dakota	276	49,936	262	2,337,825	66	249,549	270	358,704	220	17,731
North Dakota	520	72,770	470	3,077,263	65	276,444	509	462,884	327	18,509
Rocky Mountain	151	16,062	121	565,820	42	71,865	146	132,721	108	5,780
Pacific	89	16,163	87	930,752	28	187,845	89	186,447	77	5,824

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

There were Norwegians in America before 1825. The immigration from Norway to America that developed into historical proportions, however, had its beginning in that year. It developed into a mighty stream.

The Norwegian immigrants came to America to make this country their home, and most of them selected the northern part of the Mississippi Valley as the place of their abode. There are some large Norwegian congregations in a few cities on the Atlantic coast, and many congregations of later date have been established on the Pacific coast and in Canada. The larger settlements, however, were made in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Texas, and Montana.

In Norway the church is a department of the national Government, and its confession is Lutheran. It was natural that the immigrants should transplant their confession to the American soil; but they could not transplant their native church polity. In Norway, since the administration of church affairs was in the hands of the Government, the people as such gave no thought to the matters of church organization. As a consequence, the immigrants were without experience in this field. Yet when they came to America, they settled in groups and early began to organize congregations; later the congregations were organized into units called "church" or "synod."

Inasmuch as neither state nor church authorities in Norway made any exertion to guide the social and religious activities of the Norwegian immigrants in their new environment, there appeared no single effective force as a unifying factor in church matters. On the other hand, there were forces operating among the people which promoted diverging tendencies. Toward the close of the eighteenth century a great religious awakening spread over Norway, of which the principal instrument was the layman, Hans Nielsen Hauge (born 1771). Among the early immigrants was the "Haugean" lay preacher, Elling Eielsen, who emigrated in 1839 and settled at Middle Point, Ill. He was ordained in 1843 and was the moving spirit in organizing the Evangelical Lutheran Church of America in 1846. This was the first synod organized among the Norwegians in America. In 1843 came C. L. Clausen, another lay preacher, who had been educated as a teacher, and was sent by the "Haugeans" as a religious instructor for the Norwegians in America. He came to Muskego, Wis., where he was ordained to the ministry in October of the same year. J. W. C. Dietrichson, ordained in Norway, came in 1844, as pastor for the congregation at Koshkonong, Wis.]

¹ This statement is a revised edition of the statement published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, brought up to date by Dr. L. A. Vigness, editor of "Lutheraneren," Minneapolis, Minn., and approved by him in its present form.

In 1848 came H. A. Stub, and in 1850 A. C. Preus, both graduates from the divinity college at the University of Norway. Under their leadership was organized the Synod for the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church of America, commonly called the Norwegian Synod at Koshkonong, Wis., in 1853.

In 1860, at Clinton, Wis., Norwegians and Swedes organized the Scandinavian Augustana Synod. Nine years later this synod was amicably divided along national lines. Then appeared a new movement, which sponsored a different form of church polity and which resulted in the formation of the association known as the Norwegian-Danish Conference. In the oldest synod, the Evangelical Lutheran Church of America, an effort was made to revise the constitution. Under the new constitution, which was adopted in 1875, the body assumed the name of Hauge Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Synod, commonly called the Hauge Synod. Later a group, led by Eielsen, withdrew and reorganized under the old constitution. The Norwegian Synod, the second oldest synod, became involved in a theological controversy which brought about a schism in 1887. The pastors and congregations that withdrew associated themselves together under the name of the "Anti-Missourian Brotherhood."¹

In the year 1890 there were among the Norwegian Lutherans the following synods: The Hauge Synod of 1846, the Norwegian Synod of 1853, the Norwegian Augustana Synod of 1860, the Norwegian-Danish Conference of 1860, the Anti-Missourian Brotherhood of 1887, and the reorganized Evangelical Lutheran Church of America.

From 1860 five synods and from 1887 six synods competed in offering Lutheran church homes to Norwegian immigrants. This competition and possibility of choice to suit individual preference accounts in a great measure for the fact that such large percentages of the emigrants from Norway remained true to the Lutheran confession.

The immigration period had its problems, among which the gathering of the immigrants into the church was possibly the greatest. The transition from a Norwegian-speaking church to an English-speaking church began at the close of the nineteenth century. During this period cooperation was essential, and rivalry among the synods would be suicidal. This helped to bring success to movements for consolidation. Attempts at merging synods date back to 1852.

In 1887 the "Anti-Missourian Brotherhood" invited the various Norwegian Lutheran Synods to merge. The result was that the Norwegian Augustana Synod, the Norwegian-Danish Evangelical Lutheran Conference, and the Norwegian Anti-Missourian Brotherhood all merged in 1890 into the United Norwegian Lutheran Church in America. The Hauge Synod had taken part in the negotiations but withdrew before the merging.

The United Norwegian Lutheran Church constantly worked for merging of the Norwegian Lutheran synods, but it was destined to experience a schism in 1893, when a part withdrew and formed the Norwegian Lutheran Free Church.

In 1905 the Hauge Synod took up the question of union with the other Norwegian Lutherans—the Synod for the Norwegian Church, the United Norwegian Church, and the Lutheran Free Church. The Norwegian Synod and the United Church responded cordially. The Free Church expressed its sympathy, but under its organization, lacking the corporate unity of the other bodies, it could not as a body enter the proposed organization. Definite action approving a suggested plan of union was adopted by each body, and there was a joint meeting of the three bodies at St. Paul, Minn., June 9, 1917, at which the union was formally adopted and took effect immediately. Thus the Norwegian Lutherans in the United States and Canada celebrated the quadricentennial of the Protestant Reformation by bringing together 3 organizations into 1, with a membership of about 2,500 congregations, in which 1,215 pastors ministered to the spiritual needs of 445,000 souls.

DOCTRINE

The church believes, teaches, and confesses that the Holy Scriptures, the canonical books of the Old and the New Testaments, are the revealed Word of God and, therefore, the only source and rule of faith, doctrine, and life. It accepts as a true statement of the doctrine of the Word of God the ecumenical symbols, the Apostolic, the Nicene, and the Athanasian creeds, the Unaltered Augsburg Confession, and Luther's Small Catechism.

¹ The term "Anti-Missourian" was applied to the group which in this controversy opposed the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States, briefly called the Missouri Synod.

In regard to church rites, each congregation may decide for itself; but in order that there may be uniformity, the church recommends that the congregations use the ritual of the Church of Norway, modified according to the prevailing requirements in the American environment.

ORGANIZATION

Beginning with 1917, the national, or rather, the international organization, held general conventions once every 3 years; in the second intervening year, when no special international convention was held, the nine constituent districts met in annual convention, each within its respective territory. Under this arrangement the district meetings were given legislative authority. Any resolution passed during the same year by two-thirds of the district conventions became a law for the general body. This method proved unsatisfactory, and in 1926 the constitution and charter were changed, making the general body the only legislative unit. The calendar was changed from a triennium to a biennium.

In 1917 the organization was made up of nine districts, of which one comprises that part of the church which lies in the Dominion of Canada.

The nine district presidents, together with the president of the general body and a lay member elected by each of the nine subdivisions, constitute a "church council," whose duties are to decide questions referred to it by the church or any of the districts; to see that the decisions of the church are carried out, and work to obtain the object of the church; to supervise the educational institutions; to ascertain that the candidates for the ministry are regularly called and examined and have satisfactory testimonials as to true vital Christianity; to hold colloquy with pastors applying for admission to the church and make recommendations concerning them; and to mediate in disputes when such service is requested.

WORK

The report of the board of education of the church in 1936 shows 1 theological seminary, 4 standard colleges, 5 junior colleges, and 1 academy. These institutions served 3,497 students during the school year, 1936-37. The appropriation made by the church in 1936 for education was \$277,764. The church also provides for religious work among Lutheran students at tax-supported and other nondenominational institutions.

The home mission work of the church is directed by a board, supplemented by district committees, which cooperate with it in the assignment and support of mission pastors. It conducts a seamen's mission in San Francisco, Calif., Seattle, Wash., Bremerton, Wash., and Ketchikan, Alaska. It carries on work among the American Indians and among the natives in Alaska; among the deaf, mute, and blind in State institutions for these defectives. It superintends the work of synodical evangelists and in a measure aids the book mission, which distributes free tracts. For home missions the church in 1936 appropriated the sum of \$227,261. Church extension is also a function of this board. Its principal fund was \$368,967 and loans outstanding were \$350,305.

The foreign mission work is carried on in China, Madagascar, and South Africa. The report for 1936 shows for these fields, 30 stations, 94 missionaries, and 863 native workers. The amount appropriated in 1936 by the church for this work was \$267,663. While the church in its corporate capacity does not support, yet many of its members do contribute to, the Zion Society for Israel, the Lutheran Orient Mission Society for the Mohammedans in Persia, and the Santal Mission.

Through a board of charities, the church maintains two deaconess homes and hospitals, one owned directly by the church and valued at \$516,620. It maintains 9 homes for the aged, with 379 inmates; 7 children's homes, with 453 children; 3 rescue homes, 18 city and slum missions, and 6 home-finding organizations. It carries on day nurseries and juvenile court work.

The church conducts an extensive publishing business through its Augsburg Publishing House in Minneapolis, Minn., doing an annual business of over \$500,000.

The church maintains a system of pensions for retired pastors. It is included in the general budget for benevolences. The appropriation made for this cause in 1936 was \$80,804. The Augsburg publishing house gives 40 percent of its profits toward the annuities of the pensioners.

In addition to the above boards the church has four very helpful and active organizations that cooperate with it in its work. These are the Women's Missionary Federation, the Lutheran Daughters of the Reformation, the Young People's Luther League, and the Choral Union.

Religious instruction of the children and youth has been a function of every Norwegian Lutheran congregation since early pioneer days. The earliest forms were in the "peripatetic" weekday and vacation schools conducted in the homes long before schoolhouses and churches were built.

Three forms of religious instruction were in vogue long before Sunday schools were started, namely, (1) weekday schools in winter where no public schools were conducted; (2) summer vacation schools, generally for 2 months, after the close of public schools; (3) catechetical instruction by pastor, preparatory to confirmation. Later, parochial schools were conducted by several congregations. Sunday schools were added by most congregations to the other forms of religious schools. The enrollment in these is about 175,000 with 19,000 teachers.

LUTHERAN FREE CHURCH

STATISTICS

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	341	52	289	15.2	84.8
Members, number.....	47,140	15,103	32,037	32.0	68.0
Average membership per church.....	138	290	111		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	21,786	6,479	15,307	29.7	70.3
Female.....	23,317	7,832	15,485	33.6	66.4
Sex not reported.....	2,037	792	1,245	38.9	61.1
Males per 100 females.....	93.4	82.7	98.9		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	10,955	3,332	7,623	30.4	69.6
13 years and over.....	35,204	11,771	23,433	33.4	66.6
Age not reported.....	981		981		100.0
Percent under 13 years ²	23.7	22.1	24.5		
Church edifices, number.....	327	52	275	15.9	84.1
Value—number reporting.....	315	50	265	15.9	84.1
Amount reported.....	\$1,964,311	\$790,683	\$1,173,628	40.3	59.7
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$1,910,041	\$766,783	\$1,143,258	40.1	59.9
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$54,270	\$23,900	\$30,370	44.0	56.0
Average value per church.....	\$6,236	\$15,814	\$4,429		
Debt—number reporting.....	60	22	38		
Amount reported.....	\$108,945	\$93,749	\$15,196	86.1	13.9
Number reporting "no debt".....	189	19	170	10.1	89.9
Parsonages, number.....	150	35	115	23.3	76.7
Value—number reporting.....	138	35	103	25.4	74.6
Amount reported.....	\$427,524	\$162,399	\$265,125	38.0	62.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	335	52	283	15.5	84.5
Amount reported.....	\$346,929	\$148,729	\$198,200	42.9	57.1
Pastors' salaries.....	\$146,980	\$56,356	\$90,624	38.3	61.7
All other salaries.....	\$24,117	\$12,803	\$11,314	53.1	46.9
Repairs and improvements.....	\$37,898	\$17,138	\$20,760	45.2	54.8
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$18,860	\$10,620	\$8,240	56.2	43.8
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$37,454	\$25,412	\$12,042	67.8	32.2
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$6,369	\$2,340	\$4,029	36.9	63.1
Home missions.....	\$14,049	\$4,863	\$9,186	34.6	65.4
Foreign missions.....	\$20,740	\$7,794	\$12,946	37.6	62.4
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$18,324	\$2,996	\$15,328	16.4	83.6
All other purposes.....	\$22,128	\$8,398	\$13,730	38.0	62.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,036	\$2,860	\$700		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	253	50	203	19.8	80.2
Officers and teachers.....	2,536	934	1,602	36.8	63.2
Scholars.....	15,496	7,165	8,331	46.2	53.8
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	111	29	82	26.1	73.9
Officers and teachers.....	330	154	176	46.7	53.3
Scholars.....	3,901	1,846	2,055	47.3	52.7
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	42	8	34		
Officers and teachers.....	80	16	64		
Scholars.....	725	270	455	37.2	62.8
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	16	1	15		
Officers and teachers.....	85	1	84		
Scholars.....	572	16	556	2.8	97.2

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number	341	393	376	317
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-52	17	59	
Percent.....	-13.2	4.5	18.6	
Members, number	47,140	46,366	28,180	26,928
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	774	18,186	1,252	
Percent.....	1.7	64.5	4.6	
Average membership per church.....	138	118	75	85
Church edifices, number	327	341	311	219
Value—number reporting.....	315	336	309	219
Amount reported.....	\$1,964,311	\$2,303,365	\$1,116,760	\$660,310
Average value per church.....	\$6,236	\$6,855	\$3,614	\$3,015
Debt—number reporting.....	60	71	67	55
Amount reported.....	\$108,945	\$115,992	\$67,719	\$38,628
Parsonages, number	150			
Value—number reporting.....	138	104	85	46
Amount reported.....	\$427,524	\$458,650	\$222,150	\$91,000
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	335	377	361	
Amount reported.....	\$346,929	\$526,993	\$287,986	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$146,960			
All other salaries.....	\$24,117			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$37,898	\$366,764	\$194,458	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$18,890			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$37,454			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$6,369			
Home missions.....	\$14,049			
Foreign missions.....	\$20,740	\$160,229	\$67,470	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$18,324			
All other purposes.....	\$22,128			
Not classified.....			\$26,058	
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,036	\$1,398	\$798	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	253	236	243	211
Officers and teachers.....	2,536	1,618	1,450	1,127
Scholars.....	15,496	12,849	10,285	7,479

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	341	52	289	47, 140	15, 103	32, 037	21, 786	23, 317	2, 037	93.4	253	2, 536	15, 496
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Illinois.....	1	1	---	326	326	---	165	161	---	102.5	1	20	165
Michigan.....	6	2	4	833	440	393	391	442	---	88.5	5	45	260
Wisconsin.....	37	7	30	6, 531	2, 015	4, 516	3, 121	3, 410	---	91.5	30	290	1, 939
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	149	24	125	23, 130	8, 525	14, 605	10, 720	11, 360	1, 050	94.4	120	1, 296	8, 483
Iowa.....	5	1	4	246	70	176	105	141	---	74.5	4	34	136
North Dakota.....	92	7	85	10, 812	2, 107	8, 705	4, 829	4, 996	987	96.7	55	498	2, 511
South Dakota.....	18	---	18	1, 327	---	1, 327	649	678	---	95.7	12	76	363
Nebraska.....	1	---	1	360	---	360	180	180	---	100.0	1	10	40
Kansas.....	1	---	1	409	---	409	203	206	---	98.5	1	13	108
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	7	---	7	355	---	355	180	175	---	102.9	3	14	45
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	21	8	13	2, 368	1, 277	1, 091	1, 057	1, 311	---	80.6	18	199	1, 167
Oregon.....	3	2	1	443	343	100	186	257	---	72.4	3	41	279

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	341	393	376	317	47, 140	46, 366	28, 180	26, 928	10, 955	35, 204	981	23.7
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Michigan.....	6	5	8	4	833	658	1, 015	584	253	580	---	30.4
Wisconsin.....	37	40	39	42	6, 531	6, 664	4, 230	5, 477	1, 361	5, 109	61	21.0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	149	169	161	141	23, 130	22, 259	13, 903	13, 546	5, 363	17, 123	644	23.9
Iowa.....	5	6	5	4	246	353	120	158	51	195	---	20.7
North Dakota.....	92	112	97	88	10, 812	11, 188	5, 593	4, 829	2, 501	8, 116	195	23.6
South Dakota.....	18	18	21	19	1, 327	1, 623	1, 242	1, 079	392	935	---	29.5
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	7	9	9	---	355	417	343	---	128	227	---	36.1
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	21	24	29	15	2, 368	1, 812	1, 126	854	435	1, 852	81	19.0
Oregon.....	3	3	3	2	443	209	218	104	70	373	---	15.8
California.....	---	4	---	---	---	128	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other States.....	3	3	4	2	1, 095	1, 055	390	297	401	694	---	36.6

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² Includes: Illinois, 1; Nebraska, 1; and Kansas, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	341	327	315	\$1,964,311	50	\$108,945	138	\$427,524
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Michigan.....	6	6	5	22,630			4	16,500
Wisconsin.....	37	37	35	248,150	5	15,290	22	81,505
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	149	145	139	935,520	24	56,100	48	165,294
Iowa.....	5	5	5	21,600	1	1,200	1	(¹)
North Dakota.....	92	86	85	458,333	8	3,075	34	82,825
South Dakota.....	18	16	16	57,778	1	1,100	10	18,400
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	7	5	5	10,000			3	4,000
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	21	20	19	162,400	7	23,080	12	44,100
Oregon.....	3	3	3	19,000	2	3,400	2	(¹)
Other States.....	3	4	3	28,900	2	5,700	2	14,900

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: Illinois, 1; Nebraska, 1; and Kansas, 1.**TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	341	335	\$346,929	\$146,960	\$94,117	\$37,866
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Michigan.....	6	6	6,441	3,003	290	1,730
Wisconsin.....	37	37	50,495	20,906	4,209	4,673
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	149	145	178,623	65,727	12,572	21,562
Iowa.....	5	5	3,215	1,902	127	30
North Dakota.....	92	90	59,872	28,621	4,682	5,404
South Dakota.....	18	18	7,408	4,990	297	454
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	7	7	1,481	1,302		
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	21	21	25,939	12,787	1,330	2,441
Oregon.....	3	3	6,262	3,821	300	244
Other States.....	3	3	7,203	3,901	310	1,350

¹ Includes: Illinois, 1; Nebraska, 1; and Kansas, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$18,890	\$37,454	\$6,369	\$14,049	\$90,740	\$18,394	\$32,138
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Michigan.....		130	135	186	184	435	358
Wisconsin.....	2,514	7,689	361	1,795	2,596	2,371	3,371
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	10,531	20,496	3,772	7,967	12,597	9,359	14,040
Iowa.....	100	247	5	195	165	333	91
North Dakota.....	3,040	4,487	1,462	2,346	3,293	4,296	2,241
South Dakota.....	100	276	-----	275	293	392	331
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	-----	85	-----	25	20	-----	49
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	1,505	3,531	584	763	1,045	658	1,295
Oregon.....	900	88	-----	185	240	252	232
Other States.....	200	425	50	312	307	228	120

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY DISTRICTS, 1936

DISTRICT	Total number of churches		VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
		Number of members	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	341	47,140	315	\$1,964,311	50	\$108,945	335	\$346,929	253	15,496
Aneta.....	17	1,490	17	65,900	1	575	17	9,140	12	303
Duluth.....	17	2,251	17	94,800	3	3,950	16	16,298	12	995
Fargo.....	35	5,504	29	220,203	5	2,200	33	35,023	26	1,331
Fergus Falls.....	29	2,748	26	107,700	2	2,256	28	20,103	26	959
Fosston.....	14	1,402	13	41,600	-----	-----	14	10,629	11	474
Marquette.....	14	1,776	11	58,630	1	700	14	14,962	11	569
Minneapolis.....	22	7,865	22	411,900	8	44,469	22	69,971	22	3,530
Minot.....	21	2,523	20	93,750	3	1,300	21	11,700	12	686
Northern Wisconsin.....	18	2,528	18	95,650	2	1,140	18	16,701	17	789
Rockford.....	7	2,129	7	78,900	2	16,900	7	20,123	4	541
Rugby.....	21	2,067	18	75,200	-----	-----	19	9,583	8	297
Southwestern Minnesota.....	18	3,348	18	102,100	4	3,300	18	21,503	17	1,033
Thief River Falls.....	26	2,279	23	62,300	4	1,175	26	16,795	15	631
Waubay.....	18	1,327	16	57,778	1	1,100	18	7,408	12	363
Westby.....	18	1,391	16	60,000	1	200	18	5,288	9	238
West Coast.....	24	2,811	22	181,400	9	26,480	24	32,201	21	1,446
Willmar.....	22	3,701	22	156,500	4	3,200	22	29,501	18	1,311

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

HISTORY

The Lutheran Free Church was organized in Minneapolis, Minn., in June 1897, at a meeting of Norwegian Lutherans representing churches in some of the Central and Western States. The immediate occasion of the organization was a disagreement between the trustees of Augsburg Seminary at Minneapolis and the United Norwegian Church. On the organization of the latter body, in 1890, it was understood that it would include Augsburg Seminary, the oldest Norwegian divinity school in America, and until that time supported by the Norwegian-Danish Evangelical Lutheran Conference. In the prosecution of its work for educating Lutheran ministers the seminary developed certain characteristics which its friends and supporters considered essential to the work to be done. It had been incorporated under the laws of Minnesota, and its management was in the hands of a board of trustees. When the demand came that, according to an agreement with the Norwegian-Danish Conference, the seminary should be transferred to the United Norwegian Church in such a manner as to enable that church to control it entirely, it became evident to some that material changes were intended in the plan of the school, and on this account the board of trustees refused to transfer, unconditionally, the property and management of the seminary to the United Church. The result was a sharp disagreement and the withdrawal, and in some cases expulsion, from the United Church of certain churches and ministers, because of their support of the position taken by the trustees of the seminary. These churches and ministers were at first known as the "Friends of Augsburg," and had no other organization than a voluntary annual conference. Nevertheless they carried on the work of an organized synod, and had their divinity school, home and foreign missions, deaconess institute, orphans' homes, and publishing business. In 1897 they adopted the name of the "Lutheran Free Church."

DOCTRINE

The Lutheran Free Church, with its strong emphasis on the independence and autonomy of the individual congregation, puts the more stress on the Lutheran principle of the unity of the church—that it exists in the confession of the one common faith. The Lutheran Free Church, holding that Holy Writ is the only perfect, divine revelation of salvation, and therefore the absolute rule for the Christian faith, doctrine, and life, adheres with unflinching fidelity to the Lutheran confession because it believes that this agrees with Scripture. Hence it lays the greatest stress on practical Christian experience on the part of all church members and especially all teachers and ministers in the congregation. The Lutheran Free Church holds Lutheranism to be the correct and sound union of the most profound insight into the way of salvation, and of the most intense experience of the power of grace unto a new life in the hearts of men.

The doctrinal basis of the Lutheran Free Church is: The canonical books of the Old and New Testaments; the Apostolic, Athanasian, and Nicene creeds; the Unaltered Augsburg Confession and Luther's Small Catechism.

The Lutheran Free Church further believes and teaches that:

(1) According to the Word of God, the congregation (local church) is the right form for the kingdom of God on earth. (2) The congregation consists of believers who, by using the means of grace and the gifts of the Spirit (charismata) as directed by the Word of God, seek salvation and eternal blessedness for themselves and for their fellow men. (3) According to the New Testament, an external organization of the congregation is necessary, with membership roll, election of officers, stated times and places for its gatherings, etc. (4) Members of the organized congregation are not, in every instance, believers, and such hypocrites often derive a false hope from their external connections with the congregation. It is, therefore, the sacred obligation of the congregation to purify itself through the quickening preaching of the Word, by earnest admonition and exhortation, and by expelling the openly sinful and perverse. (5) The congregation governs its own affairs, subject to the authority of the Word of God and of the Spirit, and recognizes no other ecclesiastical authority or government above itself. (6) A free and independent congregation esteems and cherishes all the gifts of the Spirit which the Lord gives it for its own edification and seeks to stimulate and to encourage their use. (7) A free and independent congregation gladly accepts the

¹ This statement was furnished by Prof. L. Lillehel, Augsburg Seminary, Minneapolis, Minn., and approved by Dr. T. O. Burntvedt, president, Lutheran Free Church.

mutual assistance which the congregations can give one another in the work for the furtherance of the Kingdom of God.

Guiding principles and rules.—(8) This mutual assistance consists both in the exchange of spiritual gifts between congregations through conferences, exchange of visits, laymen's activities, etc., whereby congregations are mutually edified, and in the voluntary and Spirit-prompted cooperation of congregations for the purpose of accomplishing such tasks as would exceed the ability of the individual congregation. (9) Among such tasks may be mentioned specifically a theological seminary, distribution of Bibles and other books and periodicals, home missions, foreign missions, Jewish missions, deaconess institutes, children's homes, and other institutions of charity. (10) Free and independent congregations have no right to demand that other congregations shall submit to their opinion, will, judgment, or decision; therefore, all domination of a majority of congregations over a minority shall not be tolerated. (11) Cooperating agencies that may be found desirable for the activities of congregations, such as larger and smaller conferences, committees, officers, etc., cannot, in a Lutheran free church, impose any obligations or restrictions, exert any compulsion, or lay any burden upon the individual congregation, but have the right only of making recommendations to, and requests of, congregations and individuals. (12) Every free and independent congregation, as well as every individual believer, is prompted by the Spirit of God and has the right of love to do good and to work for the salvation of souls and for the quickening of spiritual life as far as its abilities and power permit. In such free spiritual activity it is limited neither by parish nor synodical bounds.

ORGANIZATION

The Lutheran Free Church is not a synod, as that term is commonly understood. It is an association of free and independent Lutheran congregations for the furtherance of true Christian life within the congregations, as well as for the carrying out of the Master's commission to make disciples of all nations. Any Lutheran congregation may become a member of the Lutheran Free Church by adopting its guiding principles and rules for work, and reporting this fact to the secretary of the board of organization.

A very important feature of the organization of the Lutheran Free Church is its annual conference. While it has as part of its duties the decision of questions of business and policy, its main object is to constitute a rallying point for those congregations and individuals who have become interested in the aims and ideals which have bound this group of Lutherans together in Christian fellowship and cooperation.

The annual conference receives reports from the different institutions and activities of the Lutheran Free Church, and on the basis of these reports it makes recommendations to the congregations, as well as to the directors of these institutions and activities.

The Lutheran Free Church is not incorporated, but its chief activities, such as home and foreign missions, schools, charitable institutions, etc., have been incorporated, and the annual conference nominates members of these corporations and their boards of trustees and directors, thus exercising control over them.

All persons attending the annual conference who are voting members of congregations belonging to the Lutheran Free Church are *ipso facto* voting members of the conference. Besides this, any person who is a voting member of a Lutheran congregation, and who declares in writing that he is in agreement with the guiding principles of the Lutheran Free Church and will work for its aims, may become a voting member of the conference.

WORK

Among the institutions and interests supported and served are: Augsburg Seminary, Minneapolis, Minn.; Oak Grove Seminary, Fargo, N. Dak.; Lutheran Board of Missions; Board of Home Missions; Women's Missionary Federation; Deaconess Home and Hospital, Minneapolis, Minn.; Grand Forks Deaconess Hospital, Grand Forks, N. Dak.; Bethesda Homes (orphans and old people), Willmar, Minn.; Martha and Mary Orphans Home; Ebenezer Old People's Home, Poulsbo, Wash.; Seamen's Mission, Seattle, Wash.; Young People's Federation; Ministers' Pension Fund; The Lutheran Free Church Publishing Co., Minneapolis, Minn., with its three publications—"Folkebladet," "The Lutheran Messenger," and "The Child's Friend."

The educational work of the Lutheran Free Church includes an academy, Oak Grove Seminary, Fargo, N. Dak., and Augsburg College and Seminary, Minneapolis, Minn.

Augsburg Seminary, the divinity school of the church, was founded in 1869. It is the oldest Norwegian Lutheran school of its kind in America. From its foundation until 1890 it was the theological seminary of the Norwegian-Danish Conference, and from 1890 to 1893 it served as the divinity school of the United Norwegian Lutheran Church of America. Since the later date it has been connected with the Lutheran Free Church. Total enrollment for 1936-37 was 395— theological students 28, college students 367. The income amounted to \$73,001.

Oak Grove Seminary was established in 1906. It offers five courses, viz—academic, Bible school, home economics, commercial, and music. For 20 years Oak Grove was a school for girls only. In 1926 the Lutheran Free Church decided to make it coeducational. In 1927 the Bible school maintained at Willmar, Minn., was moved to Oak Grove; total enrollment in 1936, 130 students; income \$10,258.

The home mission work of the church is carried on by the board of home missions in the United States and Canada. There are in all 34 parishes with 81 congregations and 9 preaching points. In these congregations are 6,020 souls. Members admitted in 1936 amounted to 334. Children in Sunday schools number 2,699, with 1,335 members in young people's societies. Income from the mission field totaled \$4,677. There are 55 church buildings.

The foreign missionary work is under the care of the Lutheran Board of Missions, incorporated in 1899, and is carried on in Madagascar and China. The field in Madagascar is situated in the southwestern part of the island and has an area of 17,500 square miles with about 125,000 inhabitants. The following statistics are available: Baptized souls, 8,965; missionaries, 9; Sunday schools, 82; pupils, 2,716; congregations, 86; contributions to the mission, 1936, \$28,443.

The first missionary to China was sent out in 1914, and active work commenced in 1916. The field is situated in the eastern part of the province of Honan, and has an area of 3,100 square miles with 2,325,000 inhabitants. Latest statistics are as follows: Main stations, 4; outstations, 13; congregations, 9; church members, 491; catechumens, 870; adherents, 1,388; schools, 3; pupils, 62; Sunday schools, 8; pupils, 435; missionaries, 7.

The church maintains two orphanages and two old folks homes. In these there are 30 children and 95 old people. The income for 1936 amounted to \$31,110.

UNITED DANISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA

STATISTICS

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL
TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	178	57	121	32.0	68.0
Members, number.....	33,531	15,070	18,461	44.9	55.1
Average membership per church.....	188	264	153		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	14,951	5,936	9,015	39.7	60.3
Female.....	15,555	6,607	8,948	42.5	57.5
Sex not reported.....	3,025	2,527	498	83.5	16.5
Males per 100 females.....	96.1	89.8	100.7		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	9,214	3,790	5,424	41.1	58.9
13 years and over.....	23,406	10,982	12,424	46.9	53.1
Age not reported.....	911	298	613	32.7	67.3
Percent under 13 years ²	28.2	25.7	30.4		
Church edifices, number.....	170	56	114	32.9	67.1
Value—number reporting.....	169	56	113	33.1	66.9
Amount reported.....	\$1,413,970	\$885,800	\$528,170	62.6	37.4
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$1,407,850	\$882,600	\$525,250	62.7	37.3
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$6,120	\$3,200	\$2,920	52.3	47.7
Average value per church.....	\$8,367	\$15,818	\$4,674		
Debt—number reporting.....	48	19	29		
Amount reported.....	\$99,815	\$77,040	\$22,775	77.2	22.8
Number reporting "no debt".....	87	26	61		
Parsonages, number.....	110	44	66	40.0	60.0
Value—number reporting.....	110	44	66	40.0	60.0
Amount reported.....	\$415,110	\$218,660	\$196,450	52.7	47.3
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	176	57	119	32.4	67.6
Amount reported.....	\$306,858	\$173,862	\$132,996	56.7	43.3
Pastors' salaries.....	\$141,769	\$71,743	\$70,026	50.6	49.4
All other salaries.....	\$18,154	\$12,624	\$5,530	69.5	30.5
Repairs and improvements.....	\$27,054	\$16,067	\$10,987	59.4	40.6
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$11,247	\$7,543	\$3,704	67.1	32.9
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$44,734	\$28,408	\$16,326	63.5	36.5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$7,026	\$3,429	\$3,597	48.8	51.2
Home missions.....	\$12,774	\$9,210	\$3,564	72.1	27.9
Foreign missions.....	\$5,672	\$3,961	\$1,711	69.8	30.2
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$27,552	\$15,022	\$12,530	54.5	45.5
All other purposes.....	\$10,876	\$5,855	\$5,021	53.8	46.2
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,744	\$3,050	\$1,118		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	162	53	109	32.7	67.3
Officers and teachers.....	1,776	828	948	46.6	53.4
Scholars.....	11,449	5,336	6,113	46.6	53.4
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	104	32	72	30.8	69.2
Officers and teachers.....	364	141	223	38.7	61.3
Scholars.....	4,062	1,581	2,481	38.9	61.1
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	26	11	15		
Officers and teachers.....	47	21	26		
Scholars.....	387	202	185	52.2	47.8
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1		1		
Officers and teachers.....	9		9		
Scholars.....	289		289		100.0

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number	178	190	192	198
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-12	-2	-6	
Percent.....	-6.3	-1.0	-3.0	
Members, number	33,531	29,198	17,324	16,340
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	4,333	11,874	984	
Percent.....	14.8	68.5	6.0	
Average membership per church.....	188	154	90	83
Church edifices, number	170	176	173	140
Value—number reporting.....	169	172	173	138
Amount reported.....	\$1,413,970	\$1,491,348	\$696,780	\$418,450
Average value per church.....	\$8,367	\$8,671	\$4,028	\$3,032
Debt—number reporting.....	48	31	43	45
Amount reported.....	\$99,815	\$108,610	\$45,088	\$43,425
Parsonages, number	110			
Value—number reporting.....	110	106	90	60
Amount reported.....	\$415,110	\$524,050	\$235,470	\$103,900
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	176	185	186	
Amount reported.....	\$306,858	\$382,344	\$193,593	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$141,769			
All other salaries.....	\$18,154			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$27,054	\$303,989	\$139,568	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$11,247			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$44,734			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$7,026			
Home missions.....	\$12,774			
Foreign missions.....	\$5,672	\$78,355	\$41,759	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$27,552			
All other purposes.....	\$10,876			
Not classified.....			\$12,266	
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,744	\$2,067	\$1,041	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	162	162	165	142
Officers and teachers.....	1,776	1,234	1,012	775
Scholars.....	11,449	10,556	7,777	6,116

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	178	57	121	33,531	15,070	18,461	14,951	15,555	3,025	96.1	162	1,776	11,449
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	2	1	1	438	275	163	209	229		91.3	2	20	155
Massachusetts.....	1	1		90	90		40	50			1	6	25
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	3	2	1	612	530	82	295	317		93.1	3	28	159
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Indiana.....	1	1		118	118		53	65			1	7	40
Illinois.....	7	5	2	1,100	885	215	534	566		94.3	7	71	509
Michigan.....	5	2	3	674	334	340	324	350		92.6	5	43	381
Wisconsin.....	30	12	18	8,690	5,602	3,088	3,930	4,142	618	94.9	27	404	2,769
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	19	6	13	3,281	1,854	1,427	1,305	1,305	671	100.0	16	162	1,018
Iowa.....	34	8	26	9,064	1,982	7,082	4,240	4,235	589	100.1	32	368	2,570
Missouri.....	1	1		117	117		56	61					
North Dakota.....	9		9	1,121		1,121	516	535	70	96.4	8	56	360
South Dakota.....	6		6	669		669	275	300	94	91.7	6	52	305
Nebraska.....	33	4	29	3,673	997	2,676	1,420	1,465	788	96.9	30	254	1,411
Kansas.....	1	1		178	178		84	94			1	10	57
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Oklahoma.....	2		2	365		365	70	100	195	70.0	2	33	300
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	4		4	656		656	321	335		95.8	4	38	212
Wyoming.....	1		1	40		40	20	20			1	6	30
Colorado.....	3	1	2	431	248	183	206	225		91.6	1	40	130
Utah.....	1	1		100	100		40	60			1	9	40
PACIFIC:													
Oregon.....	3	3		442	442		223	219		101.8	3	26	151
California.....	12	8	4	1,672	1,318	354	790	882		89.6	11	143	827

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	178	190	192	198	33,531	29,198	17,324	16,340	9,214	23,406	911	28.2
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	2	2	3	2	438	387	261	185	134	304	-----	30.6
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	3	3	3	1	612	524	183	77	222	390	-----	36.3
E. N. CENTRAL:												
Illinois.....	7	7	7	9	1,100	819	456	470	245	725	130	25.3
Michigan.....	5	6	7	7	674	563	453	688	119	555	-----	17.7
Wisconsin.....	30	34	33	32	8,690	7,091	4,327	3,897	2,253	6,437	-----	25.9
W. N. CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	19	21	23	20	3,281	2,810	1,828	2,376	953	2,328	-----	29.0
Iowa.....	34	32	33	46	9,064	7,082	3,844	4,121	2,972	6,062	-----	32.8
North Dakota.....	9	12	10	10	1,121	1,155	646	692	328	723	70	31.2
South Dakota.....	6	7	7	7	669	832	383	444	172	403	94	29.9
Nebraska.....	33	34	35	40	3,673	3,765	2,410	2,120	891	2,360	422	27.4
W. S. CENTRAL:												
Oklahoma.....	2	1	1	3	365	131	200	145	65	105	195	38.2
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	4	4	5	-----	656	608	343	-----	197	459	-----	30.0
Colorado.....	3	5	3	2	431	464	206	170	79	352	-----	18.3
PACIFIC:												
Oregon.....	3	3	3	4	442	341	239	165	91	351	-----	20.6
California.....	12	11	9	6	1,672	1,812	905	428	337	1,335	-----	20.2
Other States.....	² 6	8	10	9	643	814	640	362	156	487	-----	24.3

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² Includes: Massachusetts, 1; Indiana, 1; Missouri, 1; Kansas, 1; Wyoming, 1; and Utah, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	178	170	169	\$1,413,970	48	\$99,815	110	\$415,110
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	3	3	3	24,000			1	(¹)
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Illinois.....	7	7	7	57,800	1	3,500	3	20,300
Michigan.....	5	5	5	20,100	2	3,175	2	(¹)
Wisconsin.....	30	30	30	348,900	15	47,747	24	101,600
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	19	18	18	150,900	4	10,261	10	42,600
Iowa.....	34	32	32	321,250	12	27,660	27	95,750
North Dakota.....	9	9	8	35,750			4	11,500
South Dakota.....	6	6	6	32,700	1	347	3	12,000
Nebraska.....	33	29	29	138,100	8	3,210	17	50,500
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	4	4	4	26,000	1	400	2	(¹)
Colorado.....	3	3	3	39,000	2	1,315	2	(¹)
PACIFIC:								
Oregon.....	3	3	3	13,000			2	(¹)
California.....	12	11	11	122,220	1	1,300	8	37,500
Other States.....	10	10	¹ 10	84,250	1	900	5	43,360

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes 2 churches each in the States of Maine and Oklahoma; and 1 in each of the following—Massachusetts, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Wyoming, and Utah.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	178	176	\$306,858	\$141,769	\$18,154	\$37,054
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	3	3	8,145	4,200	680	800
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Illinois.....	7	7	14,392	9,291	1,122	444
Michigan.....	5	5	7,180	4,057	211	513
Wisconsin.....	30	30	73,769	29,755	5,531	5,758
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	19	19	38,082	12,041	1,718	6,370
Iowa.....	34	34	61,114	31,696	3,809	4,400
North Dakota.....	9	9	7,893	3,611	150	691
South Dakota.....	6	6	4,621	2,979	199	504
Nebraska.....	33	31	27,281	14,272	1,277	1,585
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	4	4	4,510	2,403	145	250
Colorado.....	3	3	5,431	2,205	368	357
PACIFIC:						
Oregon.....	3	3	6,665	3,781	100	1,225
California.....	12	12	23,236	11,172	1,652	1,904
Other States.....	10	¹ 10	24,629	10,306	1,192	2,253

¹ Includes 2 churches each in the States of Maine and Oklahoma; and 1 in each of the following—Massachusetts, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Wyoming, and Utah.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Pay- ment on church debt, ex- cluding interest	Other current expenses, includ- ing interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$11,247	\$44,734	\$7,026	\$12,774	\$5,672	\$27,552	\$10,876
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: New York.....	405	1,000	125	155	130	550	100
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Illinois.....	50	1,062	155	200	150	1,254	664
Michigan.....	325	647	154	28	19	1,079	147
Wisconsin.....	3,016	12,739	1,138	3,668	1,532	7,814	2,818
WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Minnesota.....	2,177	7,330	356	2,462	710	3,961	957
Iowa.....	2,982	7,259	1,200	1,854	857	5,507	1,550
North Dakota.....		2,199	140	208	20	545	239
South Dakota.....	50	275		209	179	186	40
Nebraska.....	1,785	3,502	363	711	385	2,549	852
MOUNTAIN: Montana.....		450	50	250	320	365	277
Colorado.....	225	1,096	60	278	155	329	358
PACIFIC: Oregon.....		200	226	295	255	503	80
California.....		3,260	596	1,281	656	1,835	880
Other States.....	232	3,715	2,463	1,175	304	1,075	1,914

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY DISTRICTS, 1936

DISTRICT	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	178	33,531	169	\$1,413,970	48	\$99,815	176	\$306,858	162	11,449
I. Atlantic.....	6	1,140	6	74,000	1	900	6	18,564	6	339
II. Illinois.....	14	2,009	14	87,900	3	6,675	14	25,119	13	990
III. Wisconsin.....	25	7,565	25	308,400	10	44,447	25	65,938	23	2,429
IV. Iowa.....	40	9,733	38	353,950	13	28,007	40	65,735	38	2,875
V. Minnesota.....	24	4,406	23	191,400	9	13,561	24	45,913	20	1,358
VI. North Dakota.....	13	1,777	12	61,750	1	400	13	12,313	12	572
VII. Nebraska.....	41	4,787	37	201,350	10	4,525	39	43,375	36	1,968
VIII. Pacific.....	15	2,114	14	135,220	1	1,300	15	29,901	14	978

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

HISTORY

Many of the early Danish immigrants to this country maintained church affiliations with their Norwegian brethren, and about 1870 the Norwegian-Danish Conference was organized. Later, however, as the number of churches increased, the difference of language occasioned some difficulty, and in 1884 the

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. N. C. Carlsen, D. D., president, United Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, and approved by him in its present form.

Danish churches withdrew and organized the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church Association. This developed until, in 1896, it included about 60 local congregations and 44 ministers. Conference with the churches, which 2 years before had withdrawn from the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America (Kirkelig Missions Forening) and had organized the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America, resulted in a union of the two bodies under the name of the United Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America. At the time of organization, it consisted of 68 pastors, 120 congregations, and 38 mission stations.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

In doctrine the church adheres to the Confession of Faith of the Lutheran Church of Denmark, the Apostles', Nicene, and Athanasian creeds, the Augsburg Confession, and Luther's Small Catechism.

In polity the church is more closely organized than some other Lutheran bodies. The highest church authority is the "annual meeting," composed of the ministers and of lay representatives of the local churches in the proportion of 1 for every 50 members. Its decisions in regard to all questions of government and work by and within the church are final and absolute. During the interval between its meetings its powers are vested in a board of five trustees, of which board the president, vice president, and secretary elected at the annual convention are ex officio members. Church worship was formerly conducted for the most part in the Danish language; but in later years, largely on account of the stricter immigration laws, which in a large degree have stopped the emigration from the old country, the use of English has become very general.

WORK

The home mission work of the church is administered by the district boards within their respective districts. However, in cases where the district is granted support by the church at large, the district board is responsible to the church council (board of trustees) of the general body, which in that case serves as the central home mission board. The home missions of this church cover Canada as well as the United States. While the home mission work of this church at first confined its efforts to the gathering into congregations the scattered immigrants of Danish birth and descent, and while that is still the main objective in some sections, the general policy now is the gathering in of the unchurched in the community regardless of nationality. The total expenditure for home missions in 1936 amounted to \$20,000.

This church maintains a mission among the Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma. It is under the direction of the church council of the general body. This is not regarded as home mission work as it deals with non-Christian people. The expenditures for this mission last year amounted to \$3,957 exclusive of \$3,500 for improvements.

The foreign mission work of this body is carried on in Japan in conjunction with the United Lutheran Church. Two members of the United Danish Lutheran Church collaborate with the Foreign Missions Board of the United Lutheran Church in the administration of this mission. Three missionaries and two native workers represent the United Danish Church in this mission and support was given to the amount of \$6,143.

Extra synodical missions supported are the Sudan Mission, the Santal Mission, the Jewish Mission, and the China Mission. The total support given these missions in 1936 amounted to \$2,284.

The educational interests of the church are represented by Dana College and Trinity Theological Seminary. In 1936 the enrollment numbered 181 students and it was subsidized to the amount of \$16,371. The value of the property is approximately \$180,000, and the institution owns an endowment of \$171,221.

Elementary Christian education is provided for by 185 Sunday schools and 140 daily vacation Bible schools, which usually are conducted for a period of 4 weeks during the summer vacation.

The church maintains 3 orphanages with 79 children. The property is valued at \$26,000. These homes were subsidized by the church in 1936 to the extent of \$4,705.

There are 169 Luther Leagues for the young people with a membership of 4,189.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SYNODICAL CONFERENCE OF NORTH AMERICA

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of North America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of each of the constituent bodies in the Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference includes all baptized members of the local churches, both adults and infants, under pastoral care.

This body represents the federation of five separate synods—namely, the Evangelical Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States, the Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Wisconsin and Other States, the Slovak Evangelical Lutheran Synod of the United States of America, the Norwegian Synod of the American Evangelical Lutheran Church, and the Negro Mission.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	4,926	1,852	3,074	37.6	62.4
Members, number.....	1,463,482	847,627	615,855	57.9	42.1
Average membership per church.....	297	458	200		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	640,321	353,153	287,168	55.2	44.8
Female.....	706,859	417,799	289,060	59.1	40.9
Sex not reported.....	116,302	76,705	39,597	66.0	34.0
Males per 100 females.....	90.6	84.5	99.3		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	390,261	224,335	165,926	57.5	42.5
13 years and over.....	1,056,647	612,437	444,210	58.0	42.0
Age not reported.....	16,574	10,855	5,719	65.5	34.5
Percent under 13 years ¹	27.0	26.8	27.2		
Church edifices, number.....	4,223	1,591	2,632	37.7	62.3
Value—number reporting.....	4,175	1,571	2,604	37.6	62.4
Amount reported.....	\$78,292,729	\$54,493,618	\$23,799,111	69.6	30.4
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$76,479,327	\$53,390,274	\$23,089,053	69.8	30.2
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$1,813,402	\$1,103,344	\$710,058	60.8	39.2
Average value per church.....	\$18,753	\$34,687	\$9,139		
Debt—number reporting.....	1,718	965	753	56.2	43.8
Amount reported.....	\$14,638,285	\$12,728,407	\$1,909,878	87.0	13.0
Number reporting "no debt".....	1,858	433	1,425	23.3	76.7
Parsonages, number.....	3,043	1,170	1,873	38.4	61.6
Value—number reporting.....	2,912	1,107	1,805	38.0	62.0
Amount reported.....	\$12,180,942	\$6,587,730	\$5,593,212	54.1	45.9
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	4,726	1,781	2,945	37.7	62.3
Amounted reported.....	\$15,433,728	\$9,930,905	\$5,502,823	64.3	35.7
Pastor's salaries.....	\$4,172,214	\$2,165,416	\$2,006,798	51.9	48.1
All other salaries.....	\$2,865,139	\$2,099,756	\$765,383	73.3	26.7
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,112,441	\$666,355	\$446,086	59.9	40.1
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,249,199	\$980,088	\$269,111	78.5	21.5
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$2,838,571	\$2,137,684	\$700,887	75.3	24.7
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc....	\$242,519	\$161,521	\$80,998	66.6	33.4
Home missions.....	\$167,747	\$90,322	\$77,425	53.8	46.2
Foreign missions.....	\$85,292	\$55,930	\$29,362	65.6	34.4
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2,198,973	\$1,247,951	\$951,022	56.8	43.2
All other purposes.....	\$501,633	\$325,882	\$175,751	65.0	35.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3,266	\$5,576	\$1,869		

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3,821	1,680	2,141	44.0	56.0
Officers and teachers.....	37,241	24,420	12,821	65.6	34.4
Scholars.....	289,795	199,399	90,396	68.8	31.2
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1,114	342	772	30.7	69.3
Officers and teachers.....	3,032	1,639	1,393	54.1	45.9
Scholars.....	31,085	14,551	16,534	46.8	53.2
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1,355	529	826	39.0	61.0
Officers and teachers.....	2,779	1,225	1,554	44.1	55.9
Scholars.....	34,653	18,418	16,235	53.1	46.9
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1,308	559	749	42.7	57.3
Officers and teachers.....	6,208	3,199	3,009	51.5	48.5
Scholars.....	82,579	53,147	29,432	64.4	35.6

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906 ¹
Churches (local organizations), number.....	4,926	4,752	3,620	3,398
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	174	1,132	222	-----
Percent.....	3.7	31.3	6.5	-----
Members, number.....	1,463,482	1,292,620	777,701	670,367
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	170,862	514,919	107,334	-----
Percent.....	13.2	66.2	16.1	-----
Average membership per church.....	297	272	215	197
Church edifices, number.....	4,223	4,003	3,301	2,952
Value—number reporting.....	4,175	3,878	3,151	2,811
Amount reported.....	\$78,292,729	\$78,755,894	\$25,973,538	\$19,320,407
Average value per church.....	\$18,753	\$20,308	\$8,243	\$6,873
Debt—number reporting.....	1,718	1,226	1,078	901
Amount reported.....	\$14,638,285	\$9,920,128	\$3,261,637	\$2,424,141
Parsonages, number.....	3,043	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	2,912	2,833	2,220	1,858
Amount reported.....	\$12,180,942	\$15,520,237	\$5,792,672	\$3,671,910
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	4,726	4,601	3,339	-----
Amount reported.....	\$15,433,728	\$19,487,432	\$6,721,599	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$4,172,214	\$16,071,756	\$5,206,267	-----
All other salaries.....	\$2,865,139			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,112,441			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,249,199			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$2,838,571	\$3,409,866	\$1,219,229	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$242,519			
Home missions.....	\$167,747			
Foreign missions.....	\$85,292			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2,198,973	\$5,810	\$296,103	-----
All other purposes.....	\$501,633			
Not classified.....	-----			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3,266	\$4,235	\$2,013	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	3,821	3,028	1,370	1,484
Officers and teachers.....	37,241	21,432	10,237	6,420
Scholars.....	289,795	212,071	110,300	97,056

¹ Statistics for 1906 include data for the Slovak Evangelical Lutheran Synod and the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Michigan and Other States reported separately for that year.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the combined general bodies for

the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. In connection with the 1916 census, and probably that of 1906 as well, the membership reported for most of the churches, particularly of the Missouri Synod, included only the confirmed members. As a result the membership figures for 1906 and 1916 are somewhat too small for fair comparison with the 1936 and 1926 figures, which include all baptized persons on the church rolls.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of North America by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.	4,926	1,852	3,074	1,463,482	647,627	615,855	640,321	706,859	116,302	90.6	3,821	37,241	289,795
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	1	1	-----	214	214	-----	102	112	-----	91.1	1	6	48
New Hampshire.....	1	1	-----	141	141	-----	61	80	-----	(¹)	1	6	36
Massachusetts.....	21	16	5	7,367	6,801	566	2,852	3,246	1,269	87.9	18	239	1,465
Rhode Island.....	4	3	1	898	839	59	320	578	-----	55.4	3	40	296
Connecticut.....	26	17	9	10,424	8,606	1,818	4,956	5,468	-----	90.6	24	254	1,677
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	180	130	50	70,887	59,509	11,378	27,562	34,697	8,628	79.4	162	2,800	23,288
New Jersey.....	50	46	4	14,897	13,775	1,122	5,462	7,587	1,848	72.0	47	742	5,541
Pennsylvania.....	79	66	13	21,843	20,364	1,479	9,508	11,336	999	83.9	73	886	6,750
E. N. CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	122	82	40	51,508	42,086	9,422	22,460	25,934	3,114	86.6	102	1,513	12,607
Indiana.....	141	72	69	60,086	43,082	17,004	25,323	27,876	6,887	90.8	109	1,300	12,021
Illinois.....	453	235	218	212,696	156,523	56,173	92,922	104,308	15,466	89.1	371	5,310	41,206
Michigan.....	347	160	187	130,248	90,449	39,799	56,073	61,474	12,701	91.2	267	2,774	24,515
Wisconsin.....	756	186	570	283,783	153,658	130,125	125,473	135,134	23,176	92.9	491	4,414	34,604
W. N. CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	546	91	455	154,398	52,427	101,971	68,776	70,776	14,846	97.2	403	3,070	23,291
Iowa.....	251	59	192	64,370	17,480	46,890	30,294	31,637	2,439	95.8	194	1,639	11,056
Missouri.....	238	97	141	85,244	51,104	34,140	38,067	44,184	2,993	86.2	178	2,696	19,859
North Dakota.....	152	10	142	20,098	2,426	17,672	9,753	9,761	584	99.9	124	639	4,129
South Dakota.....	205	19	186	28,725	4,091	24,634	13,126	13,705	1,894	95.8	176	861	6,734
Nebraska.....	286	45	241	66,432	17,251	49,181	29,952	31,204	5,276	96.0	216	1,365	9,700
Kansas.....	139	43	96	29,354	9,528	19,826	13,707	14,695	952	93.3	109	807	5,586
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	2	2	-----	254	254	-----	122	132	-----	92.4	2	17	107
Maryland.....	34	19	15	9,372	6,650	2,722	3,358	4,249	1,765	79.0	32	477	3,670
Dist. of Col.....	3	3	-----	923	923	-----	349	574	-----	60.8	3	56	403
Virginia.....	13	7	6	2,048	1,414	634	994	1,054	-----	94.3	9	82	708
West Virginia.....	1	1	-----	80	80	-----	41	39	-----	(¹)	1	8	40
North Carolina.....	38	18	20	5,101	2,452	2,649	2,244	2,857	-----	78.5	35	286	3,184
South Carolina.....	3	1	2	365	107	258	173	192	-----	90.1	3	25	238
Georgia.....	2	2	-----	135	135	-----	68	67	-----	(¹)	2	10	79
Florida.....	17	12	5	2,311	1,947	364	1,080	1,231	-----	87.7	16	141	962

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
E. S. CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	10	9	1	1,775	1,680	95	826	949	-----	87.0	10	91	783
Tennessee.....	15	12	3	2,106	1,828	278	928	1,178	-----	78.8	11	120	796
Alabama.....	49	12	37	4,739	2,083	2,656	2,176	2,563	-----	84.9	42	338	2,090
Mississippi.....	9	5	4	561	345	216	218	343	-----	63.6	6	25	363
W. S. CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	24	12	12	4,343	2,795	1,548	1,739	1,857	747	93.6	19	184	1,500
Louisiana.....	38	32	6	11,199	10,719	480	3,633	4,561	3,005	79.7	34	352	2,834
Oklahoma.....	56	27	29	8,430	4,321	4,109	4,059	4,297	74	94.5	47	332	2,578
Texas.....	142	53	89	28,088	10,676	17,412	12,931	13,743	1,414	94.1	121	911	7,157
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	79	15	64	7,768	4,173	3,595	3,167	3,512	1,089	90.2	44	218	1,398
Idaho.....	19	6	13	2,796	1,320	1,476	1,311	1,334	151	98.3	11	82	624
Wyoming.....	20	4	16	2,157	770	1,387	1,041	1,116	-----	93.3	17	75	470
Colorado.....	67	26	41	9,432	5,924	3,508	4,522	4,836	74	93.5	52	326	2,211
New Mexico.....	8	7	1	595	578	17	280	315	-----	88.9	6	30	180
Arizona.....	16	6	10	3,223	1,046	2,177	1,165	1,458	600	79.9	8	52	414
Utah.....	3	3	-----	408	-----	-----	185	223	-----	83.0	3	16	148
Nevada.....	6	2	4	669	217	452	304	365	-----	83.3	5	28	181
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	75	40	35	9,005	6,463	2,542	4,139	4,794	72	86.3	58	379	2,768
Oregon.....	36	24	12	5,953	4,053	1,900	2,638	2,805	510	94.0	31	232	1,416
California.....	143	114	29	26,033	23,992	2,041	9,881	12,423	3,729	79.5	124	1,077	8,084

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

*Detailed presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906.

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	4,926	4,752	3,620	3,398	1,463,482	1,292,620	777,701	670,367	390,261	1,056,647	16,574	27.0
NEW ENGLAND:												
Massachusetts.....	21	19	17	19	7,367	7,190	4,971	3,966	2,010	5,357	-----	27.3
Rhode Island.....	4	5	3	2	898	932	487	357	198	700	-----	22.0
Connecticut.....	26	29	21	21	10,424	9,609	5,588	4,981	2,255	8,169	-----	21.6
MID. ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	180	170	131	130	70,887	61,248	36,819	32,723	21,500	49,387	-----	30.3
New Jersey.....	50	47	31	20	14,897	13,254	5,616	2,895	4,560	10,337	-----	30.6
Pennsylvania.....	79	72	59	84	21,843	20,027	14,490	16,890	5,833	15,891	119	26.9
E. N. CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	122	122	96	90	51,508	48,231	30,233	27,106	12,496	38,926	86	24.3
Indiana.....	141	132	123	124	60,086	55,797	38,309	34,105	14,602	44,458	1,026	24.7
Illinois.....	433	417	366	344	212,696	186,722	121,342	115,304	54,402	155,934	2,360	25.9
Michigan.....	347	329	261	257	130,248	111,743	67,001	57,832	35,753	93,397	1,098	27.7
Wisconsin.....	756	751	654	610	283,783	271,956	177,547	153,753	68,705	207,262	7,816	24.9

¹See figures for the Slovak and Michigan synods.
²Percent membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906 ¹	1936	1926	1916	1906 ¹	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ²
W. N. CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	546	549	403	371	154,398	139,454	75,726	61,630	42,748	110,336	1,314	27.9
Iowa.....	251	218	178	163	64,370	51,706	27,550	25,528	16,853	46,831	686	26.5
Missouri.....	238	228	184	178	85,244	74,520	45,313	41,503	22,041	62,775	428	26.0
North Dakota.....	152	166	118	95	20,098	17,385	8,972	5,854	6,397	13,701		31.8
South Dakota.....	205	204	132	123	28,725	24,131	11,544	8,285	8,544	20,011	170	29.9
Nebraska.....	286	265	239	206	66,432	57,473	31,234	25,730	19,508	46,924		29.4
Kansas.....	139	153	118	117	29,354	25,308	15,081	12,036	8,131	21,225		27.7
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Maryland.....	34	29	28	20	9,372	9,083	4,792	4,062	2,891	6,481		30.8
District of Columbia.....	3	2	2	2	923	916	582	432	142	781		15.4
Virginia.....	13	16	13	12	2,048	1,729	1,117	860	482	1,566		23.5
West Virginia.....	1	2	5	6	80	87	239	286	22	58		
North Carolina.....	38	38	32	32	5,101	4,653	2,558	1,966	1,405	3,696		27.5
South Carolina.....	3	1	1		365	95	(³)		142	223		38.9
Florida.....	17	13	6	7	2,311	1,521	590	372	792	1,519		34.3
E. S. CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	10	8	6	6	1,775	1,451	1,381	1,511	405	1,370		22.8
Tennessee.....	15	11	5	5	2,106	1,763	733	725	570	1,536		27.1
Alabama.....	49	38	12	15	4,739	3,533	1,334	895	1,673	3,066		35.3
Mississippi.....	9	5	1	8	561	307	211	198	123	438		21.9
W. S. CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	24	24	17	22	4,343	3,551	2,516	1,886	1,397	2,946		32.2
Louisiana.....	38	41	25	22	11,199	10,519	7,429	5,253	2,743	7,939	517	25.7
Oklahoma.....	56	63	52	72	8,430	7,016	3,899	2,907	2,487	5,921	22	29.6
Texas.....	142	143	87	81	28,088	22,339	10,294	7,983	8,230	19,668	190	29.5
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	79	92	32	7	7,768	6,267	4,033	690	2,476	5,292		31.9
Idaho.....	19	20	12	12	2,796	1,686	902	206	829	1,967		29.6
Wyoming.....	20	19	10	4	2,157	1,941	704	172	673	1,484		31.2
Colorado.....	67	65	26	26	9,432	6,616	2,738	1,651	2,753	6,605	74	29.4
New Mexico.....	8	10	2		595	397	301		189	406		31.8
Arizona.....	16	11	2		3,223	920	96		841	1,782	600	32.1
Utah.....	3	1	1	2	408	250	(³)	39	179	229		43.9
Nevada.....	6	2	2	2	669	497	444	148	201	468		30.0
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	75	66	30	19	9,005	6,789	2,740	1,060	2,686	6,319		29.8
Oregon.....	36	44	16	15	5,953	4,637	2,337	1,080	1,636	4,317		27.5
California.....	143	105	57	46	26,033	16,916	7,582	5,247	7,530	18,435	68	29.0
Other States.....	46	7	4	1	744	455	326	260	228	516		30.6

¹ Includes figures for the Slovak and Michigan synods.² Based on membership with age classification reported; percent not shown where base is less than 100.³ Membership included in figures for "Other States."⁴ Includes: Maine, 1; New Hampshire, 1; Delaware, 2; and Georgia, 2.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSON- AGES	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount
United States.....	4, 896	4, 823	4, 175	\$78, 392, 729	1, 718	\$14, 638, 285	2, 912	\$12, 180, 948
NEW ENGLAND:								
Massachusetts.....	21	18	17	577, 300	6	56, 615	10	56, 100
Rhode Island.....	4	3	3	37, 000			2	(1)
Connecticut.....	26	23	23	744, 200	13	119, 334	17	108, 800
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	180	157	156	6, 690, 437	95	1, 622, 323	97	698, 900
New Jersey.....	50	42	42	1, 381, 250	27	345, 770	30	224, 500
Pennsylvania.....	79	72	71	2, 449, 806	44	383, 350	42	300, 600
Lake NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	122	117	112	3, 662, 850	49	850, 609	72	393, 300
Indiana.....	141	128	125	3, 679, 691	56	573, 672	95	445, 650
Illinois.....	423	408	403	13, 128, 073	183	2, 613, 666	322	1, 684, 035
Michigan.....	347	304	303	7, 062, 862	134	1, 408, 774	213	979, 722
Wisconsin.....	756	681	673	12, 852, 739	269	2, 320, 817	467	2, 214, 877
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	546	479	474	5, 718, 193	176	781, 484	331	1, 271, 362
Iowa.....	251	219	217	2, 878, 100	89	392, 939	164	699, 056
Missouri.....	238	219	217	4, 780, 574	79	1, 132, 130	154	640, 517
North Dakota.....	152	123	122	540, 018	32	66, 909	74	189, 930
South Dakota.....	205	157	155	800, 700	47	93, 477	96	246, 350
Nebraska.....	286	255	256	2, 761, 325	71	354, 253	202	572, 325
Kansas.....	130	120	119	1, 084, 701	47	185, 002	96	257, 600
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	34	30	30	959, 055	16	224, 609	18	85, 500
Virginia.....	13	12	12	229, 500	3	30, 600	9	34, 600
North Carolina.....	28	36	32	266, 100	8	36, 450	15	36, 100
South Carolina.....	3	3	3	20, 750	1	2, 000		
Florida.....	17	16	16	262, 884	8	82, 120	9	37, 600
Lake SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	10	8	8	169, 450	3	34, 188	6	32, 900
Tennessee.....	15	11	10	196, 900	6	13, 250	6	28, 000
Alabama.....	49	37	37	172, 400	3	5, 280	19	36, 300
Mississippi.....	9	3	3	23, 000	2	5, 225	2	(1)
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Louisiana.....	34	21	21	221, 703	6	12, 160	11	34, 600
Arkansas.....	38	35	35	343, 950	11	45, 854	17	56, 800
Oklahoma.....	56	46	44	372, 823	19	61, 276	41	82, 050
Texas.....	142	120	120	903, 984	56	165, 294	92	220, 450
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	79	35	35	251, 200	15	39, 579	24	65, 200
Idaho.....	19	15	15	65, 000	7	14, 425	9	18, 400
Wyoming.....	20	12	11	50, 700	5	6, 615	6	18, 000
Colorado.....	67	45	43	328, 900	21	76, 769	32	99, 068
New Mexico.....	8	4	4	22, 600	2	3, 250	3	9, 150
Utah.....	16	10	10	50, 075	2	6, 634	8	31, 000
Nevada.....	6	3	3	33, 500	1	1, 000	1	(1)
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	75	53	52	280, 625	22	57, 061	36	96, 400
Oregon.....	36	31	32	187, 550	15	25, 812	18	47, 900
California.....	143	102	101	1, 846, 166	63	372, 729	41	157, 100
Other States.....	13	10	10	233, 895	6	44, 896	6	50, 000

Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

Footnotes: Maine, 1; New Hampshire, 1; Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 2; West Virginia, 1; Georgia, 2 and Utah, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	4, 928	4, 726	\$15, 433, 728	\$4, 172, 214	\$2, 865, 139	\$1, 112, 441
NEW ENGLAND:						
Massachusetts.....	21	18	72, 919	26, 284	8, 286	8, 696
Rhode Island.....	4	4	13, 630	5, 182	929	1, 773
Connecticut.....	26	26	113, 943	28, 074	26, 840	13, 162
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	180	167	889, 842	249, 348	107, 837	51, 122
New Jersey.....	50	44	204, 184	67, 192	16, 693	9, 953
Pennsylvania.....	79	78	324, 985	101, 236	32, 713	29, 830
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	122	117	714, 135	151, 283	141, 466	65, 985
Indiana.....	141	136	789, 689	145, 149	184, 291	75, 438
Illinois.....	453	439	2, 415, 571	493, 517	596, 612	198, 870
Michigan.....	347	329	1, 401, 651	303, 597	285, 066	98, 501
Wisconsin.....	756	722	2, 583, 017	638, 359	553, 040	195, 077
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	546	530	1, 235, 612	404, 930	192, 669	100, 325
Iowa.....	251	241	649, 043	229, 923	89, 995	47, 063
Missouri.....	238	234	1, 061, 096	229, 583	238, 073	53, 011
North Dakota.....	152	148	130, 196	68, 273	4, 466	11, 765
South Dakota.....	205	197	172, 256	90, 843	8, 961	9, 255
Nebraska.....	286	270	624, 297	212, 162	114, 218	39, 224
Kansas.....	139	134	350, 782	102, 020	46, 104	16, 478
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	34	33	125, 735	37, 301	11, 552	5, 005
Virginia.....	13	12	41, 721	11, 011	4, 909	2, 491
District of Columbia.....	3	3	16, 292	4, 100	2, 394	360
North Carolina.....	38	38	42, 537	21, 002	1, 414	2, 432
South Carolina.....	3	3	1, 448	874		32
Florida.....	17	17	31, 644	14, 242	1, 848	1, 754
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	10	10	43, 047	10, 945	7, 498	1, 992
Tennessee.....	15	14	34, 590	13, 969	5, 647	2, 416
Alabama.....	49	48	25, 717	13, 314	2, 380	714
Mississippi.....	9	8	7, 677	5, 382	24	540
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	24	21	38, 484	16, 478	5, 086	1, 034
Louisiana.....	38	35	76, 687	25, 413	15, 228	2, 913
Oklahoma.....	56	55	103, 321	43, 547	9, 401	6, 000
Texas.....	142	133	290, 578	91, 433	48, 068	15, 266
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	79	77	51, 762	23, 046	1, 106	5, 526
Idaho.....	19	17	31, 663	12, 091	2, 190	2, 289
Wyoming.....	20	19	17, 274	7, 659	2, 054	538
Colorado.....	67	64	102, 520	34, 619	18, 628	4, 849
New Mexico.....	8	8	14, 052	3, 064	1, 174	920
Arizona.....	16	16	28, 738	13, 767	1, 743	3, 372
Utah.....	3	3	5, 716	3, 300	90	100
Nevada.....	6	6	9, 412	3, 730	478	118
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	75	75	84, 003	41, 108	9, 310	3, 544
Oregon.....	36	35	62, 276	28, 505	7, 351	3, 480
California.....	143	135	388, 299	137, 980	57, 148	18, 543
Other States.....	7	7	11, 687	7, 379	159	675

¹ Includes: Maine, 1; New Hampshire, 1; Delaware, 2; West Virginia, 1; and Georgia, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States	\$1,948,189	\$2,638,571	\$242,519	\$167,747	\$85,298	\$2,106,973	\$501,633
NEW ENGLAND:							
Massachusetts.....	2,922	14,829	1,481	372	183	9,671	225
Rhode Island.....	2,200	2,200	831	—	—	2,653	62
Connecticut.....	7,137	17,981	2,326	987	1,233	10,799	5,404
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	98,853	254,266	21,288	8,199	2,799	78,506	26,434
New Jersey.....	24,247	48,047	3,641	988	270	15,262	7,711
Pennsylvania.....	46,652	63,931	8,357	2,240	1,436	22,264	16,226
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	55,548	180,801	10,703	2,219	1,027	115,155	19,948
Indiana.....	45,453	129,117	12,483	6,020	9,667	133,834	35,287
Illinois.....	188,090	802,400	49,993	23,280	15,540	212,464	63,795
Michigan.....	119,648	290,049	17,986	14,668	6,674	236,280	59,182
Wisconsin.....	204,681	467,424	22,221	34,807	9,464	373,886	74,526
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	98,611	170,294	17,170	20,282	6,496	200,035	26,937
Iowa.....	48,875	82,383	11,045	4,322	2,748	109,069	21,009
Missouri.....	67,865	228,298	13,573	9,919	2,910	171,522	45,321
North Dakota.....	3,328	16,771	1,359	945	183	19,304	2,772
South Dakota.....	3,610	18,953	1,680	2,486	887	26,418	2,153
Nebraska.....	26,196	89,066	8,296	7,574	2,490	103,577	19,706
Kansas.....	53,625	46,074	4,154	1,553	726	61,071	18,977
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland.....	12,344	20,182	4,226	877	364	12,725	5,189
Virginia.....	8,050	8,879	719	96	30	5,137	400
District of Columbia.....	1,065	5,229	218	—	—	2,695	229
North Carolina.....	7,414	4,972	463	267	71	3,846	655
South Carolina.....	229	137	—	—	—	62	114
Florida.....	2,445	8,188	637	139	49	1,975	367
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	2,624	12,017	232	481	378	4,267	698
Tennessee.....	1,786	6,160	239	62	40	2,702	480
Alabama.....	101	3,432	416	498	998	3,185	679
Mississippi.....	761	445	23	71	—	261	160
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Louisiana.....	262	7,575	572	13	60	5,985	1,298
Arkansas.....	9,260	14,728	1,008	100	13	7,080	854
Oklahoma.....	9,748	12,297	2,055	2,210	2,083	13,310	1,570
Texas.....	26,896	40,237	3,904	11,603	2,101	42,935	9,135
MIDWEST:							
Minnesota.....	5,039	7,509	473	1,299	593	4,581	2,590
Ohio.....	6,212	2,555	407	306	120	5,444	39
Wisconsin.....	11,798	3,453	65	147	3	2,155	427
Illinois.....	11,798	14,604	1,263	197	251	14,263	1,948
Key Missouri.....	867	4,663	107	109	141	1,268	159
Arkansas.....	244	8,109	827	196	25	719	26
Ohio.....	1,355	25	—	—	—	631	315
Minnesota.....	619	1,739	—	142	—	2,635	51
Other States:							
Washington.....	4,811	12,640	884	1,129	477	9,413	967
Oregon.....	2,878	8,154	625	841	632	9,228	682
California.....	48,068	56,947	4,899	4,918	8,045	38,067	11,064
Other States.....	220	2,068	15	10	2	1,123	26

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

HISTORY

The Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of North America was organized in 1872, the following synods, finding themselves in doctrinal agreement according to the Bible and the standard confessions of the Lutheran Church (Book of Concord, 1580), effecting the union: (1) The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Ohio and Other States; (2) the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States; (3) the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Wisconsin; (4) the Norwegian Lutheran Synod; (5) the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Illinois; (6) the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Minnesota. Due to withdrawal, amalgamation, and addition, the Synodical Conference now is composed of the following members: The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States; the Joint Synod of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, and Other States; the Norwegian Synod of the American Evangelical Lutheran Church; the Slovak Evangelical Lutheran Synod of America; and the Negro Mission.

Membership: 6,276 congregations; 4,154 pastors; 1,640,147 souls; 1,075,583 communicants; 1,727 parochial schools, with 100,316 pupils; 4,196 Sunday schools, with 290,317 scholars.

The present officers are: President, Prof. L. Fuerbringer, D. D., St. Louis, Mo.; vice president, Rev. E. Benj. Schlueter, Oshkosh, Wis.; secretary, Prof. G. V. Schick, Ph. D., St. Louis, Mo.; treasurer, Martin Markworth, Merrill, Wis.

Delegate meetings of the Synodical Conference are held biennially.

WORK

While the constituent bodies of the Synodical Conference are engaged in various missionary endeavors within their respective synodical organizations—home mission in North America, missions in South America, support of missions in Europe, Immigrant and Seamen's Mission, Deaf and Blind Mission, Jewish Mission, Foreign-tongue Mission in America, foreign missions in India and China, and Institutional Mission—the Synodical Conference, as an organization, with the cooperation of its various component synodical bodies, is conducting extensive missionary work among the Negro people of the United States and, in 1936, organized a mission among the natives in Nigeria, Africa.

The Negro mission in our country was started in 1877 and at present numbers 81 stations, mainly in Alabama, Louisiana, and North Carolina, with scattered stations in California, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Virginia. This mission numbers 9,208 baptized souls, 5,079 communicant members, served by 21 white and 32 Negro missionaries. There are 2,506 children who are instructed in regular parochial schools conducted by 62 teachers. Sunday schools are attended by 4,480 Negro children.

Value of property: \$400,100. Contributions by Negro members in 1937 for outside purposes, \$1,767; for home purposes, \$30,234; total, \$32,001. Amount expended by Synodical Conference for Negro missions in 1936 was \$83,174.

In Africa at present 2 white missionaries are serving 8,000 hearers, 1,660 baptized souls, 1,500 communicants. A native from Nigeria, instructed in Immanuel Lutheran College, Greensboro, N. C. (a college for Negroes owned and operated by the Synodical Conference), has been ordained and is now returning to his native country as a missionary. Cost of African Mission in 1937 was \$15,000. Another institution controlled by the Synodical Conference is Alabama Luther College at Selma, Ala.

¹ This statement was furnished by Dr. L. Fuerbringer, president, Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of America.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SYNOD OF MISSOURI, OHIO, AND OTHER STATES

STATISTICS

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL
TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number	4, 014	1, 596	2, 418	39.8	60.2
Members, number	1, 192, 553	704, 413	488, 140	59.1	40.9
Average membership per church.....	297	441	202		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	520, 620	291, 716	228, 904	56.0	44.0
Female.....	578, 789	348, 396	230, 393	60.2	39.8
Sex not reported.....	93, 144	64, 301	28, 843	69.0	31.0
Males per 100 females.....	89.9	83.7	90.4		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	323, 465	189, 714	133, 751	58.7	41.3
13 years and over.....	861, 542	508, 438	353, 104	59.0	41.0
Age not reported.....	7, 546	6, 261	1, 285	83.0	17.0
Percent under 13 years ¹	27.3	27.2	27.5		
Church edifices, number	3, 406	1, 353	2, 053	39.7	60.3
Value—number reporting.....	3, 371	1, 338	2, 033	39.7	60.3
Amount reported.....	\$66, 273, 902	\$47, 498, 911	\$18, 774, 991	71.7	28.3
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$64, 769, 542	\$46, 532, 584	\$18, 236, 958	71.8	28.2
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$1, 504, 360	\$866, 327	\$538, 033	64.2	35.8
Average value per church.....	\$19, 660	\$35, 500	\$9, 235		
Debt—number reporting.....	1, 418	835	583	58.9	41.1
Amount reported.....	\$12, 761, 589	\$11, 212, 736	\$1, 548, 853	87.9	12.1
Number reporting "no debt".....	1, 493	360	1, 133	24.1	75.9
Parsonages, number	2, 470	966	1, 484	39.9	60.1
Value—number reporting.....	2, 372	937	1, 435	39.5	60.5
Amount reported.....	\$9, 769, 143	\$5, 543, 649	\$4, 225, 494	56.7	43.3
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3, 825	1, 525	2, 300	39.9	60.1
Amount reported.....	\$13, 138, 974	\$8, 654, 622	\$4, 484, 352	65.9	34.1
Pastors' salaries.....	\$3, 448, 085	\$1, 853, 879	\$1, 594, 206	53.8	46.2
All other salaries.....	\$2, 482, 290	\$1, 831, 564	\$650, 726	73.8	26.2
Repairs and improvements.....	\$935, 920	\$579, 535	\$356, 385	61.9	38.1
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1, 072, 152	\$856, 655	\$215, 497	79.9	20.1
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$2, 448, 677	\$1, 870, 541	\$578, 136	76.4	23.6
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$213, 554	\$144, 256	\$69, 298	67.6	32.4
Home missions.....	\$124, 356	\$76, 459	\$47, 897	61.5	38.5
Foreign missions.....	\$77, 404	\$51, 817	\$25, 587	66.9	33.1
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1, 901, 318	\$1, 103, 981	\$797, 337	58.1	41.9
All other purposes.....	\$435, 218	\$285, 935	\$149, 283	65.7	34.3
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3, 435	\$5, 675	\$1, 960		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3, 132	1, 444	1, 688	46.1	53.9
Officers and teachers.....	32, 192	21, 691	10, 501	67.4	32.6
Scholars.....	247, 609	175, 075	72, 534	70.7	29.3
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	833	274	559	32.9	67.1
Officers and teachers.....	2, 498	1, 482	1, 016	59.3	40.7
Scholars.....	23, 602	11, 936	11, 666	50.6	49.4
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1, 089	446	643	41.0	59.0
Officers and teachers.....	2, 240	1, 035	1, 205	46.2	53.8
Scholars.....	26, 784	14, 729	12, 055	55.0	45.0
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1, 110	472	638	42.5	57.5
Officers and teachers.....	5, 299	2, 658	2, 641	50.2	49.8
Scholars.....	70, 242	44, 929	25, 313	64.0	36.0

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926
Churches (local organizations), number	4,014	3,917
Increase over preceding census:		
Number.....	97	
Percent.....	2.5	
Members, number	1,192,553	1,040,275
Increase over preceding census:		
Number.....	152,278	
Percent.....	14.6	
Average membership per church.....	297	266
Church edifices, number	3,406	3,193
Value—number reporting.....	3,371	3,148
Amount reported.....	\$66,273,902	\$65,318,781
Average value per church.....	\$19,660	\$20,749
Debt—number reporting.....	1,418	1,012
Amount reported.....	\$12,761,589	\$8,556,000
Parsonages, number	2,470	
Value—number reporting.....	2,372	2,327
Amount reported.....	\$9,769,143	\$12,449,574
Expenditures:		
Churches reporting, number.....	3,825	3,789
Amount reported.....	\$13,138,974	\$16,350,315
Pastors' salaries.....	\$3,448,085	
All other salaries.....	\$2,482,290	
Repairs and improvements.....	\$935,920	\$13,405,593
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,072,152	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$2,448,677	
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$213,554	
Home missions.....	\$124,356	
Foreign missions.....	\$77,404	\$2,940,104
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,901,318	
All other purposes.....	\$435,218	
Not classified.....		\$4,618
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3,435	\$4,315
Sunday schools:		
Churches reporting, number.....	3,132	2,485
Officers and teachers.....	32,192	18,393
Scholars.....	247,609	179,868

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States	4,014	1,596	2,418	1,192,553	704,413	488,140	590,620	578,789	93,144	89.9	3,132	32,192	247,609
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine	1	1	—	214	214	—	102	112	—	91.1	1	6	48
New Hampshire	1	1	—	141	141	—	61	80	(1)	—	1	6	36
Massachusetts	19	15	4	6,982	6,627	355	2,681	3,032	1,269	88.4	17	227	1,410
Rhode Island	4	3	1	898	839	59	330	578	—	55.4	3	40	296
Connecticut	23	16	7	9,685	8,453	1,232	4,615	5,070	—	91.0	22	236	1,586
MID. ATLANTIC:													
New York	177	127	50	70,090	58,712	11,378	27,210	34,252	8,628	79.4	160	2,777	23,015
New Jersey	48	44	4	13,901	12,779	1,122	5,008	7,045	1,848	71.1	45	692	5,282
Pennsylvania	66	55	11	17,634	16,400	1,234	7,441	9,194	999	80.9	63	809	6,052
E. N. CENTRAL:													
Ohio	107	72	35	47,321	39,038	8,283	20,426	23,781	3,114	85.9	92	1,410	11,850
Indiana	138	69	69	59,100	42,096	17,004	24,845	27,368	6,887	90.8	106	1,276	11,751
Illinois	431	217	214	202,362	147,366	54,996	87,848	99,448	15,066	88.3	353	5,103	39,470
Michigan	264	127	137	106,854	75,531	31,323	45,038	49,325	12,491	91.3	201	2,324	20,483
Wisconsin	388	94	294	137,411	75,969	61,442	61,697	66,494	9,220	92.8	232	2,210	16,802
W. N. CENTRAL:													
Minnesota	408	64	344	108,669	31,397	77,272	49,656	51,238	7,775	96.9	291	2,196	16,529
Iowa	232	57	175	61,682	17,063	44,619	28,971	30,272	2,439	95.7	188	1,594	10,795
Missouri	233	93	140	83,674	49,652	34,022	37,367	43,314	2,993	86.3	174	2,630	19,357
North Dakota	127	7	120	18,330	2,095	16,235	8,852	8,894	584	99.5	109	688	3,779
South Dakota	133	17	116	19,771	2,977	16,794	8,986	9,331	1,454	96.3	108	575	3,764
Nebraska	263	43	220	61,714	16,297	45,507	27,839	28,934	4,941	96.2	198	1,286	9,004
Kansas	139	43	96	29,354	9,528	19,826	13,707	14,695	952	93.3	109	807	5,586
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware	2	2	—	254	254	—	122	132	—	92.4	2	17	107
Maryland	83	18	15	9,295	6,573	2,722	3,323	4,207	1,765	79.0	31	471	3,609
District of Columbia	2	2	—	844	844	—	314	530	—	59.2	2	50	355
Virginia	10	7	3	1,414	1,414	—	268	800	882	90.7	7	71	626
West Virginia	1	—	1	80	—	80	41	39	—	(1)	1	8	40
North Carolina	21	9	12	3,630	1,554	2,076	1,623	2,007	80.9	21	213	2,537	2,537
South Carolina	2	—	2	258	—	258	121	137	—	88.3	2	17	148
Georgia	1	1	—	101	101	—	53	48	—	(1)	1	8	43
Florida	15	11	4	2,155	1,883	272	999	1,156	—	86.4	14	130	883
E. S. CENTRAL:													
Kentucky	10	9	1	1,775	1,680	95	826	949	—	87.0	10	91	783
Tennessee	15	12	3	2,106	1,828	278	928	1,178	—	78.8	11	120	796
Alabama	17	8	9	2,179	1,667	512	1,071	1,108	—	96.7	10	78	618
Mississippi	7	4	3	354	292	62	137	217	—	63.1	4	21	127
W. S. CENTRAL:													
Arkansas	24	12	12	4,343	2,795	1,548	1,739	1,857	747	93.6	19	184	1,500
Louisiana	29	25	4	9,367	9,081	286	2,683	3,679	3,005	72.9	26	311	1,895
Oklahoma	66	27	29	8,430	4,321	4,109	4,059	4,297	74	94.5	47	382	2,578
Texas	141	53	88	28,044	10,676	17,368	12,906	13,724	1,414	94.0	120	905	7,143
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana	74	15	59	7,476	4,173	3,303	3,014	3,373	1,089	89.4	42	216	1,361
Idaho	19	6	13	2,796	1,320	1,476	1,311	1,334	151	98.3	11	82	624
Wyoming	20	4	16	2,157	770	1,387	1,041	1,116	—	93.3	17	75	470
Colorado	59	24	35	8,662	5,735	2,927	4,189	4,473	—	93.7	50	317	2,172
New Mexico	8	7	1	595	578	17	280	315	—	88.9	6	30	180
Arizona	1	1	—	52	52	—	21	31	—	(1)	1	6	25
Utah	3	3	—	408	408	—	185	223	—	83.0	3	16	148
Nevada	6	2	4	669	217	452	304	365	—	83.3	5	28	181
PACIFIC:													
Washington	60	33	27	7,621	5,551	2,070	3,573	4,048	—	88.3	44	312	2,418
Oregon	34	23	11	5,572	3,742	1,830	2,475	2,587	510	95.7	29	220	1,353
California	142	113	29	25,861	23,820	2,041	9,812	12,320	3,729	79.6	123	1,071	7,994

Blank space shows where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1936 AND 1926, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936 or 1926]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1936	1926	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	4, 014	3, 917	1, 192, 553	1, 040, 275	323, 465	861, 542	7, 546	27. 3
NEW ENGLAND:								
Massachusetts.....	19	18	6, 982	7, 065	1, 912	5, 070	-----	27. 4
Rhode Island.....	4	5	898	932	198	700	-----	22. 0
Connecticut.....	23	26	9, 685	8, 965	2, 133	7, 552	-----	22. 0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	177	168	70, 090	60, 785	21, 310	48, 780	-----	30. 4
New Jersey.....	48	44	13, 901	11, 855	4, 345	9, 556	-----	31. 3
Pennsylvania.....	66	62	17, 634	16, 731	4, 669	12, 846	119	26. 7
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	107	106	47, 321	42, 985	11, 393	35, 853	75	24. 1
Indiana.....	138	130	59, 100	54, 870	14, 408	43, 666	1, 026	24. 8
Illinois.....	431	400	202, 362	182, 034	52, 715	147, 287	2, 360	26. 4
Michigan.....	264	247	106, 854	90, 851	29, 198	76, 659	997	27. 6
Wisconsin.....	388	370	137, 411	123, 346	35, 257	101, 717	437	25. 7
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	408	403	108, 669	92, 538	30, 733	77, 207	729	28. 5
Iowa.....	232	197	61, 682	48, 782	16, 291	44, 813	578	26. 7
Missouri.....	233	225	83, 674	73, 749	21, 649	61, 597	428	26. 0
North Dakota.....	127	144	18, 330	16, 265	5, 788	12, 542	-----	31. 6
South Dakota.....	133	137	19, 771	16, 813	5, 670	14, 101	-----	28. 7
Nebraska.....	263	246	61, 714	53, 397	18, 333	43, 381	-----	29. 7
Kansas.....	139	153	29, 354	25, 308	8, 131	21, 223	-----	27. 7
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	33	29	9, 295	9, 083	2, 850	6, 445	-----	30. 7
Virginia.....	10	14	1, 682	1, 528	382	1, 300	-----	22. 7
North Carolina.....	21	38	3, 630	4, 653	868	2, 762	-----	23. 9
Florida.....	15	12	2, 155	1, 463	730	1, 425	-----	33. 9
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	10	8	1, 775	1, 451	405	1, 370	-----	22. 8
Tennessee.....	15	11	2, 106	1, 763	570	1, 536	-----	27. 1
Alabama.....	17	38	2, 179	3, 533	525	1, 654	-----	24. 1
Mississippi.....	7	6	354	307	68	286	-----	19. 2
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	24	24	4, 343	3, 551	1, 397	2, 946	-----	32. 2
Louisiana.....	29	41	9, 367	10, 519	2, 166	6, 684	517	24. 5
Oklahoma.....	56	63	8, 430	7, 016	2, 487	5, 921	22	29. 6
Texas.....	141	142	28, 044	22, 292	8, 218	19, 636	190	29. 5
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	74	85	7, 476	5, 933	2, 366	5, 110	-----	31. 6
Idaho.....	19	20	2, 796	1, 686	829	1, 967	-----	29. 6
Wyoming.....	20	19	2, 157	1, 941	673	1, 484	-----	31. 2
Colorado.....	59	65	8, 662	6, 616	2, 534	6, 128	-----	29. 3
New Mexico.....	8	10	595	397	189	406	-----	31. 8
Utah.....	3	1	408	250	179	229	-----	43. 9
Nevada.....	6	2	669	497	201	468	-----	30. 0
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	60	53	7, 621	5, 594	2, 231	5, 390	-----	29. 3
Oregon.....	34	40	5, 572	4, 522	1, 536	4, 036	-----	27. 6
California.....	142	104	25, 861	16, 856	7, 478	18, 315	68	29. 0
Other States.....	* 11	12	1, 944	1, 553	450	1, 494	-----	23. 1

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² Includes 2 churches each in the States of Delaware and South Carolina, and the District of Columbia; and 1 in each of the following—Maine, New Hampshire, West Virginia, Georgia, and Arizona.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	4,014	3,406	3,371	\$66,373,903	1,418	\$12,761,589	2,373	\$9,789,143
NEW ENGLAND:								
Massachusetts.....	19	16	15	527,300	4	44,815	9	53,100
Rhode Island.....	4	3	3	37,000			2	(¹)
Connecticut.....	23	21	21	710,500	13	119,334	16	101,800
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	177	154	153	6,638,437	93	1,614,373	95	677,400
New Jersey.....	48	40	40	1,236,250	25	300,700	28	214,500
Pennsylvania.....	66	59	58	2,055,306	35	271,525	33	224,900
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	107	103	100	3,365,600	41	793,205	63	347,300
Indiana.....	128	125	122	3,611,691	55	543,672	93	424,650
Illinois.....	431	389	384	12,673,373	176	2,559,400	309	1,583,035
Michigan.....	264	230	229	5,948,600	104	1,253,638	160	746,495
Wisconsin.....	388	331	329	6,198,098	125	1,157,847	217	994,605
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	408	349	345	3,965,664	134	633,844	241	887,262
Iowa.....	232	201	199	2,756,200	84	370,239	154	570,556
Missouri.....	233	214	212	4,670,374	78	1,129,630	152	622,517
North Dakota.....	127	108	107	502,898	25	56,294	67	166,630
South Dakota.....	133	105	103	579,350	22	58,577	64	155,350
Nebraska.....	263	236	237	2,603,575	66	348,173	186	534,625
Kansas.....	139	120	119	1,086,701	47	155,002	96	257,600
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	33	30	30	959,055	16	224,609	18	85,500
Virginia.....	10	9	9	216,500	2	30,000	6	28,500
North Carolina.....	21	19	19	176,100	8	36,450	12	32,300
Florida.....	15	14	14	258,134	8	82,120	8	34,800
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	10	8	8	169,450	3	34,188	5	32,800
Tennessee.....	15	11	10	186,900	6	13,250	6	28,000
Alabama.....	17	8	8	110,500	3	5,280	7	26,500
Mississippi.....	7	3	3	23,000	2	5,225	2	(¹)
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	24	21	21	221,703	6	12,160	11	34,600
Louisiana.....	29	26	26	316,700	10	45,554	16	56,400
Oklahoma.....	56	46	44	372,823	19	61,276	41	82,050
Texas.....	141	120	120	903,984	56	165,294	92	220,450
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	74	34	34	250,650	15	39,579	20	63,100
Idaho.....	19	15	15	65,000	7	14,428	9	18,400
Wyoming.....	20	12	11	50,700	5	6,615	6	18,000
Colorado.....	59	38	36	299,700	18	71,619	30	93,568
New Mexico.....	8	4	4	22,600	2	3,250	3	9,150
Nevada.....	6	3	3	33,500	1	1,000	1	(¹)
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	60	39	39	232,625	19	53,985	29	78,800
Oregon.....	34	30	30	162,550	15	25,812	18	47,800
California.....	142	101	100	1,840,166	63	372,729	41	157,100
Other States.....	14	11	11	234,645	7	46,898	6	59,000

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

² Includes 2 churches each in the States of South Carolina and Utah, and the District of Columbia; and in each of the following—Maine, New Hampshire, Delaware, West Virginia, and Georgia.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improve- ments
United States.....	4, 014	3, 825	\$13, 138, 974	\$3, 448, 065	\$3, 483, 390	\$935, 930
NEW ENGLAND:						
Massachusetts.....	19	16	63, 962	22, 763	7, 026	5, 666
Rhode Island.....	4	4	13, 630	5, 182	929	1, 773
Connecticut.....	23	23	111, 289	26, 474	26, 875	12, 912
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	177	164	881, 260	245, 897	107, 489	50, 139
New Jersey.....	48	42	176, 906	64, 191	14, 693	9, 603
Pennsylvania.....	66	65	278, 789	86, 671	30, 587	23, 375
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	107	102	667, 818	133, 345	136, 065	63, 314
Indiana.....	138	133	778, 262	140, 767	183, 611	73, 657
Illinois.....	431	418	2, 352, 978	473, 861	591, 532	194, 731
Michigan.....	264	246	1, 179, 375	230, 068	253, 420	80, 683
Wisconsin.....	388	357	1, 302, 132	294, 082	299, 515	103, 091
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	408	395	887, 525	290, 503	186, 827	74, 470
Iowa.....	232	224	627, 154	219, 406	88, 183	45, 544
Missouri.....	233	229	1, 050, 371	225, 936	296, 098	61, 556
North Dakota.....	127	124	112, 252	59, 381	4, 185	7, 011
South Dakota.....	133	125	116, 484	61, 120	7, 522	6, 635
Nebraska.....	263	248	584, 627	196, 386	107, 818	36, 065
Kansas.....	139	134	350, 782	102, 020	46, 104	16, 478
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	33	32	124, 122	35, 884	11, 552	5, 005
Virginia.....	10	9	40, 423	10, 171	4, 909	2, 280
North Carolina.....	21	21	38, 476	17, 370	1, 074	1, 810
Florida.....	15	15	30, 283	13, 234	1, 848	1, 751
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	10	10	43, 047	10, 945	7, 498	1, 992
Tennessee.....	15	14	34, 590	18, 969	5, 647	2, 416
Alabama.....	17	16	19, 237	10, 024	2, 880	651
Mississippi.....	7	6	4, 774	2, 641	24	540
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	24	21	38, 484	16, 478	5, 086	1, 034
Louisiana.....	29	26	68, 053	20, 875	12, 745	2, 699
Oklahoma.....	56	55	103, 321	43, 547	9, 401	6, 000
Texas.....	141	132	289, 861	91, 012	48, 068	15, 266
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	74	72	50, 237	22, 407	1, 106	5, 271
Idaho.....	19	17	31, 663	12, 091	2, 190	2, 289
Wyoming.....	20	19	17, 274	7, 659	2, 054	638
Colorado.....	59	56	96, 045	32, 324	18, 463	4, 029
New Mexico.....	8	8	14, 082	3, 064	1, 174	920
Utah.....	3	3	5, 716	3, 300	90	100
Nevada.....	6	6	9, 412	3, 730	478	118
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	60	60	71, 170	33, 265	8, 904	2, 778
Oregon.....	34	33	59, 350	26, 139	7, 309	3, 263
California.....	142	134	387, 616	137, 425	57, 148	18, 515
Other States.....	11	11	28, 337	12, 029	2, 553	1, 038

¹ Includes 2 churches each in the States of Delaware and South Carolina, and the District of Columbia; and 1 in each of the following—Maine, New Hampshire, West Virginia, Georgia, and Arizona.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, ex- cluding interest	Other cur- rent ex- penses, in- cluding interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To gen- eral head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$1,072,152	\$2,448,677	\$213,554	\$124,356	\$77,404	\$1,901,318	\$435,218
NEW ENGLAND:							
Massachusetts.....	2,722	13,429	1,436	372	153	9,258	197
Rhode Island.....		2,200	831			2,653	62
Connecticut.....	7,137	17,588	2,280	937	1,183	10,799	5,404
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	97,753	232,907	21,273	8,199	3,799	78,360	35,444
New Jersey.....	16,417	45,110	3,455	943	245	14,638	7,611
Pennsylvania.....	35,631	54,135	8,004	1,821	1,281	21,195	16,089
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	48,500	141,946	9,838	2,019	902	110,803	19,081
Indiana.....	47,353	136,454	12,196	5,995	9,642	133,435	25,242
Illinois.....	155,626	478,639	49,582	21,901	15,470	309,419	62,217
Michigan.....	103,919	220,680	15,958	9,632	5,709	207,248	51,359
Wisconsin.....	107,825	242,598	16,253	13,415	6,603	196,716	33,084
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	77,284	125,067	11,318	10,536	3,903	144,674	23,493
Iowa.....	48,323	81,194	11,019	3,378	3,540	105,857	20,711
Missouri.....	67,785	226,270	13,423	9,814	3,908	170,984	44,597
North Dakota.....	3,294	16,508	1,139	686	143	17,487	3,418
South Dakota.....	4,111	13,525	1,333	2,125	560	17,525	2,028
Nebraska.....	26,045	86,191	8,209	6,749	3,449	97,063	17,652
Kansas.....	53,625	46,074	4,154	1,553	726	61,071	18,977
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland.....	18,344	29,986	4,226	877	364	12,695	5,189
Virginia.....	8,050	8,812	719	70		5,012	600
North Carolina.....	7,245	3,894	407	267	56	3,810	443
Florida.....	2,445	8,056	603	123	44	1,847	332
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	3,524	13,017	252	481	378	4,267	693
Tennessee.....	1,785	6,160	339	52	40	3,702	490
Alabama.....	100	2,326	361		850	2,188	357
Mississippi.....	761	354	23			281	150
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	283	7,575	572	13	60	5,985	1,398
Louisiana.....	9,290	14,010	954	7		7,078	886
Oklahoma.....	9,748	13,297	2,055	2,310	2,083	12,310	1,570
Texas.....	25,896	40,222	3,904	11,558	2,101	42,909	8,925
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	4,080	7,384	473	1,209	593	4,125	2,590
Idaho.....	6,212	2,555	407	305	130	5,444	39
Wyoming.....	788	3,453	55	142	3	2,155	427
Colorado.....	11,223	13,246	1,258		341	13,753	1,408
New Mexico.....	557	6,563	107	109	141	1,258	159
Utah.....		1,355	25			531	815
Nevada.....	619	1,789		142		2,535	51
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	3,993	11,456	466	766	377	8,233	937
Oregon.....	2,578	7,979	525	841	632	6,124	670
California.....	48,696	66,847	4,889	4,918	8,045	38,067	11,064
Other States.....	1,445	6,576	283			3,824	339

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY DISTRICTS, 1936

DISTRICT	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	4, 014	1, 192, 553	3, 371	\$66, 273, 902	1, 418	\$12, 761, 589	3, 825	\$13, 138, 974	3, 132	247, 609
Atlantic.....	179	70, 897	149	6, 556, 019	89	1, 386, 653	162	856, 486	167	22, 309
California and Nevada.....	85	12, 425	52	851, 205	25	82, 196	79	158, 353	70	3, 936
Central.....	230	98, 202	209	5, 799, 241	82	854, 965	221	1, 340, 391	189	20, 882
Central Illinois.....	112	36, 334	98	2, 064, 800	32	156, 880	109	426, 878	95	8, 178
Colorado.....	60	8, 910	37	300, 200	18	70, 219	57	101, 030	52	2, 289
Eastern.....	159	46, 582	143	4, 334, 256	75	800, 978	156	631, 423	143	13, 239
English.....	176	82, 980	161	7, 599, 465	115	2, 439, 485	165	1, 086, 074	166	30, 308
Iowa, East.....	87	23, 408	77	1, 095, 000	39	187, 985	86	268, 923	72	3, 961
Iowa, West.....	139	38, 035	121	1, 657, 200	45	182, 254	132	355, 667	116	6, 834
Kansas.....	144	29, 781	121	1, 101, 701	48	155, 252	139	358, 206	113	5, 727
Michigan.....	230	93, 534	199	5, 124, 200	84	927, 313	216	1, 045, 834	166	15, 868
Minnesota.....	410	104, 528	344	3, 660, 155	129	525, 770	397	837, 339	289	15, 133
North Dakota and Montana.....	198	24, 527	141	696, 348	40	86, 077	194	158, 237	150	4, 950
Northern Illinois.....	198	118, 773	183	7, 591, 105	98	1, 713, 088	193	1, 442, 933	166	20, 815
Northern Nebraska.....	139	31, 858	112	1, 449, 875	36	256, 128	134	279, 032	105	4, 778
North Wisconsin.....	239	59, 546	196	2, 263, 350	73	266, 867	219	418, 643	141	6, 492
Oklahoma.....	57	8, 521	45	373, 623	19	61, 276	56	103, 618	48	2, 596
Oregon and Washington.....	113	15, 989	84	460, 175	41	94, 225	110	162, 183	84	4, 395
South Dakota.....	124	18, 970	97	558, 550	22	58, 577	116	113, 764	106	3, 710
Southern.....	69	14, 156	52	713, 334	24	141, 063	64	123, 743	55	3, 566
Southern California.....	56	12, 611	43	799, 961	32	200, 794	54	207, 469	51	3, 502
Southern Illinois.....	94	26, 916	78	1, 205, 984	25	140, 000	90	249, 007	65	4, 007
Southern Nebraska.....	150	31, 673	137	1, 182, 400	34	93, 560	139	315, 480	108	4, 642
South Wisconsin.....	160	72, 900	137	3, 390, 788	52	656, 285	148	801, 490	99	9, 199
Texas.....	143	27, 696	121	876, 837	57	166, 794	134	291, 869	121	6, 997
Western.....	263	82, 801	234	4, 568, 130	84	1, 056, 905	255	1, 004, 902	195	19, 296

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹**HISTORY**

The incipient stages of "Missouri Lutheranism" (Lutheranism as restored, proclaimed, and propagated by the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States) are clearly discernible in certain events which transpired just 100 years ago, chief among which the following deserve special mention: Unionizing of Lutheran and Reformed Churches in Prussia in the early decades of the nineteenth century by the state protested against in words and actions by confessional Lutherans; emigration from their fatherland by the latter; their arrival on the friendly shores of our country in the late thirties; their settlement in St. Louis and Perry County, Mo.; in Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, and New York; organization of congregations with churches and parochial schools; building of a (log cabin) college in Perry County, Mo., in 1839 (later transferred to St. Louis); erection of a Practical Ministerial Seminary (shorter course) at Fort Wayne, Ind. (at first privately owned by Pastor William Loehe of Neuendettelsau, Germany, transferred to the Missouri Synod at its organization in 1847); issuing of a religious periodical, "Der Lutheraner," in 1844 (synodical organ since 1847); pioneer missionary and organization work of the Saxon pastors, particularly the Rev. C. F. W. Walther in Missouri; the pastors of the Franconian settlements in Michigan, Pastors Fr. Wyneken, Wm. Sihler, and others in Indiana and Ohio. A special centennial celebration of the arrival of the Saxon immigrants was arranged for the years 1938-39.

¹ This statement was furnished by Rev. S. Michael, statistician, Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States, Joplin, Mo.

After preliminary correspondence and special meetings held at St. Louis and Fort Wayne, Ind., the organization of the synod was effected at Chicago in May 1847, 12 voting pastors, 11 advisory pastors, 4 lay delegates, and 7 guests attending the conventions.

The Saxon immigrants of 1839, with a few accessions, numbered not quite 1,000 souls. In 1848, the first statistics after the organization of the synod listed: 37 congregations, 19 pastors, 4,099 souls. Since then the growth in membership (souls) has been as follows: 1857, 20,501; 1867, 73,106; 1877, 122,177; 1887, 459,376; 1897, 685,334; 1907, 838,646; 1917, 1,001,380; 1927, 1,106,745.

DOCTRINE

In doctrine the Missouri Synod recognizes one standard, to which there must be absolute accord, and upon which all its pastors are pledged: The Holy Scriptures, accepted as the infallible inspired Word of God; the three ecumenical creeds—the Apostles', the Nicene, and the Athanasian; and the six Lutheran Confessions accepted as a correct presentation of the Biblical doctrines—the Augsburg Confession, the Apology of the Augsburg Confession, the Smalcald Articles, the Large and Small Catechisms of Luther, and the Formula of Concord.

ORGANIZATION

In polity the Missouri Synod is pronouncedly congregational. Pastors are called directly by the congregations, the synod and its officials acting merely in an advisory capacity. At all conventions, district (29 in North America and 2 in South America) meetings as well as those of the general body (triennial)—congregations holding membership in the synod are represented by an equal number of ministerial and lay delegates. Others attend as advisory members. All resolutions of the synod are subject to approval or disapproval by the congregations, the stipulation of the original constitution adopted in 1847 being maintained to this day: "The resolutions of the synod are to have no binding effect on the individual congregation until the congregation has examined them and adopted them as its own."

Originally organized as a German church body, the Missouri Synod now numbers only 178 all-German stations in North America; 1,979 stations are all-English, while the remaining 2,228 stations are bilingual. Church attendance is 33 percent German and 67 percent English. The synod's 1,354 parochial schools are attended by 75,721 pupils instructed by 2,299 teachers.

WORK

Home mission work in North America is carried on by the synod at 1,659 stations, 1,051 mission workers serving 147,854 souls, and includes—immigrant and seamen's missions, deaf and blind missions, Indian missions, Jewish missions, foreign-tongue missions, and institutional missions. Other missions of the synod are: Missions in South America, foreign missions in India and China, support of European missions, and—in conjunction with other members of the Synodical Conference—missions among the Negroes in our country and in Nigeria, Africa.

The synod owns and operates 18 colleges and seminaries, 14 in North America, 2 in South America, 1 each in India and China, with an enrollment of 2,495 students instructed by 177 professors. Total value of college and seminary buildings, \$9,012,881.

Total property value of congregations and institutions, \$113,107,237. Moneys raised during 1936: For home purposes, \$11,026,075, and for outside purposes, \$2,706,897.

The charitable institutions within the synod include 20 hospitals, 18 orphanages and child-placing institutions, 12 homes for the aged, 8 hospices for transients, 1 institute for the deaf, 1 for feeble-minded, and 1 training-industrial school.

The Walther League, an organization of young people founded in 1893, numbers 1,487 senior and 693 junior societies, with a total membership of 75,000. One of the projects sponsored by the Walther League is the Wheatridge Tuberculosis Sanitarium near Denver, Colo., with a bed capacity of 125 and a valuation of \$438,841.

The Lutheran Laymen's League, an international association of Lutheran Men's Clubs and individual members in the Missouri Synod, among other projects sponsors annually (from October to March) the Lutheran Radio Hour (Dr. Walter A. Maier, speaker) with a coast-to-coast network of 28 broadcasting stations.

The Missouri Synod has one large publishing concern, The Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, Mo., valued at \$1,120,438, employing 156 persons, printing numerous books, and 15 periodicals with 404,000 subscribers.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN JOINT SYNOD OF WISCONSIN AND OTHER STATES

STATISTICS

**TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL
TERRITORY, 1936**

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	718	170	548	23.7	76.3
Members, number.....	235,402	118,921	116,481	50.5	49.5
Average membership per church.....	328	700	213		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	102,408	49,569	52,839	48.4	51.6
Female.....	109,836	56,948	52,888	51.8	48.2
Sex not reported.....	23,158	12,404	10,754	53.6	46.4
Males per 100 females.....	93.2	87.0	99.9		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	57,927	29,078	28,849	50.2	49.8
13 years and over.....	168,592	85,249	83,343	50.6	49.4
Age not reported.....	8,883	4,594	4,289	51.7	48.3
Percent under 13 years ¹	25.6	25.4	25.7		
Church edifices, number.....	645	162	483	25.1	74.9
Value—number reporting.....	638	160	478	25.1	74.9
Amount reported.....	\$10,104,627	\$5,488,007	\$4,616,620	54.3	45.7
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$9,808,735	\$5,350,990	\$4,457,745	54.6	45.4
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$295,892	\$137,017	\$158,875	46.3	53.7
Average value per church.....	\$15,838	\$34,300	\$9,658		
Debt—number reporting.....	250	103	147	41.2	58.8
Amount reported.....	\$1,592,246	\$1,260,021	\$332,225	79.1	20.9
Number reporting "no debt".....	315	47	268	14.9	85.1
Parsonages, number.....	488	146	342	29.9	70.1
Value—number reporting.....	461	135	326	29.3	70.7
Amount reported.....	\$2,025,299	\$764,881	\$1,260,418	37.8	62.2
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	711	170	541	23.9	76.1
Amount reported.....	\$1,998,986	\$1,050,141	\$948,845	52.5	47.5
Pastors' salaries.....	\$610,145	\$231,608	\$378,537	38.0	62.0
All other salaries.....	\$360,435	\$250,458	\$109,977	69.5	30.5
Repairs and improvements.....	\$149,750	\$65,832	\$83,918	44.0	56.0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$138,579	\$90,003	\$48,576	64.9	35.1
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$327,314	\$211,292	\$116,022	64.6	35.4
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$26,471	\$15,431	\$11,040	58.3	41.7
Home missions.....	\$37,314	\$10,993	\$26,321	29.5	70.5
Foreign missions.....	\$6,698	\$3,625	\$3,073	54.1	45.9
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$282,231	\$135,252	\$146,979	47.9	52.1
All other purposes.....	\$60,049	\$35,647	\$24,402	59.4	40.6
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,812	\$6,177	\$1,754		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	543	161	382	29.7	70.3
Officers and teachers.....	4,071	2,107	1,964	51.8	48.2
Scholars.....	33,661	18,451	15,210	54.8	45.2
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	192	27	165	14.1	85.9
Officers and teachers.....	360	70	290	19.4	80.6
Scholars.....	4,302	807	3,495	18.8	81.2
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	214	56	158	26.2	73.8
Officers and teachers.....	424	134	290	31.6	68.4
Scholars.....	5,569	2,206	3,363	39.6	60.4
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	141	65	76	46.1	53.9
Officers and teachers.....	725	441	284	60.8	39.2
Scholars.....	9,743	6,806	2,937	69.9	30.1

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926
Churches (local organizations), number	718	709
Increase over preceding census:		
Number.....	9	
Percent.....	1.3	
Members, number	235,402	229,242
Increase over preceding census:		
Number.....	6,160	
Percent.....	2.7	
Average membership per church.....	328	323
Church edifices, number	645	704
Value—number reporting.....	638	631
Amount reported.....	\$10,104,627	\$11,828,013
Average value per church.....	\$15,838	\$18,745
Debt—number reporting.....	250	176
Amount reported.....	\$1,592,246	\$1,096,883
Parsonages, number	488	
Value—number reporting.....	461	455
Amount reported.....	\$2,025,299	\$2,640,363
Expenditures:		
Churches reporting, number.....	711	695
Amount reported.....	\$1,998,986	\$2,743,164
Pastors' salaries.....	\$610,145	
All other salaries.....	\$360,435	
Repairs and improvements.....	\$149,750	\$2,318,329
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$138,579	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$327,314	
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$26,471	
Home missions.....	\$37,314	
Foreign missions.....	\$6,698	\$423,643
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$282,231	
All other purposes.....	\$60,049	
Not classified.....		\$1,192
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,812	\$3,947
Sunday schools:		
Churches reporting, number.....	543	490
Officers and teachers.....	4,071	2,741
Scholars.....	33,661	28,948

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	718	170	548	235,402	118,921	116,481	102,408	109,836	23,158	93.2	543	4,071	33,661
E. N. CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	3	2	1	1,653	1,141	512	829	824	-----	100.6	3	56	428
Illinois.....	7	3	4	2,647	1,470	1,177	1,039	1,208	400	86.0	6	65	560
Michigan.....	78	32	46	23,125	14,850	8,275	10,927	11,988	210	91.1	63	441	3,975
Wisconsin.....	357	87	270	143,960	76,070	67,890	62,584	67,420	13,956	92.8	252	2,169	17,512
W. N. CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	111	22	89	42,479	20,078	22,401	17,479	17,929	7,071	97.5	92	773	6,193
Iowa.....	3	2	1	432	417	15	198	234	-----	84.6	2	23	145
North Dakota.....	21	3	18	1,548	331	1,217	792	756	-----	104.8	14	50	341
South Dakota.....	71	2	69	8,931	1,114	7,817	4,130	4,361	440	94.7	67	284	2,954
Nebraska.....	23	2	21	4,718	1,044	3,674	2,113	2,270	335	93.1	18	79	696
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	5	-----	5	292	-----	292	153	139	-----	110.1	2	2	37
Colorado.....	8	2	6	770	189	581	333	363	74	91.7	2	9	39
Arizona.....	15	5	10	3,171	994	2,177	1,144	1,427	600	80.2	7	46	359
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	14	7	7	1,295	912	383	524	699	72	75.0	13	62	329
Oregon.....	2	1	1	381	311	70	163	218	-----	74.8	2	12	63

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1936 AND 1926, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1936	1926	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	718	709	935,402	939,948	57,927	168,592	8,883	25.6
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	3	3	1,653	1,688	420	1,233	-----	25.4
Illinois.....	7	7	2,647	2,387	690	1,957	-----	26.1
Michigan.....	78	78	23,125	20,314	6,477	16,573	75	28.1
Wisconsin.....	357	371	143,960	146,373	32,808	103,773	7,379	24.0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	111	116	42,479	43,504	11,144	30,760	585	26.6
Iowa.....	3	3	432	378	105	327	-----	24.3
North Dakota.....	21	15	1,548	868	554	994	-----	35.8
South Dakota.....	71	67	8,931	7,318	2,860	5,901	170	32.6
Nebraska.....	23	19	4,718	4,076	1,175	3,543	-----	24.9
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	5	7	292	334	110	182	-----	37.7
Colorado.....	8	-----	770	-----	219	477	74	31.5
Arizona.....	15	11	3,171	920	829	1,742	600	32.2
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	14	12	1,295	1,062	436	859	-----	33.7
Oregon.....	2	-----	881	-----	100	281	-----	26.2

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of church edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	718	645	638	\$10,104,627	250	\$1,592,246	461	\$2,025,299
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	3	3	3	180,000	3	31,000	3	11,500
Illinois.....	7	7	7	131,000	4	44,100	6	44,000
Michigan.....	78	72	72	1,107,762	29	154,956	51	229,427
Wisconsin.....	357	340	334	6,517,341	136	1,140,075	243	1,174,972
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	111	105	104	1,592,079	32	139,960	80	347,300
North Dakota.....	21	13	13	30,120	6	10,315	7	23,300
South Dakota.....	71	52	52	221,350	25	34,900	32	91,000
Nebraska.....	23	19	19	157,750	5	6,080	16	37,700
MOUNTAIN:								
Colorado.....	8	7	7	27,100	3	5,150	2	(¹)
Arizona.....	15	10	10	50,075	2	6,634	8	31,000
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	14	13	13	46,000	3	3,076	7	18,000
Other States.....	10	4	² 4	44,050	2	16,000	6	17,100

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: Iowa, 2; Montana, 1; and Oregon, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improve- ments
United States.....	718	711	\$1,996,986	\$610,145	\$360,435	\$149,750
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	3	3	19,714	5,101	2,700	850
Illinois.....	7	6	16,987	5,997	1,407	807
Michigan.....	78	78	220,538	72,139	31,581	17,505
Wisconsin.....	357	354	1,257,475	334,525	261,867	90,455
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	111	111	317,960	111,225	52,740	23,234
North Dakota.....	21	20	16,473	7,957	231	4,729
South Dakota.....	71	71	55,707	29,723	1,439	2,620
Nebraska.....	23	22	39,670	15,776	6,400	4,169
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	5	5	1,525	639	-----	255
Colorado.....	8	8	6,475	2,295	165	820
Arizona.....	15	15	27,638	12,867	1,743	3,372
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	14	14	11,213	7,083	46	571
Other States.....	5	14	7,581	4,818	116	363

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$138,579	\$327,314	\$36,471	\$37,314	\$6,696	\$323,231	\$60,049
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	3,778	3,320	420	-----	-----	3,435	110
Illinois.....	1,820	3,784	206	-----	50	1,505	1,411
Michigan.....	15,719	39,021	2,021	4,965	959	28,926	7,702
Wisconsin.....	95,721	218,405	16,803	20,787	2,881	175,276	40,756
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	14,919	41,146	5,590	8,147	2,295	53,012	5,682
North Dakota.....	34	1,143	225	161	-----	1,689	304
South Dakota.....	4,499	5,438	347	1,361	327	8,828	1,125
Nebraska.....	150	3,504	177	825	41	6,514	2,114
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	50	125	-----	-----	-----	456	-----
Colorado.....	575	1,258	35	197	10	530	590
Arizona.....	244	7,959	527	196	35	669	26
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	818	1,089	118	363	100	975	50
Other States.....	252	1,122	2	312	-----	416	180

¹ Includes: Iowa, 2, and Oregon, 2.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY DISTRICTS, 1936

DISTRICT	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	718	235,402	638	\$10,104,627	250	\$1,592,246	711	\$1,998,986	543	33,661
Dakota-Montana.....	90	10,439	62	242,470	25	36,527	89	70,743	77	3,251
Michigan.....	62	21,390	60	1,185,103	30	185,931	62	215,997	50	3,782
Minnesota.....	113	39,808	106	1,521,979	36	135,490	113	298,234	93	5,863
Nebraska.....	43	6,821	35	209,200	15	24,262	42	55,798	30	1,003
Northern Wisconsin.....	140	49,453	128	2,249,822	42	206,239	140	432,949	97	5,281
Pacific-Northwest.....	16	1,676	14	71,000	3	3,076	16	14,139	15	392
Southeastern Wisconsin.....	105	55,436	96	2,675,330	50	779,883	104	526,603	78	9,152
West Wisconsin.....	149	50,379	137	1,949,723	49	220,838	145	384,523	103	4,937

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

The history of the Wisconsin Synod goes back to the forties of the nineteenth century. The Missouri and the Buffalo synods were already at work in Wisconsin when Ehrenfried Seebach, a farmer of the town of Oakwood, near Milwaukee, appealed to the committee of the Langenberg Mission Society to send a faithful pastor to the flock of about 300 souls whose spiritual wants he was trying to supply by reading sermons in public gatherings and by instructing the children in the fundamentals of the Christian faith.

Pastor J. Weinmann was sent and began to minister to this congregation. Recognizing the great need of and opportunities for work among the German settlers, he prevailed upon Pastor J. Muehlhaeuser, then stationed in Rochester, N. Y., to come to Milwaukee, Wis. He arrived June 27, 1848, and began to preach and to sell Bibles and devotional books in the vicinity of Milwaukee, finally gathering a congregation in the city and serving it as its pastor.

On December 8, 1849, Muehlhaeuser, Weinmann, and W. Wrede founded the "First German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Wisconsin." In the month of May 1850, the constitution they had drafted was submitted to and adopted by a gathering of 5 ministers, representing 18 congregations, at Granville, near Milwaukee.

The young synod began to expand along the shore of Lake Michigan, finally reaching Green Bay, Wis., then westward as far as La Crosse, Wis. The field was large, but there was a dearth of reliable preachers. Aid came to the body from the Langenberg and the Berlin mission societies, and the Home Mission Society of Pennsylvania. Among the pioneer ministers were: C. Goldammer, J. Bading, Ph. Koehler, W. Streissguth, E. Mayerhoff, G. Reim, Ph. Fachtmann, Dr. E. Moldehnke, and Dr. Th. Meumann.

To meet the demand for ministers and missionaries, the synod resolved to open a seminary and college. Pastor J. Bading was sent to Russia and Germany to gather funds and a library, but the German authorities withheld these funds when the synod in 1867 broke with its former friends by taking a clear-cut stand for a strictly confessional Lutheranism.

In 1863 the school was opened in a dwelling in Watertown, Wis., with Dr. E. Moldehnke in charge and 14 students in attendance. In 1865 the building of "Northwestern University" was dedicated, Prof. Adam Martin having been called as president. In 1866 Prof. Ad. Hoenecke was made professor of theology. Later

¹ This statement was furnished by Rev. John Brenner, president, Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Wisconsin and Other States, Milwaukee, Wis., and approved by him in its present form.

the seminary was discontinued, the students being sent to St. Louis, Mo., for their theological training. It was reopened at Milwaukee in 1878, under Prof. Hoenecke, removed to Wauwatosa in 1893, and in 1929, to Thiensville, Wis.

When the Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference of North America was organized in 1872, the Wisconsin Synod was one of the constituent bodies. It is a member today, and takes part in the support of the Negro mission and African missions conducted by the conference.

In 1881 the synod entered Nebraska and in the nineties, the far Northwest—the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana, where the work progressed so satisfactorily that each of these sections now is represented in the joint synod as a district.

In 1865 the "Gemeindeblatt" was founded, and the beginnings of the North-western Publishing House date back to 1876.

The Michigan Synod was organized in 1840 by F. Schmid and two other pastors. In 1831 the Basel Missionary Society sent Schmid to a number of Wuertembergers who had settled in Washtenaw County, Mich. There he founded 20 congregations. The Michigan Synod in 1845 had three missionaries at work among the Indians at Sebewaing. On account of doctrinal differences most of the members withdrew to join other synods, and the synod passed out of existence in 1846. In 1860 Stephan Klingmann and Chr. Eberhardt arrived from Basel, and the second Michigan Synod was organized. In 1867 it joined the General Council but in 1888 withdrew on account of the "Four Points." In 1867 a building was erected in Saginaw, Mich., for a seminary. The first president, A. Lange, was soon succeeded by F. Huber.

The Minnesota Synod was organized by a group of five or six pastors of the Pennsylvania and the Pittsburgh synods at work in Minnesota, gathered together by "Father" J. Heyer. Among the founders were: Heyer, Blumer, Wier, Brandt, Mallison, and Thompson. Heyer was succeeded as pastor of Trinity of St. Paul and as leader of the group by Fachtmann. Aid came from the Pilger Missionary Institute of St. Crischona and from the General Synod. Now the names of E. A. Kuhn, F. Hoffmann, Seifert, C. J. Albrecht, Braun, and Hunsinger appear. There was a constant struggle between those who favored unionizing tendencies and those who were for uncompromising Lutheranism. The latter were rallied by J. H. Sieker, one of the first students of the Wisconsin Synod. Leaving the General Synod, the body sought fellowship in the General Council, but on account of the "Four Points" withdrew from the Council to join the other bodies in the organization of the Synodical Conference. In 1883 Dr. Martin Luther College was founded as a seminary and a college at New Ulm, Minn., Prof. O. Hoyer being chosen as its first president. The "Synodalbote" was published first in 1886. The Minnesota Synod carried on the missionary work in the territory that now forms the Dakota-Montana district of the joint synod.

The Joint Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan—under this name the above three synods united in 1892. The theological seminary was to become common property, Dr. Martin Luther College was made a teachers' seminary, and Michigan Lutheran Seminary a preparatory school. The "Gemeindeblatt" was made the official organ of the three synods. In 1893 this body sent the first missionaries to the Apache Indians of Arizona. This remained the relation of the three bodies until 1917 when they entered into a still closer union under the name The Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Wisconsin and Other States.

DOCTRINE

"This synod accepts the canonical books of the Old and New Testaments as the divinely inspired and inerrant Word of God, and submits to this as the only infallible authority in all matters of doctrine, faith, and life.

"This synod also adheres to the Confessions of the Evangelical Lutheran Church embodied in the Book of Concord of 1580, not insofar as, but because they are a correct presentation and exposition of the pure doctrine of the Word of God."—Constitution.

ORGANIZATION

The synod is divided into eight districts: The North Wisconsin, Southeastern Wisconsin, West Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Nebraska, Dakota-Montana, and the Pacific Northwest. Several of these districts extend also into other States, for instance into Arizona, Colorado, Iowa, and Ohio.

Each district supervises doctrine and practice within its bounds and conducts home missions, all mission, work, however, being coordinated under the management of the joint mission board, in which all districts are represented.

The educational institutions and all other activities are in charge of boards elected by the general body, which also makes all appropriations.

The districts meet in every even year, the joint synod in the odd years. At the district meetings each congregation is represented by its pastor, male teacher or teachers, and a lay delegate. When the Joint Synod meets in the odd years, the districts are represented by 1 pastor for every 10 pastors, 1 teacher for every 10 teachers, and 1 layman for every 10 congregations. The districts elect their own delegates.

WORK

Most of the work of this body is bilingual, though there still are churches that conduct their affairs exclusively in German or English.

Since 1893 the synod has preached the Gospel to the Apache Indians in Arizona, where it maintains a number of chapels, parsonages, an orphanage, and a boarding school. In the Government and the mission schools, there are 35 male and female workers who teach Christ to about 1,000 children, conduct services in the various chapels, and visit the Indians in their camps. About 2,500 have been baptized. The superintendent is Rev. F. Uplegger.

In Poland, the Wisconsin Synod is aiding German Lutherans in founding a Lutheran Free Church, under a superintendent, Rev. W. B. Bodamer. Begun in 1933, this mission now numbers 8 pastors, 2,844 souls, 1,848 communicants, and 664 voting members in 12 congregations or preaching stations.

The synod maintains the following educational institutions: The Theological Seminary, Thiensville, Wis.; Dr. Martin Luther College, teachers' seminary, New Ulm, Minn.; Northwestern College, Watertown, Wis.; Michigan Lutheran Seminary, Saginaw, Mich.; and Northwestern Lutheran Academy, Mobridge, S. Dak. The Lutheran Home for Orphans and the Aged, Belle Plaine, Minn., is a synodical institution, but members of the synod support other similar institutions, various charities, and Lutheran high schools, as well.

The Northwestern Publishing House, Milwaukee, Wis., founded in 1876, is a growing concern. It publishes the following periodicals: "The Gemeindeblatt," "The Northwestern Lutheran," "The Junior Northwestern," and the "Quartalschrift."

SLOVAK EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SYNOD OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

STATISTICS

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL
TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	54	36	18	-----	-----
Members, number.....	18,910	16,208	2,702	85.7	14.3
Average membership per church.....	350	450	150	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	9,578	8,222	1,356	85.8	14.2
Female.....	9,332	7,986	1,346	85.6	14.4
Males per 100 females.....	102.6	103.0	100.7	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	3,569	2,983	586	83.6	16.4
13 years and over.....	15,196	13,225	1,971	87.0	13.0
Age not reported.....	145	-----	145	-----	100.0
Percent under 13 years ²	19.0	18.4	22.9	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	49	34	15	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	47	33	14	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$1,091,200	\$1,011,050	\$90,150	92.7	7.3
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$1,087,800	\$1,011,050	\$76,750	92.9	7.1
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$3,400	-----	\$3,400	-----	100.0
Average value per church.....	\$23,217	\$30,638	\$5,725	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	23	17	6	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$199,689	\$190,589	\$9,100	95.4	4.6
Number reporting "no debt".....	13	11	2	-----	-----
Parsonages, number.....	36	27	9	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	36	27	9	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$250,600	\$222,200	\$28,400	88.7	11.3
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	53	36	17	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$169,507	\$151,044	\$18,463	89.1	10.9
Pastors' salaries.....	\$53,379	\$43,482	\$9,897	81.5	18.5
All other salaries.....	\$11,901	\$11,409	\$492	95.9	4.1
Repairs and improvements.....	\$15,429	\$13,778	\$1,651	89.3	10.7
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$34,112	\$30,696	\$3,416	90.0	10.0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$42,616	\$41,039	\$1,577	96.3	3.7
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,678	\$1,457	\$221	86.8	13.2
Home missions.....	\$1,254	\$926	\$328	73.8	26.2
Foreign missions.....	\$570	\$405	\$165	71.1	28.9
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$6,243	\$5,835	\$408	93.5	6.5
All other purposes.....	\$2,325	\$2,017	\$308	86.8	13.2
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3,198	\$4,196	\$1,086	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	35	27	8	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	347	275	72	79.3	20.7
Scholars.....	2,477	2,151	326	86.8	13.2
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	35	26	9	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	68	52	16	-----	-----
Scholars.....	1,415	1,172	243	82.8	17.2
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	19	15	4	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	39	30	9	-----	-----
Scholars.....	792	684	108	86.4	13.6
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3	3	-----	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	32	32	-----	-----	-----
Scholars.....	134	134	-----	100.0	-----

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926
Churches (local organizations), number	54	55
Increase ¹ over preceding census:		
Number.....	-1	
Percent ²		
Members, number	18,910	14,759
Increase over preceding census:		
Number.....	4,151	
Percent.....	28.1	
Average membership per church.....	350	268
Church edifices, number	49	48
Value—number reporting.....	47	43
Amount reported.....	\$1,091,200	\$1,083,000
Average value per church.....	\$23,217	\$25,186
Debt—number reporting.....	23	23
Amount reported.....	\$199,689	\$224,795
Parsonages, number	36	
Value—number reporting.....	36	32
Amount reported.....	\$250,600	\$296,800
Expenditures:		
Churches reporting, number.....	53	53
Amount reported.....	\$169,507	\$285,341
Pastors' salaries.....	\$53,379	
All other salaries.....	\$11,901	
Repairs and improvements.....	\$15,429	\$266,890
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$34,112	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$42,616	
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,678	
Home missions.....	\$1,254	
Foreign missions.....	\$570	\$18,481
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$6,243	
All other purposes.....	\$2,325	
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3,198	\$5,384
Sunday schools:		
Churches reporting, number.....	35	24
Officers and teachers.....	347	108
Scholars.....	2,477	1,826

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	54	36	18	18,910	16,208	2,702	9,578	9,332	102.6	35	347	2,477
NEW ENGLAND:												
Massachusetts.....	1	1	1	211	211	211	102	109	93.6			
Connecticut.....	3	1	2	739	153	586	341	398	85.7	2	18	91
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	1	1		456	456		224	232	96.6			
New Jersey.....	2	2		996	996		454	542	83.8	2	50	259
Pennsylvania.....	12	10	2	3,961	3,716	245	1,949	2,012	96.9	9	64	528
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	10	6	4	2,228	1,601	627	1,074	1,154	93.1	5	32	204
Indiana.....	3	3		986	986		478	508	94.1	3	24	270
Illinois.....	8	8		6,523	6,523		3,569	2,954	120.8	6	81	650
Michigan.....	1		1	26		26	12	14				
Wisconsin.....	3	2	1	883	631	252	431	452	95.4	1	9	40
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	2	1	1	649	500	149	317	332	95.5	2	13	99
Iowa.....	1		1	108		108	60	48				
Missouri.....	3	2	1	764	646	118	353	411	85.9	2	33	249
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Virginia.....	2		2	244		244	136	108		1	8	41
Florida.....	1		1	92		92	53	39	125.9	1	9	32
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Texas.....	1		1	44		44	25	19		1	6	14

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1936 AND 1926, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

(Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936 or 1926)

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1936	1926	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	54	55	18,910	14,759	3,569	15,196	145	19.0
Connecticut.....	3	3	739	644	122	617		16.5
New Jersey.....	2	3	996	1,399	215	781		21.6
Pennsylvania.....	12	10	3,961	3,296	1,072	2,889		27.1
Ohio.....	10	13	2,228	3,558	581	1,636	11	26.2
Indiana.....	3	2	986	927	194	792		19.7
Illinois.....	8	7	6,523	1,562	713	* 5,810		10.9
Wisconsin.....	3	3	883	650	160	714		19.1
Missouri.....	3	3	764	771	117	647		15.3
Other States.....	² 10	11	1,830	1,962	386	1,310	134	22.8

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² Includes 2 churches each in the States of Minnesota and Virginia; and 1 in each of the following—Massachusetts, New York, Michigan, Iowa, Florida, and Texas.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	54	49	47	\$1,091,200	23	\$199,689	36	\$250,600
Pennsylvania.....	12	12	12	359,500	8	83,825	9	75,700
Ohio.....	10	10	8	97,250	5	26,494	6	34,500
Indiana.....	3	3	3	68,000	1	30,000	2	(¹)
Illinois.....	8	6	6	221,000	1	4,500	5	42,000
Wisconsin.....	3	3	3	35,500	3	3,900	3	19,000
Missouri.....	3	3	3	62,500	1	2,500	1	(¹)
Other States.....	15	12	¹ 12	247,450	4	48,470	10	79,400

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Connecticut, New Jersey, Minnesota, and Virginia; and 1 in each of the following—Massachusetts, New York, Iowa, and Florida.**TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	54	53	\$169,507	\$53,379	\$11,901	\$15,429
Connecticut.....	3	3	2,654	1,600	265	250
Pennsylvania.....	12	12	44,735	14,074	1,924	6,171
Ohio.....	10	10	22,911	9,836	609	1,737
Indiana.....	3	3	11,437	4,382	680	1,881
Illinois.....	8	8	29,150	7,586	2,580	816
Wisconsin.....	3	3	8,968	3,962	265	1,203
Missouri.....	3	3	7,267	1,665	1,459	1,410
Other States.....	12	¹ 11	42,385	10,274	4,119	1,961

STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$34,112	\$42,616	\$1,673	\$1,254	\$570	\$6,243	\$2,325
Connecticut.....		393	46	50	50		
Pennsylvania.....	11,021	9,343	348	519	205	1,007	123
Ohio.....	3,270	5,050	445	175	125	917	747
Indiana.....	1,100	2,663	257	25	25	399	25
Illinois.....	401	16,236	81			1,383	67
Wisconsin.....	90	3,090	65	65	10	218	
Missouri.....	100	1,919	150	25		539	
Other States.....	18,130	3,922	286	395	155	1,780	1,363

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—New Jersey, Minnesota, and Virginia; and 1 in each of the following—Massachusetts, New York, Michigan, Florida, and Texas.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

HISTORY

About 55 or 60 years ago Slovak Lutherans began to emigrate to the United States, and within a short time congregations were organized, among the first being those at Streator, Ill., Freeland, Pa., and Minneapolis, Minn. At first these congregations were neglected because of the lack of regular pastors and teachers. To some degree the mother church was responsible for this, as it did practically nothing for the spiritual welfare of its former members.

The first steps to organize the Slovak Evangelical Lutheran Synod were taken in 1894. After several meetings at different places in Pennsylvania, a mutual understanding was reached, and the synod was finally organized at Connellsville, Pa., September 2, 1902. The synod professed its adherence to the Confessions of the Lutheran Church and declared itself in full accord with the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, and Other States in doctrine and practice. In 1908 it joined the Synodical Conference of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

ORGANIZATION AND WORK

The synod is divided into three districts—eastern, central, and western. The synodical meetings are held every 2 years at different places and with different congregations within the synod.

They have no theological seminary or other higher institutions of learning, their pastors and teachers being educated in the colleges and seminaries of the Missouri Synod. Pastoral conferences are held at appropriate times in each district.

To collect the necessary funds for various charitable and missionary purposes, a budget system is in effect. The collections for the foreign and Negro missions are sent through the channels of the Missouri Synod and the Synodical Conference. The synod has, however, a board for home missions.

The official publication of the synod is "Svedok" (Witness), which has many subscribers in Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia. For the young people the "Mlady Lutheran" (Young Lutheran) is published. The synod has published various books for church and school use, most important among them being the Book of Concord and a hymn book, the *Tranoscusius*.

The synod has 48 pastors, 1 missionary in Canada, 4,901 children in weekday, Saturday, and Sunday schools, and 40 students at college and seminary.

The executive officers of the synod are as follows: President, vice president, secretary-statistician, financial secretary, and treasurer. The chief committees are the following: Board of inner missions, literary board, budget committee, editor of the "Svedok," and editor of the "Mlady Lutheran."

¹ This statement was furnished by Rev. Paul Rafal, secretary, Slovak Evangelical Lutheran Synod of the United States of America, and approved by him in its present form.

NORWEGIAN SYNOD OF THE AMERICAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

STATISTICS

**TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL
TERRITORY, 1936**

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	59	11	48	-----	-----
Members, number.....	7,632	2,323	5,309	30.4	69.6
Average membership per church.....	129	211	111	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	3,706	1,028	2,678	27.7	72.3
Female.....	3,926	1,295	2,631	33.0	67.0
Males per 100 females.....	94.4	79.4	101.8	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1,949	641	1,308	32.9	67.1
13 years and over.....	5,683	1,682	4,001	29.6	70.4
Percent under 13 years.....	25.5	27.6	24.6	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	53	10	43	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	53	10	43	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$453,850	\$198,150	\$255,700	43.7	56.3
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$444,650	\$198,150	\$246,500	44.6	55.4
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$9,200	-----	\$9,200	-----	100.0
Average value per church.....	\$8,563	\$19,815	\$5,947	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	22	5	17	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$47,355	\$27,655	\$19,700	58.4	41.6
Number reporting "no debt".....	22	3	19	-----	-----
Parsonages, number.....	28	6	22	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	24	5	19	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$102,400	\$40,000	\$62,400	39.1	60.9
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	56	11	45	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$79,209	\$36,858	\$42,351	46.5	53.5
Pastors' salaries.....	\$33,503	\$14,688	\$18,815	43.8	56.2
All other salaries.....	\$6,718	\$2,530	\$4,188	37.7	62.3
Repairs and improvements.....	\$9,587	\$5,749	\$3,838	60.0	40.0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2,913	\$1,425	\$1,488	48.9	51.1
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$12,503	\$8,377	\$4,126	67.0	33.0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$597	\$269	\$328	45.1	54.9
Home missions.....	\$2,726	\$305	\$2,421	11.2	88.8
Foreign missions.....	\$435	\$20	\$415	4.6	95.4
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$7,775	\$2,483	\$5,292	31.9	68.1
All other purposes.....	\$2,452	\$1,012	\$1,440	41.3	58.7
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,414	\$3,351	\$941	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	35	11	24	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	197	96	101	48.7	51.3
Scholars.....	1,226	679	547	55.4	44.6
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	20	4	16	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	45	6	39	-----	-----
Scholars.....	446	101	345	22.6	77.4
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	22	6	16	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	50	12	38	-----	-----
Scholars.....	404	129	275	31.9	68.1
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	10	3	7	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	43	14	29	-----	-----
Scholars.....	197	87	110	44.2	55.8

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926
Churches (local organizations), number.....	59	71
Increase ¹ over preceding census:		
Number.....	-12	
Percent ²		
Members, number.....	7,632	8,344
Increase ¹ over preceding census:		
Number.....	-712	
Percent.....	-8.5	
Average membership per church.....	129	118
Church edifices, number.....	53	58
Value—number reporting.....	53	56
Amount reported.....	\$453,850	\$526,100
Average value per church.....	\$8,563	\$9,395
Debt—number reporting.....	22	15
Amount reported.....	\$47,355	\$42,450
Parsonages, number.....	28	
Value—number reporting.....	24	19
Amount reported.....	\$102,400	\$133,500
Expenditures:		
Churches reporting, number.....	56	64
Amount reported.....	\$79,209	\$108,612
Pastors' salaries.....	\$33,503	
All other salaries.....	\$6,718	
Repairs and improvements.....	\$9,587	\$80,974
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2,913	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$12,503	
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$597	
Home missions.....	\$2,726	
Foreign missions.....	\$435	\$27,638
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$7,775	
All other purposes.....	\$2,452	
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,414	\$1,697
Sunday schools:		
Churches reporting, number.....	35	29
Officers and teachers.....	197	190
Scholars.....	1,226	1,429

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	59	11	48	7,632	2,323	5,309	3,706	3,926	94.4	35	197	1,226
NEW ENGLAND:												
Massachusetts.....	1	1	—	174	174	—	69	105	65.7	1	12	55
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Illinois.....	3	3	—	709	709	—	271	438	61.9	3	38	275
Michigan.....	2	—	2	162	—	162	65	97	(¹)	1	5	30
Wisconsin.....	8	3	5	1,529	988	541	761	768	99.1	6	26	250
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	25	4	21	2,601	452	2,149	1,324	1,277	103.7	18	88	470
Iowa.....	15	—	15	2,148	—	2,148	1,065	1,083	98.3	4	22	116
North Dakota.....	4	—	4	220	—	220	109	111	98.2	1	1	9
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	1	—	1	89	—	89	42	47	(¹)	1	5	21

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1936 AND 1926, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936 or 1926]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936		
	1936	1926	1936	1926	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Percent under 13
United States.....	59	71	7,632	8,344	1,949	5,683	25.5
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Illinois.....	3	3	709	739	136	573	19.2
Michigan.....	2	3	162	228	54	108	33.3
Wisconsin.....	8	7	1,529	1,587	471	1,058	30.8
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	25	28	2,601	2,817	701	1,900	27.0
Iowa.....	15	16	2,148	2,308	457	1,691	21.3
North Dakota.....	4	7	220	252	55	165	25.0
PACIFIC:							
Oregon.....		4		115			
Other States.....	12	3	263	296	75	188	28.5

¹ Includes: Massachusetts, 1, and Washington, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	59	53	53	\$453,850	23	\$47,355	24	\$102,400
Illinois.....	3	3	3	68,500	1	4,500	2	(¹)
Wisconsin.....	8	7	7	101,800	5	18,995	4	26,300
Minnesota.....	25	23	23	120,950	10	7,680	8	27,300
Iowa.....	15	15	15	102,400	3	6,700	8	29,000
Other States.....	8	5	5	60,200	3	9,480	2	19,800

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: Massachusetts, 1; Michigan, 1; North Dakota, 2; and Washington, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	59	56	\$79,209	\$33,503	\$6,718	\$9,587
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Illinois.....	3	3	12,735	4,481	979	2,516
Wisconsin.....	8	8	14,442	5,840	1,393	328
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	25	22	23,549	10,802	1,787	1,821
Iowa.....	15	15	17,234	8,066	1,738	1,383
North Dakota.....	4	4	1,471	935	50	25
Other States.....	4	14	9,778	3,379	771	3,514

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$2,913	\$12,503	\$597	\$2,798	\$435	\$7,775	\$2,459
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Illinois.....	200	3,084	124	85	20	1,146	100
Wisconsin.....	1,045	3,331	100	540	-----	1,176	689
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	1,358	3,511	262	1,299	161	1,786	762
Iowa.....	300	1,242	34	633	208	2,900	730
North Dakota.....	-----	120	25	98	40	128	50
Other States.....	10	1,215	52	71	6	639	121

¹ Includes: Massachusetts, 1; Michigan, 2; and Washington, 1.HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

The Norwegian Synod of the American Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in 1918 for the purpose of gathering those Lutherans, primarily of Norwegian ancestry, "who desired to continue to work along thoroughly conservative lines." The Synod of the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church of America—organized 1853—was generally recognized as the conservative wing of the Norwegian Lutherans in this country, and it had affiliated with thoroughly conservative Lutherans of other nationalities through the Lutheran Synodical Conference. When this old Norwegian Synod, by a majority vote, resolved to join the merger of several synods which was consummated in 1917, there was a substantial minority which would not accept the articles of agreement which formed the basis of the union. They did not believe that these articles gave full guarantee that the principles adhered to up to this time would be preserved and felt that this move for union would separate them from the conservative synods, with whom they had worked in harmony hitherto, and align them with a group of more liberal synods.

At the union meeting of 1917 in St. Paul a number of pastors and laymen, therefore, formed a temporary organization, which sponsored the publication of a church paper, and extended an invitation to all interested to meet the following year for the purpose of discussing ways and means to continue the work. In

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. G. O. Lillegard, secretary of the Norwegian Synod, and approved by him in its present form.

response to this invitation a meeting was held in the Lime Creek Lutheran Church, near Lake Mills, Iowa, in June 1918, at which it was resolved "to continue the work of the 'synod' on the old basis and according to the old principles." The following year a constitution was adopted, which is essentially that of the old Norwegian Synod. In 1920 the synod was incorporated under the laws of the State of Minnesota. The same year it was received into membership in the Lutheran Synodical Conference.

DOCTRINE

The synod accepts the Holy Scripture as the inspired Word of God, which, therefore, must be regarded as the only rule and norm of faith and practice. It subscribes unreservedly to the three ecumenical creeds and all the confessions of the Lutheran Church as a faithful presentation of scriptural truth as touching our faith and life. The synod abhors all fraternizing with those who deny in greater or less degree these divine truths, believing that such unionistic practice will inevitably, sooner or later, lead to destructive errors. It believes that it is the sacred duty of faithful Christians to bear unfaltering testimony against all departure from scriptural truth, and to provide the young with thorough instruction in the fundamental Christian doctrines.

ORGANIZATION

As regards church polity, the synod advocates the sovereignty of the local congregations. The jurisdiction of the synod is purely advisory, lacking all features of a governing body. The resolutions of the synod are not binding upon the local congregations until they have been accepted by them. The congregations are requested to report within 6 months after a resolution is passed if they find that it is unsuited to their conditions, and regard it sufficiently important to make objections to it. The officers and boards of the synod are expected, however, by common consent, to have supervision over matters of common interest in such a way as not to interfere with the rights of the local congregations.

WORK

Hitherto the synod has put forth its greatest efforts on the home mission field. This work consists in gathering the scattered members of the old Norwegian Synod who desire to continue their affiliation with the Synodical Conference, as well as in establishing congregations in districts where large numbers of unchurched are to be found. On the foreign mission field the synod cooperates with the Missouri Synod, contributing to its missions in China and India, and contributes its quota to the mission work of the Synodical Conference in Africa and among American Negroes. While the synod had no higher educational institution of its own, it was granted the privilege of using the institutions of the Missouri and Wisconsin synods for training of future pastors and teachers. In 1926 a corporation was formed by members of the synod which arranged for the purchase of Bethany Lutheran College, Mankato, Minn. This institution was accepted by the synod in 1928 and serves as its preparatory school. Several congregations have their own Christian day schools for teaching the grades, and it is the policy of the synod to establish such schools wherever possible.

NEGRO MISSION OF THE SYNODICAL CONFERENCE

STATISTICS

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	81	39	42		
Members, number.....	8,985	5,762	3,223	64.1	35.9
Average membership per church.....	111	148	77		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	4,009	2,618	1,391	65.3	34.7
Female.....	4,976	3,144	1,832	63.2	36.8
Males per 100 females.....	80.6	83.3	75.9		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	3,351	1,919	1,432	57.3	42.7
13 years and over.....	5,634	3,843	1,791	68.2	31.8
Percent under 13 years.....	37.3	33.3	44.4		
Church edifices, number.....	70	32	38		
Value—number reporting.....	66	30	36		
Amount reported.....	\$369,150	\$297,500	\$71,650	80.6	19.4
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$368,000	\$297,500	\$71,100	80.7	19.3
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$550		\$550		100.0
Average value per church.....	\$5,593	\$9,917	\$1,990		
Debt—number reporting.....	5	5			
Amount reported.....	\$37,406	\$37,406		100.0	
Number reporting "no debt".....	15	12	3		
Parsonages, number.....	21	5	16		
Value—number reporting.....	19	3	16		
Amount reported.....	\$33,500	\$17,000	\$16,500	50.7	49.3
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	81	39	42		
Amount reported.....	\$47,052	\$38,240	\$8,812	81.3	18.7
Pastors' salaries.....	\$27,102	\$21,759	\$5,343	80.3	19.7
All other salaries.....	\$3,795	\$3,795		100.0	
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,755	\$1,461	\$294	83.2	16.8
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,443	\$1,309	\$134	90.7	9.3
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$7,461	\$6,435	\$1,026	86.2	13.8
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$219	\$108	\$111	49.3	50.7
Home missions.....	\$2,097	\$1,639	\$458	78.2	21.8
Foreign missions.....	\$185	\$63	\$122	34.1	65.9
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,406	\$400	\$1,006	28.4	71.6
All other purposes.....	\$1,589	\$1,271	\$318	80.0	20.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$581	\$981	\$210		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	76	37	39		
Officers and teachers.....	434	251	183	57.8	42.2
Scholars.....	4,822	3,043	1,779	63.1	36.9
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	34	11	23		
Officers and teachers.....	61	29	32		
Scholars.....	1,320	535	785	40.5	59.5
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	11	6	5		
Officers and teachers.....	26	14	12		
Scholars.....	1,104	670	434	60.7	39.3
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	44	16	28		
Officers and teachers.....	109	54	55	49.5	50.5
Scholars.....	2,263	1,191	1,072	52.6	47.4

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, AND MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹
United States.....	81	39	42	8,985	5,782	3,223	4,009	4,976	80.6
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:									
New York.....	2	2	-----	341	341	-----	128	213	60.1
Pennsylvania.....	1	1	-----	248	248	-----	118	130	90.
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Ohio.....	2	2	-----	306	306	-----	131	175	74.9
Illinois.....	4	4	-----	455	455	-----	195	260	75.0
Michigan.....	2	1	1	81	68	13	31	50	-----
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Missouri.....	2	2	-----	806	806	-----	347	459	75.6
South Dakota.....	1	-----	1	23	-----	23	10	13	-----
SOUTH ATLANTIC:									
Maryland.....	1	1	-----	77	77	-----	35	42	-----
District of Columbia.....	1	1	-----	79	79	-----	35	44	-----
Virginia.....	1	-----	1	122	-----	122	58	64	-----
North Carolina.....	17	9	8	1,471	898	573	621	850	73.1
South Carolina.....	1	1	-----	107	107	-----	52	55	-----
Georgia.....	1	1	-----	34	34	-----	15	19	-----
Florida.....	1	1	-----	64	64	-----	28	36	-----
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Alabama.....	32	4	28	2,560	416	2,144	1,105	1,455	75.9
Mississippi.....	2	1	1	207	53	154	81	126	64.3
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Louisiana.....	9	7	2	1,832	1,638	194	950	882	107.7
PACIFIC:									
California.....	1	1	-----	172	172	-----	69	103	67.0

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of mem- bers	MEMBERSHIP BY AGE			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Under 13 years	13 years and over	Percent under 13 ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	81	8,985	3,351	5,634	37.3	76	434	4,823
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	2	341	105	236	30.8	2	23	273
Pennsylvania.....	1	248	92	156	37.1	1	13	170
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	2	306	102	204	33.3	2	15	125
Illinois.....	4	455	148	307	32.5	3	23	251
Michigan.....	2	81	24	57	-----	2	4	27
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Missouri.....	2	806	275	531	34.1	2	33	253
South Dakota.....	1	23	14	9	-----	1	2	16
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	1	77	41	36	-----	1	6	61
District of Columbia.....	1	79	26	53	-----	1	6	45
Virginia.....	1	122	54	68	44.3	1	3	41
North Carolina.....	17	1,471	537	934	36.5	14	73	647
South Carolina.....	1	107	59	48	55.1	1	8	90
Georgia.....	1	34	11	23	-----	1	2	36
Florida.....	1	64	31	33	-----	1	2	47
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Alabama.....	32	2,560	1,148	1,412	44.8	32	160	1,472
Mississippi.....	2	207	55	152	26.6	2	14	236
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Louisiana.....	9	1,832	577	1,255	31.5	8	41	939
PACIFIC:								
California.....	1	172	52	120	30.2	1	6	90

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	81	70	66	\$369,150	5	\$37,408	19	\$33,500
Illinois.....	4	3	3	34,200	1	1,156	—	—
North Carolina.....	17	17	13	90,000	—	—	3	3,800
Alabama.....	32	29	29	61,900	—	—	12	9,800
Louisiana.....	9	9	9	27,250	1	300	1	(¹)
Other States.....	19	12	¹ 12	155,800	3	35,950	3	19,900

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

² Includes 2 churches each in the States of New York and Missouri; and 1 in each of the following—Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and California.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	81	81	\$47,053	\$37,103	\$3,795	\$1,755
Illinois.....	4	4	3,721	1,592	114	—
North Carolina.....	17	17	6,061	3,732	340	622
Alabama.....	32	32	6,490	3,290	—	63
Louisiana.....	9	9	8,634	4,538	2,483	214
Other States.....	19	¹ 19	22,156	13,960	858	856

STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$1,443	\$7,461	\$319	\$3,097	\$185	\$1,406	\$1,589
Illinois.....	43	657	—	1,304	—	11	—
North Carolina.....	169	1,079	56	—	15	36	12
Alabama.....	1	1,106	55	496	148	907	322
Louisiana.....	51	718	54	93	13	2	468
Other States.....	1,179	3,901	54	202	9	360	787

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—New York, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri, and Mississippi; and 1 in each of the following—Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and California, and the District of Columbia.

UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the United Lutheran Church in America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this body includes all baptized persons, children and adults, connected with the congregations.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	3,484	1,593	1,891	45.7	54.3
Members, number.....	1,286,612	900,021	386,591	70.0	30.0
Average membership per church.....	369	565	204		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	542,923	371,685	171,238	68.5	31.5
Female.....	667,453	469,618	197,835	70.4	29.6
Sex not reported.....	76,236	58,718	17,518	77.0	23.0
Males per 100 females.....	81.3	79.1	86.6		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	261,481	182,922	78,559	70.0	30.0
13 years and over.....	949,928	662,250	287,678	69.7	30.3
Age not reported.....	75,203	54,849	20,354	72.9	27.1
Percent under 13 years ¹	21.6	21.6	21.5		
Church edifices, number.....	3,413	1,558	1,855	45.6	54.4
Value—number reporting.....	3,384	1,544	1,840	45.6	54.4
Amount reported.....	\$117,577,984	\$94,130,926	\$23,447,058	80.1	19.9
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$116,619,252	\$92,635,226	\$22,984,026	80.1	19.9
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$1,958,732	\$1,495,700	\$463,032	76.4	23.6
Average value per church.....	\$34,745	\$60,966	\$12,743		
Debt—number reporting.....	1,294	1,000	294	77.3	22.7
Amount reported.....	\$18,447,882	\$16,908,207	\$1,539,675	91.7	8.3
Number reporting "no debt".....	1,405	375	1,030	26.7	73.3
Parsonages, number.....	2,278	1,094	1,184	48.0	52.0
Value—number reporting.....	2,171	1,068	1,103	49.2	50.8
Amount reported.....	\$12,405,111	\$8,733,707	\$3,671,404	70.4	29.6
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3,468	1,591	1,877	45.9	54.1
Amount reported.....	\$14,366,739	\$11,246,672	\$3,120,067	78.3	21.7
Pastors' salaries.....	\$4,156,062	\$2,913,277	\$1,242,785	70.1	29.9
All other salaries.....	\$1,443,514	\$1,239,098	\$204,416	85.8	14.2
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,213,346	\$874,651	\$338,695	72.1	27.9
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,277,845	\$1,134,411	\$143,434	88.8	11.2
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3,518,159	\$2,935,797	\$582,362	83.4	16.6
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$338,206	\$271,474	\$66,732	80.3	19.7
Home missions.....	\$148,576	\$119,810	\$28,766	80.6	19.4
Foreign missions.....	\$160,592	\$129,126	\$31,466	80.4	19.6
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,510,871	\$1,152,435	\$358,436	76.3	23.7
All other purposes.....	\$599,568	\$476,593	\$122,975	79.5	20.5
Average expenditure per church.....	\$4,143	\$7,069	\$1,662		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3,334	1,565	1,769	46.9	53.1
Officers and teachers.....	73,587	44,981	28,606	61.1	38.9
Scholars.....	627,181	400,917	226,264	63.9	36.1
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	908	443	465	48.8	51.2
Officers and teachers.....	8,210	4,641	3,569	56.5	43.5
Scholars.....	73,315	40,478	32,837	55.2	44.8
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	460	328	132	71.3	28.7
Officers and teachers.....	2,233	1,380	853	61.8	38.2
Scholars.....	20,673	17,499	3,174	84.6	15.4
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	24	13	11	(?)	(?)
Officers and teachers.....	400	209	191	52.3	47.7
Scholars.....	3,081	2,189	892	71.0	29.0

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported. ² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the United Lutheran Church in America for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. For 1916 and 1906 the statistics have been combined for the three bodies which merged in 1918 to form the United Lutheran Church, namely, the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States of America, the United Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the South, and the General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America. From the last-named body, however, figures for the Augustana Synod were deducted.

In connection with the figures for 1916 and 1906, the membership reported for most of the churches included only the confirmed members. As a result, the membership figures for these two censuses are somewhat too small for fair comparison with the 1936 and 1926 data, which include all baptized persons on the church rolls.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916 ¹	1906 ¹
Churches (local organizations), number	3,484	3,650	3,559	3,309
Increase ² over preceding census:				
Number	—166	91	250	—
Percent	—4.5	2.6	7.6	—
Members, number	1,286,612	1,214,340	763,596	600,941
Increase over preceding census:				
Number	72,272	450,744	162,655	—
Percent	6.0	59.0	27.1	—
Average membership per church	369	333	215	182
Church edifices, number	3,413	3,596	3,483	3,290
Value—number reporting	3,384	3,516	3,465	3,190
Amount reported	\$117,577,984	\$114,526,248	\$48,498,217	\$34,352,415
Average value per church	\$34,745	\$32,573	\$13,997	\$10,769
Debt—number reporting	1,294	1,028	991	850
Amount reported	\$18,447,882	\$14,273,177	\$5,804,535	\$3,825,037
Parsonages, number	2,278	—	—	—
Value—number reporting	2,171	1,987	1,478	1,216
Amount reported	\$12,405,111	\$14,701,040	\$5,635,400	\$3,540,800
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number	3,468	3,577	3,485	—
Amount reported	\$14,366,739	\$21,162,961	\$7,929,663	—
Pastors' salaries	\$4,156,062	\$17,509,300	\$6,248,008	—
All other salaries	\$1,443,514			
Repairs and improvements	\$1,213,346			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	\$1,277,845			
All other current expenses, including interest	\$3,518,159	\$3,641,048	\$1,572,272	—
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	\$338,206			
Home missions	\$148,576			
Foreign missions	\$160,592			
To general headquarters for distribution	\$1,510,871			
All other purposes	\$599,568			
Not classified	—	\$12,613	\$109,383	—
Average expenditure per church	\$4,143	\$5,916	\$2,275	—
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number	3,334	3,415	3,359	3,037
Officers and teachers	73,587	62,184	57,947	49,740
Scholars	627,181	619,781	578,238	439,979

¹ Statistics for 1916 and 1906 include the General Synod, the United Synod in the South, and the General Council (except the Augustana Synod), which merged in 1918 to form the United Lutheran Church in America.

² A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the United Lutheran Church in America by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the three census years 1916 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing

the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each synod in the United Lutheran Church in America, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 8.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States	3,484	1,593	1,891	1,286,612	900,021	386,591	542,923	667,453	78,236	81.3	3,334	73,587	627,181
N. ENGLAND:													
Massachusetts	6	6		1,811	1,811		775	1,036		74.8	6	75	470
Connecticut	23	17	6	10,103	8,322	1,781	3,750	5,020	1,333	74.7	22	355	2,076
M. ATLANTIC:													
New York	301	211	90	153,759	135,656	18,103	59,749	79,195	14,815	75.4	288	6,457	50,593
New Jersey	121	97	24	48,671	44,722	3,949	18,068	23,943	6,660	75.5	118	2,744	19,467
Pennsylvania	1,356	517	839	541,207	345,229	195,978	230,737	279,500	30,970	82.6	1,315	33,513	300,184
E. N. CENTRAL:													
Ohio	278	127	151	90,757	66,230	24,527	40,010	49,495	1,252	80.8	268	5,732	49,850
Indiana	112	43	69	23,786	15,380	8,406	10,516	12,609	661	83.4	107	1,807	12,731
Illinois	157	97	60	75,651	63,926	11,725	29,698	35,674	10,279	83.2	148	3,688	30,446
Michigan	29	26	3	9,375	8,729	646	4,130	5,245		78.7	28	531	4,224
Wisconsin	57	44	13	34,051	30,006	4,045	15,006	18,242	803	82.3	55	1,382	10,171
W. N. CENTRAL:													
Minnesota	40	25	15	17,018	13,999	3,019	7,438	9,350	230	79.6	35	749	5,631
Iowa	39	23	16	22,584	18,317	4,267	10,073	12,511		80.5	38	817	7,580
Missouri	22	12	10	7,070	5,053	2,017	3,133	3,937		79.6	22	423	2,990
North Dakota	8	2	6	3,379	1,958	1,421	1,630	1,749		93.2	8	116	1,023
South Dakota	3		3	543		543	257	286		89.9	3	29	193
Nebraska	112	26	86	36,170	16,562	19,608	17,334	18,484	352	93.8	105	1,551	12,940
Kansas	40	14	26	9,085	4,881	4,204	3,742	4,515	828	82.9	37	590	4,133
S. ATLANTIC:													
Delaware	3	3		2,316	2,316		1,019	1,297		78.6	3	107	856
Maryland	122	40	82	53,397	33,457	19,940	22,125	29,074	2,198	76.1	120	3,333	28,548
District of Columbia	12	12		6,616	6,616		2,524	3,660	432	69.0	12	372	3,711
Virginia	143	22	121	22,854	8,807	14,047	10,025	12,194	635	82.2	125	1,721	13,532
West Virginia	32	17	15	8,087	6,689	1,398	3,452	4,635		74.5	31	600	4,221
North Carolina	153	50	103	36,109	15,113	20,996	16,114	17,877	2,118	90.1	148	2,548	26,538
South Carolina	104	28	76	27,166	10,451	16,715	12,410	13,853	903	89.6	100	1,512	14,008
Georgia	22	6	16	3,715	2,223	1,492	1,723	1,992		86.5	18	265	2,056
Florida	13	11	2	2,230	2,044	186	894	1,204	132	74.3	13	165	1,158
E. S. CENTRAL:													
Kentucky	19	11	8	6,580	5,558	1,022	2,898	3,682		78.7	18	375	3,254
Tennessee	28	10	18	4,081	1,975	2,106	1,701	2,002	378	85.0	24	286	2,482
Alabama	3	3		376	376		167	209		79.9	3	32	232
Mississippi	11	4	7	955	290	665	472	483		97.7	9	95	546
W. S. CENTRAL:													
Arkansas	1	1		182	182		80	102		78.4	1	15	98
Oklahoma	5	4	1	1,235	1,155	80	588	647		90.9	5	59	487
Texas	30	11	19	6,764	3,477	3,287	2,681	3,125	958	85.8	27	391	2,720
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana	5	3	2	1,017	891	126	432	585		73.9	4	50	300
Wyoming	2	2		661	661		151	211	299	71.6	2	44	420
Colorado	12	10	2	2,595	2,375	220	1,179	1,416		83.3	11	166	1,012
New Mexico	2	1	1	386	355	31	151	235		64.3	1	25	160
Arizona	2	2		475	475		196	279		70.3	1	20	192
PACIFIC:													
Washington	14	13	1	3,650	3,609	41	1,613	2,037		79.2	13	206	1,541
Oregon	7	7		1,425	1,425		586	839		69.8	7	102	654
California	35	35		8,720	8,720		3,696	5,024		73.6	35	539	3,753

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1916 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, or 1916]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916 ¹	1936	1926	1916 ¹	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ²
United States.....	3,484	3,650	3,559	1,286,612	1,214,340	763,596	261,481	949,928	75,203	21.6
NEW ENGLAND:										
Massachusetts.....	6	6	4	1,811	1,827	1,168	258	1,553	-----	14.2
Connecticut.....	23	26	26	10,103	11,393	7,996	2,553	6,217	1,333	29.1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:										
New York.....	301	297	279	153,759	147,508	90,917	36,148	110,370	7,241	24.7
New Jersey.....	121	111	93	48,671	43,443	26,243	10,724	33,758	4,189	24.1
Pennsylvania.....	1,356	1,443	1,464	541,207	551,202	361,346	101,358	401,623	38,226	20.2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Ohio.....	278	302	317	90,757	84,531	61,577	17,562	69,126	4,069	20.3
Indiana.....	112	118	126	23,786	21,833	14,169	4,360	19,292	134	18.4
Illinois.....	157	159	145	75,651	55,242	28,974	16,967	51,784	6,900	24.7
Michigan.....	29	31	17	9,375	8,242	4,312	2,253	6,933	189	24.5
Wisconsin.....	57	49	33	34,051	23,331	7,282	8,221	24,871	959	24.8
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Minnesota.....	40	30	23	17,018	15,476	5,807	4,047	12,573	398	24.4
Iowa.....	39	41	36	22,584	14,602	7,457	6,281	16,153	150	28.0
Missouri.....	22	19	17	7,070	3,950	2,375	1,364	5,706	-----	19.3
North Dakota.....	8	11	5	3,379	2,361	713	1,245	2,134	-----	36.8
South Dakota.....	3	4	3	543	499	456	133	410	-----	24.5
Nebraska.....	112	122	132	36,170	32,489	18,206	8,384	27,163	623	23.6
Kansas.....	40	45	52	9,085	9,387	6,780	1,722	6,235	1,128	21.6
SOUTH ATLANTIC:										
Delaware.....	3	3	3	2,316	1,203	1,045	288	2,028	-----	12.4
Maryland.....	122	135	126	53,397	52,693	33,555	10,030	40,572	2,795	19.8
District of Columbia.....	12	14	12	6,616	5,106	3,416	669	5,515	432	10.8
Virginia.....	143	147	160	22,854	19,252	15,251	4,077	18,526	251	18.0
West Virginia.....	32	43	42	8,087	7,993	5,983	1,343	6,744	-----	16.6
North Carolina.....	153	165	154	36,109	34,738	19,450	7,127	24,930	4,052	22.2
South Carolina.....	104	110	103	27,166	25,756	14,788	5,157	20,735	1,274	19.9
Georgia.....	22	26	26	3,715	5,759	3,739	677	2,913	125	19.9
Florida.....	13	9	4	2,230	1,567	555	319	1,779	132	15.2
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Kentucky.....	19	19	18	6,580	4,881	3,845	1,093	5,487	-----	16.6
Tennessee.....	28	27	34	4,081	3,248	2,808	708	3,224	149	18.0
Alabama.....	3	2	3	376	280	404	31	345	-----	8.2
Mississippi.....	11	13	10	955	880	567	230	725	-----	31.7
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Oklahoma.....	5	5	5	1,235	976	636	284	951	-----	23.0
Texas.....	30	28	12	6,764	5,917	1,682	1,558	5,119	87	23.3
MOUNTAIN:										
Montana.....	5	4	1	1,017	550	179	206	811	-----	20.3
Colorado.....	12	18	16	2,595	2,535	1,700	529	2,066	-----	20.4
New Mexico.....	2	1	3	386	361	208	25	361	-----	6.5
PACIFIC:										
Washington.....	14	17	13	3,650	2,791	985	1,293	2,357	-----	35.4
Oregon.....	7	10	9	1,425	1,312	891	294	1,131	-----	20.6
California.....	35	37	29	8,720	8,778	5,865	1,742	6,910	68	20.1
Other States.....	15	3	4	1,318	448	266	221	798	299	27.7

¹ Statistics for 1916 include the General Synod, the United Synod in the South, and the General Council (except the Augustana Synod).² Based on membership with age classification reported.³ Includes: Arkansas, 1; Wyoming, 2; and Arizona, 2.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES ¹		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	3,484	3,413	3,384	\$117,577,984	1,294	\$18,447,882	2,171	\$12,405,111
NEW ENGLAND:								
Massachusetts.....	6	5	5	115,472	3	21,000	2	(¹)
Connecticut.....	23	23	22	715,600	13	92,605	17	110,900
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	301	290	284	18,063,062	161	3,422,123	192	1,746,769
New Jersey.....	121	108	107	3,906,539	77	827,388	80	578,410
Pennsylvania.....	1,356	1,340	1,326	50,980,544	472	6,580,414	822	5,033,905
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	278	273	272	8,546,850	87	890,673	171	777,934
Indiana.....	112	111	111	2,497,975	34	419,363	66	190,400
Illinois.....	157	152	152	5,189,693	66	1,155,360	104	585,600
Michigan.....	29	28	28	818,795	23	351,520	18	93,000
Wisconsin.....	57	56	56	2,393,375	46	826,623	35	214,818
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	40	35	35	1,490,658	26	361,623	21	102,100
Iowa.....	39	39	39	1,250,506	22	317,058	31	157,200
Missouri.....	22	21	20	894,340	12	239,907	14	79,000
North Dakota.....	8	8	8	107,000	5	15,075	4	12,200
South Dakota.....	3	3	3	17,700			3	11,700
Nebraska.....	112	110	110	1,832,700	26	144,318	83	280,900
Kansas.....	40	40	39	840,569	13	103,675	23	126,800
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware.....	3	3	3	321,146	3	46,400	2	(¹)
Maryland.....	122	122	122	4,704,742	38	733,570	84	612,800
District of Columbia.....	12	12	12	1,530,685	9	200,803	8	109,604
Virginia.....	143	142	141	1,542,770	15	106,058	78	319,181
West Virginia.....	32	32	32	1,022,300	12	194,746	18	127,400
North Carolina.....	153	152	151	2,774,532	27	294,264	102	350,600
South Carolina.....	104	102	101	1,446,575	11	120,148	67	221,660
Georgia.....	22	22	22	554,500	6	113,200	16	44,600
Florida.....	13	13	13	359,900	11	141,525	7	69,300
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	19	19	19	806,250	8	128,900	13	96,500
Tennessee.....	28	28	28	407,250	7	55,634	14	46,000
Alabama.....	3	3	3	73,900	3	37,400	1	(¹)
Mississippi.....	11	11	11	31,700	4	2,585	8	19,480
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Oklahoma.....	5	5	5	117,500	1	6,380	5	16,000
Texas.....	30	28	27	178,515	11	23,745	20	61,280
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	5	4	4	97,000	2	40,655	4	23,500
Colorado.....	12	12	12	403,350	5	180,770	7	23,000
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	14	14	14	165,935	8	75,325	4	16,750
Oregon.....	7	7	7	111,000	6	21,134	2	(¹)
California.....	35	34	34	1,135,256	18	122,476	11	62,150
Other States.....	7	6	6	129,800	3	36,469	4	76,700

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: Arkansas, 1; Wyoming, 2; New Mexico, 2; and Arizona, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	3,484	3,468	\$14,366,739	\$4,166,062	\$1,443,514	\$1,213,346
NEW ENGLAND:						
Massachusetts.....	6	6	26,068	9,979	2,020	1,660
Connecticut.....	23	23	106,620	36,210	9,339	11,700
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	301	301	1,977,829	558,141	284,286	134,864
New Jersey.....	121	121	557,737	180,240	46,433	42,669
Pennsylvania.....	1,356	1,349	5,927,658	1,603,000	612,707	572,357
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	278	276	1,047,734	322,121	107,514	95,313
Indiana.....	112	111	306,218	99,474	26,055	23,270
Illinois.....	157	155	692,861	178,899	65,398	48,418
Michigan.....	29	29	114,827	37,709	9,303	7,490
Wisconsin.....	57	57	353,153	91,818	33,068	30,040
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	40	40	184,268	47,892	17,726	20,495
Iowa.....	39	39	205,257	55,717	20,214	21,277
Missouri.....	22	22	102,289	26,702	8,058	4,452
North Dakota.....	8	8	20,058	8,033	1,701	1,296
South Dakota.....	3	3	4,039	1,760	200	235
Nebraska.....	112	112	231,862	104,801	18,146	13,755
Kansas.....	40	40	98,161	38,733	5,434	9,957
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	3	3	36,650	8,430	4,893	1,688
Maryland.....	122	122	615,338	143,950	56,393	45,490
District of Columbia.....	12	12	132,760	32,600	14,312	6,064
Virginia.....	143	140	232,596	85,790	13,002	25,496
West Virginia.....	32	32	99,408	38,027	9,020	5,191
North Carolina.....	153	153	374,058	137,162	16,830	37,030
South Carolina.....	104	104	232,518	82,766	13,043	14,529
Georgia.....	22	22	69,584	18,961	5,094	2,377
Florida.....	13	13	52,225	16,160	2,240	3,665
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	19	19	97,037	28,716	11,186	8,823
Tennessee.....	28	28	69,635	20,678	3,374	2,617
Alabama.....	3	3	10,196	4,650	850	1,229
Mississippi.....	11	11	15,458	7,670	1,300	1,375
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Oklahoma.....	5	5	14,936	5,275	1,246	589
Texas.....	30	30	53,235	21,647	2,127	4,055
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	5	4	10,844	4,683	385	887
Colorado.....	12	12	35,871	11,610	3,591	1,102
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	14	14	31,156	15,721	1,105	1,901
Oregon.....	7	7	18,128	8,426	935	614
California.....	35	35	176,045	53,006	13,150	8,483
Other States.....	7	7	32,422	9,735	1,836	883

¹ Includes: Arkansas, 1; Wyoming, 2; New Mexico, 2; and Arizona, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

(Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting)

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$1,277,845	\$3,518,159	\$338,206	\$148,578	\$160,592	\$1,510,871	\$500,586
NEW ENGLAND:							
Massachusetts.....	2,120	7,197	415	10	26	2,555	86
Connecticut.....	9,460	24,172	1,480	1,183	494	6,862	5,720
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	120,575	592,120	55,270	16,307	14,816	132,231	69,219
New Jersey.....	59,200	161,578	10,763	3,588	3,824	34,387	15,065
Pennsylvania.....	482,607	1,454,142	141,077	63,348	78,291	696,653	223,476
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	66,393	227,292	26,015	10,161	14,925	124,786	53,214
Indiana.....	32,948	63,365	8,801	1,853	1,100	35,366	13,986
Illinois.....	42,261	199,663	18,587	5,296	4,593	64,161	65,615
Michigan.....	9,550	33,116	1,613	535	566	11,627	3,428
Wisconsin.....	42,012	86,019	4,900	2,552	2,738	46,656	13,350
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	16,575	49,976	4,423	577	650	18,222	7,732
Iowa.....	48,097	38,322	1,647	783	412	14,798	3,990
Missouri.....	11,235	33,914	1,488	1,178	1,033	9,346	4,883
North Dakota.....	1,382	3,370	248	25	4	3,967	32
South Dakota.....	512	973	35	-----	8	321	5
Nebraska.....	10,163	39,257	2,597	3,638	2,647	26,160	11,198
Kansas.....	5,933	18,734	2,148	1,206	1,387	10,936	3,693
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware.....	7,100	8,219	444	358	1,123	3,948	447
Maryland.....	75,210	155,808	17,800	6,757	10,813	75,869	27,248
District of Columbia.....	11,071	36,187	6,601	5,712	3,381	13,063	8,749
Virginia.....	17,918	38,476	5,621	4,778	2,483	28,440	10,592
West Virginia.....	8,681	21,162	1,400	1,053	859	10,816	3,209
North Carolina.....	42,932	56,317	7,008	6,802	6,629	48,577	14,781
South Carolina.....	26,916	28,869	3,670	3,565	1,754	35,048	22,368
Georgia.....	17,633	14,922	820	284	307	6,978	2,208
Florida.....	11,020	13,523	726	331	341	3,084	1,135
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	7,302	20,125	3,187	1,772	1,320	12,236	2,370
Tennessee.....	23,293	10,373	805	1,269	606	5,243	1,477
Alabama.....	500	1,324	178	48	38	620	859
Mississippi.....	1,010	850	335	425	315	1,143	1,035
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Oklahoma.....	350	5,071	-----	213	368	1,299	525
Texas.....	4,264	9,680	1,757	407	672	4,960	3,766
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	824	2,773	-----	12	3	1,252	25
Colorado.....	6,536	6,671	693	91	184	3,269	2,124
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	3,367	4,668	650	460	240	2,031	1,013
Oregon.....	2,107	3,556	456	131	59	1,226	618
California.....	44,438	37,675	4,031	1,370	1,244	-9,581	3,067
Other States.....	4,350	8,710	517	528	339	3,254	2,270

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY SYNODS, 1936

SYNOD	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total	3,484	1,286,612	3,384	\$117,577,984	1,294	\$18,447,882	3,468	\$14,366,739	3,334	627,181
Alleghany.....	128	34,367	128	2,833,800	22	164,325	125	334,288	122	22,311
California.....	37	9,195	35	1,175,256	19	142,976	37	182,557	36	3,945
East Pennsylvania.....	150	64,457	145	7,369,897	74	1,139,184	150	918,435	141	39,263
Florida.....	13	2,230	13	359,900	11	141,525	13	52,225	13	1,158
Georgia-Alabama.....	25	4,091	25	628,400	9	150,600	25	79,780	21	2,288
Illinois.....	144	62,265	138	4,874,443	63	1,258,252	143	647,659	139	27,697
Indiana.....	107	22,525	106	2,406,100	32	397,863	106	291,656	104	12,358
Iowa.....	32	18,732	32	1,143,506	20	309,558	32	177,013	31	6,464
Kansas.....	42	11,714	40	1,219,859	16	151,140	42	145,573	40	5,641
Kentucky-Tennessee.....	24	7,168	24	1942,050	11	168,200	26	131,285	2	3,587
Manitoba.....	+ 2	489	2						2	58
Maryland.....	129	58,391	129	6,119,027	47	919,813	129	732,912	125	31,566
Michigan.....	26	8,567	25	788,295	21	388,770	26	109,416	25	3,995
Midwest.....	71	15,715	70	611,300	11	36,250	71	105,189	66	4,816
Mississippi.....	11	955	11	31,700	4	2,585	11	15,458	9	546
Nebraska.....	60	23,290	59	1,366,100	17	112,168	60	149,623	57	9,141
New York.....	394	193,748	363	20,955,568	213	3,920,671	394	2,416,655	378	63,528
North Carolina.....	153	36,109	151	2,774,532	27	294,264	153	374,088	148	26,538
Northwest.....	99	51,234	92	3,873,883	73	1,208,726	98	532,762	93	15,662
Ohio.....	261	81,728	255	8,028,850	77	796,479	259	978,913	254	47,531
Pacific.....	21	5,075	21	276,935	14	96,459	21	49,284	20	2,195
Ministerium of Pennsylvania.....	555	256,922	541	23,200,380	226	3,224,366	553	2,627,034	544	124,656
Pittsburgh.....	283	111,023	273	9,874,221	116	1,607,827	283	1,255,537	274	51,206
Rocky Mountain.....	15	3,817	15	489,150	7	193,939	15	60,611	13	1,686
Slovak Zion.....	29	15,578	29	788,350	21	131,948	28	88,894	21	1,571
South Carolina.....	104	27,166	101	1,446,575	11	120,148	104	232,518	100	14,008
Susquehanna.....	154	43,127	153	4,399,547	37	424,624	153	467,400	151	31,341
Texas.....	27	6,292	24	159,315	10	21,495	27	49,202	24	2,547
Virginia.....	167	26,556	165	1,879,020	19	120,892	164	273,729	148	15,830
Wartburg.....	45	21,115	45	1,053,725	20	147,500	45	154,329	40	6,830
West Pennsylvania.....	148	56,308	146	5,672,600	37	514,506	147	653,345	146	43,590
West Virginia.....	28	6,663	28	835,700	9	190,829	28	79,399	28	3,528

¹ Amount for Manitoba Synod combined with figures for Kentucky-Tennessee Synod, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

² These churches are located in the State of North Dakota.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

The United Lutheran Church in America is direct successor and heir to three Lutheran bodies—the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States of America, the General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America, and the United Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the South—which were merged into the United Lutheran Church in America in 1918.

For the General Synod the figures for 1916 were as follows: 1,846 organizations, 370,715 members, 1,232 ministers from whom schedules were received, and 1,514 ministers reported on the rolls of the body. For the General Council in 1916 there were 2,389 organizations, 540,642 members, 1,327 ministers from whom schedules were received, and 1,664 ministers reported on the rolls of the

¹ This statement, which differs somewhat from that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. Dr. W. H. Greever, secretary of the United Lutheran Church in America, and approved by him in its present form.

body. For the United Synod in the South there were 492 organizations, 56,656 members, 189 ministers from whom schedules were received, and 259 ministers reported on the rolls of the body. Immediately prior to the merger in 1918 the Augustana Synod, with 1,167 organizations, 204,417 members, and 720 ministers reported on the rolls, withdrew from the General Council. Thus, the totals for the United Lutheran Church at its first convention were as follows: 3,560 organizations, 763,596 members, and 2,717 ministers reported on the rolls (1916). No account has been taken here of the gains made by the merging bodies between 1916 and 1918.

The United Lutheran Church in America not only brought together three general bodies, each of which had its historical beginnings far back in colonial times, but it restored the organic union between the Lutherans of the North and South which had been broken by the War between the States.

There is a native bent among Lutherans for unity. They are not unionists, seeking to make the unity of the church manifest in external organization, where real inner unity does not exist. They put unity in the faith first, and where this is found to exist the desire to unite finds expression in one organization upon a common confession or doctrinal basis.

Out of this deep concern for the faith and unity therein came several free Lutheran diets and general conferences, looking to complete understanding and harmonious cooperation between these three general bodies and extending over the period from 1877 to 1902. Committees and commissions were appointed for the purpose of arranging for the conduct of home-mission enterprises, without friction or interference with one another, and for cooperation in liturgical reforms. Especially noteworthy among these was the joint committee to prepare "A Common Service for all English-speaking Lutherans." Through the work of this committee "The Common Service" was completed in 1887 and was adopted by each of the three bodies. The hymnal was finished in 1917 and published in the Common Service Book of the Lutheran Church. This Common Service Book was authorized by the United Lutheran Church in America at the time of its organization in 1918. The work of this joint committee had much to do with preparing the way for the merger of the three constituent bodies.

The third important cooperative undertaking which contributed directly and most effectually to the same end was the establishment of a joint committee with authority to arrange for a proper general celebration in 1917 of the four-hundredth anniversary of the Reformation. At the first meeting, September 1, 1914, the suggestion was made that the celebration should be marked by the union of the three bodies in the year 1917, and such a consummation was never lost sight of. At a meeting of the committee in Philadelphia on April 18, 1917, a resolution adopted the night before by a gathering of prominent laymen was read and considered. This resolution requested the committee "to arrange a general meeting of Lutherans to formulate plans for the unification of the Lutheran Church in America." The joint committee thereupon adopted the following: "Believing that the time has come for the more complete organization of the Lutheran Church in this country, we propose that the General Synod, the General Council, and the United Synod in the South, together with all other bodies one with us in our Lutheran faith, be united as soon as possible in one general organization, to be known as the United Lutheran Church in America."

The presidents of the three general bodies named in the resolution met promptly the next day and took the necessary first steps. The joint committee on constitution, appointed by them, held two meetings and completed the task assigned them. Each of the presidents assumed the responsibility of introducing the constitution and the proposed merger on the basis of it to the next convention of his own general body.

The constitution was approved by the General Synod in June 1917, by the General Council in October, and by the United Synod in the South in November. It was submitted by each of the three bodies to its district synods, and in each case was ratified by all of them, except by one of the synods composing the General Council—namely, the Augustana Synod—which declined to enter the merger and formally withdrew from the Council, November 12, 1918.

By action of the several bodies at their conventions in 1917 there was established a joint committee on ways and means. This committee was charged with the duty of inquiring into the legality of the whole procedure, and was clothed with authority to perfect the arrangements for the merger. A detailed report of the work of this committee may be read in the Minutes of the First Convention of the United Lutheran Church in America. This convention was held in the city of New York, November 14-18, 1918.

At this convention there were present, from churches in Canada as well as the United States, 542 delegates—289 clerical and 253 lay delegates. These represented 43 constituent synods; 24 of these belonged to the General Synod, 13 to the General Council, and 8 to the United Synod in the South; 2 district synods of the General Council were not represented. At this convention officers—president, secretary, and treasurer—were elected; the report of the joint committee on ways and means was heard and acted upon; the constitution and bylaws were adopted; a certificate of incorporation under the laws of the State of New York was secured and filed with the secretary of state; papers of conveyance and transfer of property and rights to the United Lutheran Church in America, severally signed by the president and secretary of each of the merging bodies, were read; and the United Lutheran Church by resolution accepted "the execution of the trusts relating to any property conveyed or to be conveyed under the action reported by the General Synod, the General Council, and the United Synod in the South." Boards were elected, among them an executive board, which was authorized and instructed to complete the work of merging.

Conventions have since been held biennially in October, as follows: Washington, D. C., 1920; Buffalo, N. Y., 1922; Chicago, Ill., 1924; Richmond, Va., 1926; Erie, Pa., 1928; Milwaukee, Wis., 1930; Philadelphia, Pa., 1932; Savannah, Ga., 1934; and Columbus, Ohio, 1936. The mergers of constituent synods of the three bodies which have taken place have reduced the number of such bodies. In 1918 there were in the United States 45 constituent synods, reduced by mergers and territorial rearrangements to 33 in 1936. In most cases the merging synods belonged to different general bodies before they entered the United Lutheran Church.

DOCTRINE

The doctrinal basis of the United Lutheran Church in America is given in its constitution, as follows:

SECTION 1. The United Lutheran Church in America receives and holds the canonical Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as the inspired Word of God and as the only infallible rule and standard of faith and practice, according to which all doctrines and teachers are to be judged.

SECTION 2. The United Lutheran Church in America accepts the three ecumenical creeds—namely, the Apostles', the Nicene, and the Athanasian—as important testimonies drawn from the Holy Scriptures, and rejects all errors which they condemn.

SECTION 3. The United Lutheran Church in America receives and holds the Unaltered Augsburg Confession as a correct exhibition of the faith and doctrine of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, founded upon the Word of God, and acknowledges all churches that sincerely hold and faithfully confess the doctrines of the Unaltered Augsburg Confession to be entitled to the name of Evangelical Lutheran.

SECTION 4. The United Lutheran Church in America recognizes the Apology of the Augsburg Confession, the Smalcald Articles, the Large and Small Catechisms of Luther, and the Formula of Concord as in the harmony of one and the same pure scriptural faith.

Perhaps the most significant action taken in recent years was the adoption of the declaration concerning "The Word and the Scriptures." In these times when authority in religion has been made an issue, and much confusion is manifest, it is timely that a clear-cut statement should be made pointing to the Word of God as the sole authority for faith and practice and to the Holy Scriptures as the divinely inspired record of God's revelation in His Word. In this declaration the United Lutheran Church recognized its own need, its responsibility for definite testimony to the whole Christian world, and a duty toward other Lutheran bodies.

ORGANIZATION

The polity of the United Lutheran Church in America, like that of other Lutheran bodies, is not fixed and essential. Forms of government and modes of worship are regarded as of secondary importance, not as essential principles. At the same time it holds that those forms and customs which have been handed down from earlier Christian ages are not to be lightly cast aside, nor is the church to go "back to Christ" and the Apostles or to the early councils in any such way as to cut off all intervening history. What the church has handed down is to be retained, unless it is condemned by Scripture or is obstructive of the efficiency of the church. The synodical and congregational polity has thus varied somewhat

in type in different communities. The Lutheran Church is for the first time in its history working out in its polity in America, unhindered by any state connections, the democratic spiritual principles to which it owes its origin in the Reformation.

WORK

The baptized membership of the United Lutheran Church in America was 1,772,272 at the beginning of 1936. Of that number 1,582,090 live in the United States and Canada and 190,182 live in countries where foreign mission work is carried on—India, China, Japan, Africa, and South America. These members are organized into 33 constituent synods in the United States and Canada, and organized bodies in Japan and India. The constituent synods are responsible for the organization and supervision of all congregations, the training, ordination, and discipline of all pastors, and the maintenance and operation of educational and eleemosynary institutions.

The organized work of the United Lutheran Church is carried on through seven major boards, which are designated as "budgeted boards," because through them, nearly 95 percent of the benevolence funds of the church are administered. These boards are: Board of American missions, board of foreign missions, board of education (higher), parish and church school board, board of social missions, board of ministerial pensions and relief, and board of deaconess work. One other major board, the board of publication, is self-supporting and a contributor to the general work. The general administration of the work of the church is the responsibility of the executive board, of which the officers of the church are members ex officio.

Special work is carried on through various commissions and committees, and cooperative work is done through the National Lutheran Council, the Lutheran World Convention, and the American Bible Society—also, in defined relationships, through the Federal Council of Churches in America and the World Conference on Faith and Order, or World Council of Churches of which the World Conference on Faith and Order is soon to become a part.

Three major "auxiliaries" are recognized as official agencies for the promotion of life and service in special groups for which they assume definite responsibilities. These auxiliaries are: The Women's Missionary Society, the Brotherhood of the United Lutheran Church in America, and the Luther League of America. As the names indicate, these auxiliaries do special work with the women, the men, and the young people of the church.

The convention of the church in 1936 authorized a "plan of promotion," under the direction of the president of the church, which, even in its initial period, has made all service more effective. The president has developed this plan, and operated it, chiefly through an active committee composed of the executive secretaries of the seven budgeted boards, and has initiated operations through a second committee composed of the executive secretaries of the three auxiliaries. Other promotional work has been done through individual boards and the constituent synods. A conference of the presidents of the 31 constituent synods is held every 2 years, in which these synod presidents practically become an advisory committee on open questions of principle and policy. The organization for the "plan of promotion" has been tending toward incorporation as a part of the permanent organization of the church. The activities for promotion of life and service through the committee of executive secretaries of the boards, so far, have been of two kinds: The production and distribution of special publications—tracts, charts, "Pastor's Plan Book," etc.—and direct personal contact with groups of workers through regional meetings and special institutes.

The Laymen's Movement, supported by personal contributions from a comparatively small voluntary membership, is a unique service agency in the United Lutheran Church in America. It sponsors the promotion of stewardship through the education of the whole church in all matters pertaining to systematic giving—motives and methods—having turned only once, in an emergency period, to any other activity, namely, the support of young men preparing for the ministry. The Laymen's Movement has distributed millions of pieces of special literature free to congregations, and has been an educational agency of increasing efficiency since the organization of the United Lutheran Church in America.

In its organization the United Lutheran Church in America is pliable and adaptable for all practical purposes. It has made many effective readjustments among its institutions, its congregations, its synods, its boards, and its auxiliaries, always in the direction of improved cooperation. Early in its history several separate interests were brought together under the board of American missions. Synods have merged with each other so that the number of 45 at the organization

of the United Lutheran Church in America has now been reduced to 31. The board of inner missions, the committee on moral and social welfare, and the committee on evangelism were merged recently into a new board of social missions. Thus it is seen that the organization is not rigid.

The foreign mission board reported over 9,000 baptisms in India in 1936, more than half of whom were from non-Christian families, also that nearly half of the support of the work in India was given by the native church including Government grants. The work in India is carried on by 83 missionaries (including wives) and by 2,957 native workers (including all classes of workers). There are 15 missionaries in the Africa field, 33 in Japan, 17 in China, and 7 in South America. The budget for all fields for 1936-37 was \$374,730.

The board of American missions reported that it was giving aid to support of pastors for 555 congregations, and to property obligations, without salary aid, for 174 additional congregations, a total of 729 congregations with a confirmed membership of 118,067. This requires an annual budget of about \$260,000. This board has made church extension loans to the amount of \$1,670,378. This work is carried on in almost every State in the United States, its island possessions, and in the provinces of Canada. The board of American missions was given the responsibility of making a special appeal to the whole church at this time for the benefit of its church extension fund which, upon returns already reported, promises to produce \$1,000,000 or more for that service.

The inner mission board, merged with the committee on moral and social welfare and the committee on evangelism and now known as the board of social missions, reported its activities in behalf of special needs under five operating departments: Congregational, institutional, educational, work for handicapped, immigrant, and seamen, and disaster relief. Through these departments direction and support are given to a wide service of mercy of various forms. This board does not operate particular agencies or institutions in most cases but gives substantial help in administration and coordination. The individuals ministered to in homes, hospitals, prisons, and community centers number hundreds of thousands at a cost which has never been fully computed. The board itself, without assuming the support of hundreds of institutions and agencies, operates on a budget of approximately \$30,000 annually. Within the last 2 years it assisted in gathering and administering more than \$27,000 for disaster relief—flood, drought, and fire.

The board of education, which serves in the field of higher education (colleges, theological seminaries, and universities), reported activities, through its several departments, with impressive figures. The board report declared that "the church is in higher education": (a) To train its own leaders; (b) to make education effective in character building; (c) to assure a Christian civilization. This board serves with and in all of the educational institutions of the church but owns and directs none. Its work is stimulative and advisory, with comparatively small grants from its operating budget. Its general work in spiritual care for Lutheran students in State and non-Lutheran schools is a large item in its program. It emphasizes the following features of its present service: (a) Educational and financial aid to colleges and seminaries; (b) intensifying and extending the work with Lutheran students; (c) better as well as more men for the ministry; (d) promotional programs to awaken the membership of the church to the significance of Christian higher education; (e) research on matters of value to the church and her educational institutions; (f) building funds for more effective work. The statistical report showed 483 students enrolled in the 10 theological seminaries of the United Lutheran Church in America in 1936-37, and 7,776 students enrolled in the 14 colleges in 1936-37.

The parish and church school board reported a "program of work" for its wide field in parish education. This "work" includes the preparation and publication, in cooperation with the board of publication, of a vast volume of special literature for use among children and adults. This board maintains a direct and vital contact with congregations in connection with synodical committees. Its "program of work" is specified as follows:

Educational work in (a) the general congregational field under the special responsibility of the pastor: Church services, congregational meetings, and catechetical classes; (b) the church school field: Sunday school, weekday church school, vacation church school; (c) the field of special visitation: Shut-ins, shut-outs, and the unreached in the community; (d) the field of leadership, including parent education as well as education of present and prospective church workers; (e) the field of education that is within the province of the recognized auxiliary

agencies of the church. The budget of this board is used almost entirely for administrative purposes, editors and some special workers being provided for by the board of publication. The budget is less than \$15,000 per year.

No board has its sphere and operations so definitely marked as the board of ministerial pensions and relief. It is almost entirely an administrative board, charged with the care of retired and disabled ministers, their widows, and their children. The requirements of this board are quite definite, and in the nature of the case they are not small, nor unimportant. It depends upon two sources of income to meet these requirements—contributions and income from endowment, both of which are variable. This board reported that it had 347 retired ministers, 55 disabled ministers, 568 widows of ministers, 157 children of ministers, and 6 missionaries, toward the support of whom it was making regular contribution—a total of 1,133. On account of inadequate income the board reported a deficit of \$85,811, which, by order of the church, is charged against capital account until it can be replaced. The amount needed annually for minimum appropriations for pensions and relief, exclusive of operating expenses, is more than \$250,000. The provision for better pensions is still an unsolved problem.

The board of deaconess work is responsible also for a very definite service. It is charged with the training, assignment, direction, and maintenance of the deaconesses of the church. This service is performed through two deaconess' motherhouses with necessary staff workers. One of these motherhouses is at Philadelphia and the other is at Baltimore. The deaconesses serve as nurses in hospitals and communities, as helpers in institutions of mercy, as parish teachers and visitors, and in emergency aids of various kinds. The United Lutheran Church in America now has 195 deaconesses under the direction of its two motherhouses. The maintenance of this work requires a budget of approximately \$40,000 per year.

CHURCH OF THE LUTHERAN BRETHREN OF AMERICA

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of the Lutheran Brethren of America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination includes all persons, baptized children as well as communicants, whose names are recorded on the rolls of the local congregations.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	30	12	18	-----	-----
Members, number.....	2,066	1,551	515	75.1	24.9
Average membership per church.....	69	129	29	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	880	648	232	73.6	26.4
Female.....	925	690	235	74.6	25.4
Sex not reported.....	261	213	48	81.6	18.4
Males per 100 females.....	95.1	93.9	98.7	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	468	393	75	84.0	16.0
13 years and over.....	1,439	1,058	381	73.5	26.5
Age not reported.....	159	100	59	62.9	37.1
Percent under 13 years ²	24.5	27.1	16.4	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	27	10	17	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	26	9	17	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$138,730	\$110,100	\$28,630	79.4	20.6
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$138,730	\$110,100	\$28,630	79.4	20.6
Average value per church.....	\$5,336	\$12,233	\$1,684	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	6	5	1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$35,550	\$35,350	\$200	99.4	.6
Number reporting "no debt".....	18	2	16	-----	-----
Parsonages, number.....	4	3	1	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	3	3	-----	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$13,500	\$13,500	-----	100.0	-----
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	24	9	15	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$29,423	\$22,578	\$6,845	76.7	23.3
Pastors' salaries.....	\$12,856	\$9,795	\$3,061	76.2	23.8
All other salaries.....	\$1,885	\$1,805	\$80	95.8	4.2
Repairs and improvements.....	\$2,168	\$1,825	\$343	84.2	15.8
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$4,175	\$3,935	\$240	94.3	5.7
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3,497	\$3,117	\$380	89.1	10.9
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,352	\$1,175	\$177	86.9	13.1
Home missions.....	\$1,174	\$485	\$689	41.3	58.7
Foreign missions.....	\$1,552	\$421	\$1,131	27.1	72.9
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$235	-----	\$235	-----	100.0
All other purposes.....	\$529	\$20	\$509	3.8	96.2
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,226	\$2,509	\$456	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	21	10	11	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	263	197	66	74.9	25.1
Scholars.....	1,708	1,470	238	86.1	13.9
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	5	2	3	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	18	11	7	-----	-----
Scholars.....	148	98	50	66.2	33.8
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3	2	1	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	8	7	1	-----	-----
Scholars.....	38	27	11	-----	-----
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	-----	1	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	3	-----	3	-----	-----
Scholars.....	20	-----	20	-----	-----

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Church of the Lutheran Brethren of America for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

In connection with figures for 1916, and probably for 1906 as well, the membership reported for most of the churches included only the confirmed members. As a result, the membership figures for earlier censuses are somewhat too small for fair comparison with the 1926 and 1936 data, which probably include all baptized persons on the church rolls.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number	30	26	23	16
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	4	3	7	
Percent ¹				
Members, number	2, 066	1, 700	892	482
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	366	808	410	
Percent.....	21. 5	90. 6	85. 1	
Average membership per church.....	69	65	39	30
Church edifices, number	27	22	19	10
Value—number reporting.....	26	21	19	10
Amount reported.....	\$138, 730	\$102, 100	\$45, 410	\$16, 400
Average value per church.....	\$5, 336	\$4, 862	\$2, 390	\$1, 640
Debt—number reporting.....	6	6	9	4
Amount reported.....	\$35, 550	\$8, 730	\$6, 495	\$3, 575
Parsonages, number	4	3	1	1
Value—number reporting.....	3	3	1	1
Amount reported.....	\$13, 500	\$11, 500	\$1, 200	\$1, 100
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	24	24	21	
Amount reported.....	\$29, 423	\$37, 889	\$14, 837	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$12, 856			
All other salaries.....	\$1, 885			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$2, 168	\$21, 352	\$11, 103	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$4, 175			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3, 497			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1, 352			
Home missions.....	\$1, 174			
Foreign missions.....	\$1, 552	\$15, 737	\$3, 734	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$235			
All other purposes.....	\$529			
Not classified.....		\$800		
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1, 226	\$1, 579	\$707	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	21	19	20	15
Officers and teachers.....	263	144	113	62
Scholars.....	1, 708	929	641	393

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Church of the Lutheran Brethren of America by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, the membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	30	12	18	2,066	1,551	515	880	925	261	95.1	21	263	1,708
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: New York.....	3	3	---	793	793	---	354	393	46	90.1	3	107	900
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Wisconsin.....	7	4	3	234	178	56	87	117	30	74.4	3	28	166
WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Minnesota.....	7	3	4	498	414	84	237	224	37	105.8	7	61	335
Iowa.....	1	---	1	58	---	58	29	29	---	---	1	12	45
North Dakota.....	10	1	9	439	137	302	151	140	148	107.9	6	48	242
MOUNTAIN: Montana.....	1	---	1	15	---	15	8	7	---	---	---	---	---
PACIFIC: Washington.....	1	1	---	29	29	---	14	15	---	---	1	7	20

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	30	26	23	16	2,066	1,700	892	482	468	1,439	159	24.5
New York.....	3	---	---	---	793	---	---	---	230	517	46	30.8
Wisconsin.....	7	7	4	3	234	249	130	112	39	141	54	21.7
Minnesota.....	7	7	8	7	498	424	314	139	111	350	37	24.1
North Dakota.....	10	8	10	5	439	441	412	221	61	356	22	14.6
Other States.....	3	4	1	1	102	586	36	10	27	75	-----	26.5

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported² Includes: Iowa, 1; Montana, 1; and Washington, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	30	27	26	\$138, 730	6	\$35, 550	3	\$12, 500
Wisconsin.....	7	6	5	5, 800	—	—	1	(¹)
Minnesota.....	7	7	7	22, 500	2	1, 200	—	—
North Dakota.....	10	9	9	24, 430	—	—	1	(¹)
Other States.....	6	5	5	86, 000	4	34, 350	1	13, 500

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: New York, 2; Iowa, 1; Montana, 1; and Washington, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	30	24	\$39, 423	\$12, 856	\$1, 885	\$2, 168
Wisconsin.....	7	6	3, 858	2, 555	—	211
Minnesota.....	7	6	7, 560	3, 741	560	505
North Dakota.....	10	7	3, 339	1, 660	25	70
Other States.....	6	(¹)5	14, 666	4, 900	1, 300	1, 382

STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$4, 175	\$3, 497	\$1, 352	\$1, 174	\$1, 552	\$235	\$599
Wisconsin.....	200	310	—	209	257	25	91
Minnesota.....	400	753	1, 255	85	231	—	30
North Dakota.....	40	245	—	185	804	210	100
Other States.....	3, 535	2, 189	97	695	260	—	308

¹ Includes: New York, 2; Iowa, 1; Montana, 1; and Washington, 1.HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

This organization owes its origin to a call issued by the Lutheran Free Church (Norwegian), of Milwaukee, Wis., for a conference of the independent Norwegian Lutheran churches in Minnesota and Wisconsin. These churches had come to feel that an organization was desirable for more effective work, but

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. Joseph Aarhus, secretary, Church of the Lutheran Brethren of America, and approved by him in its present form.

were unwilling to enter the other Norwegian Lutheran bodies because of disapproval of their practice in the acceptance of new members, church discipline, confirmation, and other minor matters. In the call it was suggested that all churches or societies so disposed should send representatives with power to act; and in accordance with this suggestion, eight pastors and laymen, representing five different churches in the two States, met at Milwaukee in December 1900, and organized the Church of the Lutheran Brethren of America, according to conditions previously approved by the churches which they represented. The strength of the organization was afterwards increased by the admission of other churches in those States and in North Dakota, and of a considerable number of individuals who were in sympathy with the movement, although not enrolled in the membership of any local church.

DOCTRINE

The Church of the Lutheran Brethren accepts the Bible in its entirety as the Word of God and as the only true and reliable standard of faith, doctrine, and conduct. It also accepts the Lutheran doctrine as set forth in the Augsburg Confession and Luther's Small Catechism as a true and concise presentation of the teachings of the Scriptures. Anything contrary to this teaching is not accepted or tolerated in any of the churches.

ORGANIZATION

Church organization and government are in conformity with the simplicity of the apostolic pattern as set forth in the Acts and Epistles of the New Testament. Hence, only believers are admitted as members and remain such only as long as their life and conduct are in accordance with Christian profession. Church discipline is rigidly enforced.

The officers of the local church are elders and deacons, whose duties are to care for the spiritual and temporal interests of the church. In some cases one of the elders is ordained as officiating minister and bears the title; in others, the minister is a candidate from a divinity school. The supreme administrative power rests with the church as a body, not with the officers, who are only servants or agents of the church. It has 31 congregations in the United States and in Canada with 38 ordained pastors, 10 of whom are missionaries; 52 elders; and 93 deacons.

WORK

The home missionary work is carried on by a board of 13 members, the president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer of the church body being ex officio members. Besides this, there are the eastern and western districts, with the Red River of the North as division line. In said districts, active extension work is carried on and their presidents are ex officio members of the mission board. The approximate budget for this combined work is \$5,000.

The church carries on foreign mission work in China, Asia; and Sudan, Africa. In China there are 4 main stations and 21 organized congregations; 16 missionaries, including those on furlough, and about 30 native workers. There is one graded school and one Bible school. The property value is estimated at \$35,000. In Sudan, Africa, there are 2 main stations, with 4 substations, and several preaching places. There are 11 missionaries, and one school for girls. The estimated property value is \$7,000. The total budget for foreign mission work is \$20,000.

The church maintains two institutions, namely, the Lutheran Bible School, Fergus Falls, Minn.; and the Sarepta Old People's Home, Sauk Center, Minn. The Lutheran Bible School has a teaching staff numbering 11 in 5 departments: Theological seminary, parochial school, high school, commercial, and music. It has an approximate enrollment, yearly, of 155. The property value is estimated at \$80,000. The old people's home accommodates about 15. The property value is \$40,000.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF AMERICA (EIELSEN SYNOD)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Evangelical Lutheran Church of America (Eielsen Synod) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

Membership in this body comprises all baptized members of the local congregations.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	13	3	10		
Members, number.....	831	182	649	21.9	78.1
Average membership per church.....	64	61	65		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	340	88	252	25.9	74.1
Female.....	393	94	299	23.9	76.1
Sex not reported.....	98		98		
Males per 100 females.....	86.5	(²)	84.3		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	151	35	116	23.2	76.8
13 years and over.....	582	147	435	25.3	74.7
Age not reported.....	98		98		
Percent under 13 years ³	20.6	19.2	21.1		
Church edifices, number.....	7	3	4		
Value—number reporting.....	7	3	4		
Amount reported.....	\$25,500	\$14,000	\$11,500	54.9	45.1
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$24,000	\$14,000	\$10,000	58.3	41.7
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$1,500		\$1,500		100.0
Average value per church.....	\$3,643	\$4,667	\$2,875		
Number reporting "no debt".....	5	3	2		
Parsonages, number.....	1		1		
Value—number reporting.....	1		1		
Amount reported.....	\$1,500		\$1,500		100.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	13	3	10		
Amount reported.....	\$4,953	\$1,248	\$3,705	25.2	74.8
Pastors' salaries.....	\$2,522	\$412	\$2,110	16.3	83.7
All other salaries.....	\$211	\$105	\$106	49.8	50.2
Repairs and improvements.....	\$803	\$261	\$542	32.5	67.5
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$185	\$80	\$105	43.2	56.8
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$30	\$30			
Home missions.....	\$520	\$140	\$380	26.9	73.1
Foreign missions.....	\$433	\$175	\$258	40.4	59.6
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$25	\$25			
All other purposes.....	\$224	\$20	\$204	8.9	91.1
Average expenditure per church.....	\$381	\$416	\$371		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	8	2	6		
Officers and teachers.....	39	20	19		
Scholars.....	226	48	178	21.2	78.8

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

³ Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of America (Eielsen Synod) for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	13	15	20	26
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-2	-5	-6	
Percent ²				
Members, number.....	831	1,087	1,206	1,013
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-256	-119	193	
Percent.....	-23.6	-9.9	19.1	
Average membership per church.....	64	72	60	39
Church edifices, number.....	7	11	8	6
Value—number reporting.....	7	10	8	6
Amount reported.....	\$25,500	\$42,500	\$23,500	\$15,900
Average value per church.....	\$3,643	\$4,250	\$2,938	\$2,650
Debt—number reporting.....		1	2	1
Amount reported.....		\$300	\$900	\$50
Parsonages, number.....	1			1
Value—number reporting.....	1			1
Amount reported.....	\$1,500			\$1,500
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	13	14	15	
Amount reported.....	\$4,953	\$6,415	\$7,030	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$2,522			
All other salaries.....	\$211			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$803	\$4,575	\$3,530	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$185			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$30			
Home missions.....	\$520			
Foreign missions.....	\$433	\$1,840	\$3,500	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$25			
All other purposes.....	\$224			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$381	\$458	\$469	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	8	10	10	6
Officers and teachers.....	39	28	36	13
Scholars.....	226	217	245	112

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for the Evangelical Lutheran Church of America (Eielsen Synod) by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	13	3	10	831	182	649	340	393	98	86.5	8	39	226
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Wisconsin.....	4	---	4	232	---	232	63	71	98	---	3	3	62
WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Minnesota.....	6	1	5	272	60	212	124	148	---	83.8	3	23	54
Iowa.....	2	2	---	122	122	---	63	59	---	---	1	4	30
South Dakota.....	1	---	1	205	---	205	90	115	---	78.3	1	9	80

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1936	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	13	15	20	26	831	1,087	1,206	1,013	151	583	98	20.6
Wisconsin.....	4	3	3	4	232	174	184	128	22	112	98	16.4
Minnesota.....	6	6	8	10	272	296	396	285	63	209	---	23.2
Iowa.....	2	3	5	6	122	240	305	335	20	102	---	16.4
North Dakota.....	---	---	---	2	---	---	---	24	---	---	---	---
South Dakota.....	1	3	4	4	205	377	321	241	46	159	---	22.4

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.**TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936**
[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES									
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters
United States.....	13	13	\$4,953	\$2,522	\$211	\$803	\$195	\$30	\$520	\$433	\$25
Wisconsin.....	4	4	1,945	1,270	---	200	60	---	165	100	---
Minnesota.....	6	6	1,107	590	51	95	80	30	87	120	---
Other States.....	3	13	1,901	662	160	508	45	---	268	213	25

¹ Includes: Iowa, 2, and South Dakota, 1.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

HISTORY

The first Norwegian colony in America was founded at Rochester, N. Y., in October 1825, as the outcome of the efforts of a Norwegian immigrant, Kling Peterson, who arrived in America in 1821; and the first one in the West was established on Fox River, in Illinois, in 1834-37. The great movement of Norwegian immigration did not begin until some years later, and these scattered communities, destitute of pastoral care, suffered much from lack of church organization. The first attempt to gather them into churches was made by some lay preachers who had been connected with the revival movement of preceding years initiated in Norway by Hans Nielsen Hauge.² Among them was Elling Eielsen, who landed in 1839 and was ordained in October 1843 by Rev. F. A. Hoffman, a German Lutheran pastor near Chicago.

Three years later he and representatives from the other congregations held a conference on Jefferson Prairie, in Wisconsin, and organized the Evangelical Lutheran Church of America, Eielsen Synod, the first Norwegian Lutheran synod in this country. As immigration increased, the Norwegian Synod was organized in 1853, while many immigrants joined the Franckean Synod, the Scandinavian Augustana Synod, or the Danish Norwegian Conference. The growth of the Eielsen Synod was thus comparatively slow, partly, it was claimed, because of its insistence upon proof of conversion for admission to membership. Later, discussions arose in the synod over doctrinal questions, some of the clergy being in favor of admitting to church membership any applicant who accepted the Christian faith unconditionally and led a moral life. At the annual meeting in June 1875 a revised constitution along these lines was presented. The next year it was adopted by a large majority, and the name was changed to Hauge's Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Synod. The new constitution was ratified by a majority of the individual congregations, but a few ministers, among them Eielsen, together with a small number of the congregations, clung to the old organization with its constitution and name. Eielsen, who had been the president of the first synod, was reelected president of the small synod after the separation and held the office until his death, in 1883. The growth of the synod has been very slow since 1876.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

In doctrine the Eielsen Synod is in accord with the "pure Lutheran faith and doctrine as derived from the Bible, the Word of God, together with the Apostles' Creed and the Augsburg Confession."

In polity the synod is in accord with other Lutheran bodies. Individual congregations conduct their own affairs, elect their officers and teachers, and call ministers. The synod meets annually, and all male members of the church have a right to vote and take part in its meetings. The synod acts through a board of trustees and a church council, each composed of seven members. The council superintends the doctrine and discipline of the church and the deportment of its members, especially ministers, officers, and teachers. The trustees have general care of the temporal affairs. The synod also has fall and winter conferences, which, however, have only advisory powers. In case any congregation is too small or too poor to support a minister, a minister or itinerant preacher is sent to it by the synod.

WORK

The missionary work of the synod is under the superintendence of the church council, with the aid of the Home Mission Board. In addition to the work among new settlements, an Indian mission is maintained in Wisconsin. It employed 5 missionaries, aided 15 churches, and raised about \$3,000 for the conduct of the work. No foreign missionary work is carried on by the synod as such, but contributions to the amount of \$2,500 were made by individual members and congregations toward work in foreign countries.

For the education of the children, 9 parochial schools are supported during a part of the year by individual churches. These report 112 pupils.

The synod has no philanthropic institutions of its own, but in 1936 aid to the amount of about \$500 was rendered to outside institutions.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1928, has been revised by Rev. S. M. Stenby, president, Evangelical Lutheran Church of America (Eielsen Synod), Clear Lake, Iowa, and approved by him in its present form.

² See Norwegian Lutheran Church of America, p. 889.

FINNISH APOSTOLIC LUTHERAN CHURCH OF AMERICA

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Finnish Apostolic Lutheran Church of America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows, also, the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this body includes all baptized persons affiliated with the local congregations, including children.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	123	28	95	22.8	77.2
Members, number.....	16,293	2,910	13,383	17.9	82.1
Average membership per church.....	132	104	141		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	8,342	1,358	6,984	16.3	83.7
Female.....	7,795	1,530	6,265	19.6	80.4
Sex not reported.....	156	22	134	14.1	85.9
Males per 100 females.....	107.0	88.8	111.5		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	4,117	714	3,403	17.3	82.7
13 years and over.....	11,685	1,871	9,814	16.0	84.0
Age not reported.....	491	325	166	66.2	33.8
Percent under 13 years ²	26.1	27.6	25.7		
Church edifices, number.....	69	17	52		
Value—number reporting.....	68	16	52		
Amount reported.....	\$207,559	\$83,500	\$124,059	40.2	59.8
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$186,259	\$77,200	\$109,059	41.4	58.6
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$21,300	\$6,300	\$15,000	29.6	70.4
Average value per church.....	\$3,052	\$5,219	\$2,386		
Debt—number reporting.....	10	4	6		
Amount reported.....	\$8,227	\$6,527	\$1,700	79.3	20.7
Number reporting "no debt".....	46	11	35		
Parsonages, number.....	3	2	1		
Value—number reporting.....	3	2	1		
Amount reported.....	\$9,500	\$5,500	\$4,000	57.9	42.1
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	101	26	75	25.7	74.3
Amount reported.....	\$28,645	\$11,654	\$16,991	40.7	59.3
Pastors' salaries.....	\$10,837	\$3,893	\$6,944	35.9	64.1
All other salaries.....	\$2,645	\$1,400	\$1,245	52.9	47.1
Repairs and improvements.....	\$3,543	\$1,523	\$2,020	43.0	57.0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,633	\$1,050	\$583	64.3	35.7
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3,610	\$1,197	\$2,413	33.2	66.8
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$403	\$310	\$93	76.9	23.1
Home missions.....	\$2,321	\$805	\$1,516	34.7	65.3
Foreign missions.....	\$1,326	\$633	\$693	47.7	52.3
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$915	\$90	\$825	9.8	90.2
All other purposes.....	\$1,412	\$753	\$659	53.3	46.7
Average expenditure per church.....	\$284	\$448	\$227		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	42	12	30		
Officers and teachers.....	271	92	179	33.9	66.1
Scholars.....	1,723	621	1,102	36.0	64.0

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Finnish Apostolic Lutheran Church of America for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

In connection with the figures for 1916, and probably 1906 as well, the membership for most churches included only the confirmed members. As a result, the membership data for these earlier census years are too small for fair comparison with those for 1936 and 1926 which include, in most cases, all baptized persons on the church rolls. The statistics for 1936 and 1926 are not strictly comparable due to organic changes.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number	123	138	47	68
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-15	91	-21	-----
Percent ²	-10.9	-----	-----	-----
Members, number	16,293	24,016	6,664	8,170
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-7,723	17,352	-1,506	-----
Percent.....	-32.2	260.4	-18.4	-----
Average membership per church.....	132	174	142	120
Church edifices, number	69	80	34	37
Value—number reporting.....	68	78	34	35
Amount reported.....	\$207,559	\$226,090	\$64,942	\$62,856
Average value per church.....	\$3,052	\$2,899	\$1,910	\$1,796
Debt—number reporting.....	10	14	4	3
Amount reported.....	\$8,227	\$11,683	\$1,467	\$1,200
Parsonages, number	3	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	3	1	-----	1
Amount reported.....	\$9,500	\$2,500	-----	\$2,000
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	101	100	36	-----
Amount reported.....	\$28,645	\$39,728	\$8,459	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$10,837	\$20,901	\$6,581	-----
All other salaries.....	\$2,645			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$3,543			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,633			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3,610	\$8,829	\$1,878	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$403			
Home missions.....	\$2,321			
Foreign missions.....	\$1,326			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$915	\$9,998	\$235	-----
All other purposes.....	\$1,412			
Not classified.....	-----	\$9,998	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$284	\$397	\$235	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	42	35	23	22
Officers and teachers.....	271	229	112	78
Scholars.....	1,723	1,924	1,109	1,038

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Finnish Apostolic Lutheran Church of America by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, the membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches re- reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	123	28	95	16,293	2,910	13,383	8,342	7,795	156	107.0	42	271	1,723
NEW ENGLAND:													
New Hampshire.....	2	---	2	167	---	167	92	75	---	---	1	4	31
Massachusetts.....	2	1	1	116	85	31	65	51	---	---	2	8	35
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	2	---	2	125	---	125	66	59	---	---	---	---	---
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Illinois.....	1	1	---	41	41	---	12	29	---	---	---	---	---
Michigan.....	36	8	28	4,886	1,482	3,404	2,426	2,351	109	108.2	16	126	917
Wisconsin.....	8	1	7	911	16	895	457	454	---	100.7	1	3	10
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	38	6	32	6,414	379	6,035	3,389	3,000	25	113.0	11	83	480
North Dakota.....	9	---	9	944	---	944	479	465	---	103.0	4	20	84
South Dakota.....	5	1	4	814	125	689	393	421	---	93.3	1	4	15
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	1	1	---	38	38	---	17	21	---	---	---	---	---
Colorado.....	1	---	1	41	---	41	20	21	---	---	---	---	---
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	7	1	6	563	72	491	291	272	---	107.0	2	6	35
Oregon.....	6	4	2	997	456	541	511	464	22	110.1	4	17	116
California.....	5	4	1	236	216	20	124	112	---	110.7	---	---	---

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	123	138	47	68	16,293	24,016	6,664	8,170	4,117	11,685	491	26.1
NEW ENGLAND:												
New Hampshire.....	2	3	1	---	167	232	38	---	45	122	---	26.9
Massachusetts.....	2	6	---	5	116	333	---	118	21	95	---	18.1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	2	3	1	---	125	161	35	---	18	107	---	14.4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Illinois.....	1	3	---	---	41	244	---	---	13	28	---	---
Michigan.....	36	39	12	23	4,886	9,689	2,293	2,622	1,202	3,375	309	26.3
Wisconsin.....	8	7	1	3	911	912	254	235	196	699	16	21.9
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	38	42	7	26	6,414	7,772	1,579	4,299	1,681	4,661	72	26.5
North Dakota.....	9	8	5	---	944	1,364	597	---	368	499	77	42.4
South Dakota.....	5	6	4	3	814	988	459	292	186	628	---	22.9
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	1	1	1	---	38	11	22	---	12	26	---	---
Colorado.....	1	---	---	---	41	---	---	---	8	33	---	---
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	7	7	8	4	563	630	637	253	120	426	17	22.0
Oregon.....	6	7	4	2	997	1,424	633	275	167	830	---	16.8
California.....	5	6	3	2	236	256	117	76	80	166	---	33.9

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

(Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices)

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total num- ber of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSON- AGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	123	69	68	\$207,559	10	\$8,227	3	\$9,500
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Michigan.....	36	22	22	77,709	3	180	1	(1)
Wisconsin.....	8	3	3	2,600				
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	38	25	24	77,300	4	1,845	1	(1)
North Dakota.....	9	4	4	6,300				
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	7	3	3	3,950				
Oregon.....	6	4	4	18,000	2	5,602	1	(1)
California.....	5	3	3	2,700				
Other States.....	14	5	5	19,000	1	600		9,500

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: New Hampshire, 1; Massachusetts, 1; South Dakota, 2; and Colorado, 1.**TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936**

(Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting)

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total num- ber of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improve- ments
United States.....	123	101	\$38,645	\$10,837	\$2,645	\$3,543
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Michigan.....	36	34	12,392	5,993	1,676	1,106
Wisconsin.....	8	7	749	245	75	154
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	38	31	9,028	3,541	389	1,425
North Dakota.....	9	4	1,087	200	25	150
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	7	6	613	26		
Oregon.....	6	5	1,653	100	105	368
California.....	5	4	564	12	150	40
Other States.....	14	10	2,559	720	326	300

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, ex- cluding interest	Other current ex- penses, in- cluding interest	Local re- lief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To gen- eral head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$1,633	\$3,610	\$403	\$2,331	\$1,336	\$915	\$1,412
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Michigan.....	946	665	320	937	526	107	217
Wisconsin.....		5		245			25
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	296	2,169		371	185	159	493
North Dakota.....		231	50	175	50	25	181
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....		51	3	50		453	30
Oregon.....	275	225	10	342	185	15	28
California.....		26	20			16	300
Other States.....	118	238		201	380	140	138

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Massachusetts, New York, and South Dakota; and 1 in each of the following—New Hampshire, Illinois, Montana, and Colorado.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

HISTORY

The first Finnish immigrants came principally from northern Norway and settled in the vicinity of Calumet, Mich., about the middle of the nineteenth century. They were members of the State Church in their native land, although among them were a number who had been converted during the revival which began at Pajala, Sweden, in 1846. Provost Lars Levi Laestadius, filled with the Holy Spirit, was the instrument in God's hand who preached repentance and the remission of sins, reviving the true teachings of Christ, His apostles, and Luther. This revival soon spread to the northern part of Norway, Sweden, and Finland. Although the converts did not separate themselves from the State Church, nor have they yet in their homeland, they were named Laestadians by those who opposed this work of God. Here they joined the Lutheran Church of Calumet, served by a Norwegian minister, who finally opposed them so far as to exclude them from the Sacrament of the Altar. Under the leadership of Salomon Korteniemi, they formed a congregation of their own, naming it the "Salomon Korteniemi Lutheran Society," in December 1872. This name was changed to the "Finnish Apostolic Lutheran Congregation" in 1879. Other congregations were organized under the same name in Michigan, Minnesota, Massachusetts, North Dakota, South Dakota, Oregon, Washington, and California. Although they began on an absolute congregational basis, they came into fellowship at their annual "big meetings," or conferences, begun at Calumet, Mich., in 1908. At the twenty-first conference, held in Calumet, Mich., June 21, 1928, it was resolved to affiliate the various congregations into one church body under the name of the "Finnish Apostolic Lutheran Church of America." On January 7, 1929, the Finnish Apostolic Lutheran Church of America was incorporated with two districts, eastern and western, 20 ministers, and 41 congregations being enrolled.

DOCTRINE

In doctrine the church recognizes the Holy Word of God as the only sure and perfect rule of doctrine, faith, and life. It adheres to the three creeds of the historical church: The Apostles', Nicene, and Athanasian creeds; and the Unaltered Augsburg Confession. The church believes that according to the prophetic and apostolic Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, there is no other way than to preach the law to the transgressor and the gospel to the penitent, as Jesus and His disciples did. It believes in using the office of the keys, without hesitation, to any penitent sinner; although it does not make a saviour or redeemer out of confession, it is highly valued for relieving a troubled conscience, if the contrite heart accepts the Redeemer's merits by faith on hearing the absolution proclaimed in Jesus' name. It believes that without the office of the keys, the holy sacraments of baptism and the altar, which Christ instituted, can have neither life nor spirit, and that fellowship and unity are preserved according to the teachings of Christ in the eighteenth chapter of Matthew. It considers a scriptural Christian experience an absolute necessary qualification for membership, especially for ministers and teachers.

ORGANIZATION

In polity the church emphasizes the independence and liberty of the individual congregations to administer their internal and external affairs. Equality and brotherly love are also emphasized; each congregation, regardless of size, has one vote at the annual convention in all affairs. The board of trustees, consisting of nine members, each elected for a period of 3 years at the annual convention according to the constitution elects officers annually from amongst themselves—the president, vice president, and secretary.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1928, has been revised by Rev. Andrew Mickelsen, vice president and statistician, Finnish Apostolic Lutheran Church of America, and approved by him in its present form.

FINNISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF AMERICA, OR SUOMI SYNOD

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church of America, or Suomi Synod, for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this body includes all persons who are baptized and properly recorded in the register of each local church.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	160	56	104	35.0	65.0
Members, number.....	21,466	11,205	10,261	52.2	47.8
Average membership per church.....	134	200	99		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	10,369	5,247	5,122	50.6	49.4
Female.....	10,860	5,831	5,029	53.7	46.3
Sex not reported.....	237	127	110	53.6	46.4
Males per 100 females.....	95.5	90.0	101.8		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	5,239	2,535	2,704	48.4	51.6
13 years and over.....	15,953	8,566	7,387	53.7	46.3
Age not reported.....	274	104	170	38.0	62.0
Percent under 13 years ²	24.7	22.8	26.8		
Church edifices, number.....	124	47	77	37.9	62.1
Value—number reporting.....	124	47	77	37.9	62.1
Amount reported.....	\$958,437	\$664,286	\$294,151	69.3	30.7
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$909,836	\$638,411	\$271,425	70.2	29.8
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$48,601	\$25,875	\$22,726	53.2	46.8
Average value per church.....	\$7,729	\$14,134	\$3,820		
Debt—number reporting.....	33	20	13		
Amount reported.....	\$89,083	\$67,416	\$21,667	75.7	24.3
Number reporting "no debt".....	77	24	53		
Parsonages, number.....	55	31	24		
Value—number reporting.....	47	31	16		
Amount reported.....	\$193,750	\$145,800	\$47,950	75.3	24.7
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	159	56	103	35.2	64.8
Amount reported.....	\$160,900	\$102,895	\$58,005	63.9	36.1
Pastors' salaries.....	\$62,055	\$37,156	\$24,899	59.9	40.1
All other salaries.....	\$8,382	\$6,761	\$1,631	80.5	19.5
Repairs and improvements.....	\$17,080	\$12,341	\$4,739	72.3	27.7
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$25,022	\$13,860	\$11,162	55.4	44.6
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$22,681	\$17,491	\$5,190	77.1	22.9
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$4,291	\$3,085	\$1,206	71.9	28.1
Home missions.....	\$1,987	\$1,156	\$831	58.2	41.8
Foreign missions.....	\$1,240	\$794	\$446	64.0	36.0
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$5,189	\$3,494	\$1,695	67.3	32.7
All other purposes.....	\$12,973	\$6,767	\$6,206	52.2	47.8
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,012	\$1,837	563		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	109	46	63	42.2	57.8
Officers and teachers.....	1,164	657	507	56.4	43.6
Scholars.....	4,899	2,716	2,183	55.4	44.6
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	44	20	24		
Officers and teachers.....	111	65	46	58.6	41.4
Scholars.....	1,488	760	728	51.1	48.9
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	5	2	3		
Officers and teachers.....	14	2	12		
Scholars.....	123	38	85	30.9	69.1

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church of America, or Suomi Synod, for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

In connection with figures for 1916, and probably for 1906 as well, the membership reported for most of the churches included only the confirmed members. As a result, the membership figures for earlier censuses are somewhat too small for fair comparison with the 1926 and 1936 data, which probably include all baptized persons on the church rolls.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number	160	185	134	105
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-25	51	29	-----
Percent.....	-13.5	38.1	27.6	-----
Members, number	21,466	32,071	18,881	12,907
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-10,605	13,190	5,974	-----
Percent.....	-33.1	69.9	46.3	-----
Average membership per church.....	134	173	141	123
Church edifices, number	124	133	92	50
Value—number reporting.....	124	126	89	44
Amount reported.....	\$958,437	\$1,018,621	\$368,771	\$151,345
Average value per church.....	\$7,729	\$8,084	\$4,143	\$3,440
Debt—number reporting.....	33	34	31	19
Amount reported.....	\$89,083	\$78,308	\$45,953	\$19,550
Parsonages, number	55	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	47	41	22	16
Amount reported.....	\$193,750	\$198,750	\$55,330	\$28,750
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	159	183	128	-----
Amount reported.....	\$160,900	\$234,139	\$73,977	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$62,055	\$191,645	\$53,270	-----
All other salaries.....	\$8,382			-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$17,080			-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$25,022			-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$22,681			-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$4,291	\$42,494	\$20,707	-----
Home missions.....	\$1,987			-----
Foreign missions.....	\$1,240			-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$5,189			-----
All other purposes.....	\$12,973			-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,012	\$1,279	\$578	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	109	134	112	77
Officers and teachers.....	1,164	1,615	1,362	571
Scholars.....	4,899	9,028	9,752	4,515

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church of America, or Suomi Synod, by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, the membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	160	56	104	21,466	11,205	10,261	10,369	10,860	237	95.5	109	1,164	4,899
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	3	—	3	171	—	171	24	37	110	—	2	4	14
Massachusetts.....	8	6	2	1,755	1,178	577	812	943	—	86.1	8	71	353
Connecticut.....	1	—	1	64	—	64	26	38	—	—	—	—	—
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	4	2	2	416	255	161	184	232	—	79.3	3	32	125
Pennsylvania.....	5	4	1	464	446	18	206	258	—	79.8	3	36	94
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	8	6	2	1,344	1,247	97	582	635	127	91.7	6	66	285
Indiana.....	1	1	—	30	—	30	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois.....	3	3	—	898	898	—	416	482	—	86.3	3	37	163
Michigan.....	61	11	50	11,365	4,787	6,578	5,672	5,693	—	99.6	50	638	2,830
Wisconsin.....	8	1	7	566	51	515	306	260	—	117.7	4	17	65
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	32	11	21	3,016	1,581	1,435	1,474	1,542	—	95.6	20	188	729
North Dakota.....	2	—	2	63	—	63	28	35	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota.....	4	1	3	335	87	248	169	166	—	101.8	1	16	49
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
West Virginia.....	1	—	1	41	—	41	22	19	—	—	—	—	—
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Mississippi.....	1	—	1	27	—	27	14	13	—	—	—	—	—
MOUNTAIN:													
Wyoming.....	1	1	—	22	22	—	10	12	—	—	—	—	—
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	5	1	4	202	18	184	105	97	—	—	2	17	55
Oregon.....	4	2	2	338	294	44	164	174	—	94.3	3	16	51
California.....	8	6	2	349	311	38	140	209	—	67.0	4	26	86

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

(Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906)

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	160	185	134	105	21,466	32,071	18,881	12,907	5,239	15,953	274	24.7
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	3	—	—	—	171	—	—	—	47	124	—	27.5
Massachusetts.....	8	10	6	6	1,755	2,409	1,059	1,055	307	1,448	—	17.5
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	4	5	4	2	416	662	408	245	44	372	—	10.6
Pennsylvania.....	5	5	5	9	464	655	623	806	88	344	32	20.4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	8	9	6	8	1,344	3,672	1,997	1,572	286	1,003	55	22.2
Illinois.....	3	3	3	3	898	889	381	563	179	719	—	19.9
Michigan.....	61	67	53	40	11,365	14,801	9,753	6,121	3,090	8,160	115	27.5
Wisconsin.....	8	9	6	5	566	761	289	186	145	421	—	25.6
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	32	40	23	20	3,016	5,819	2,198	1,548	773	2,243	—	25.6
South Dakota.....	4	5	4	4	335	578	460	230	137	198	—	40.9
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	—	3	2	1	—	108	700	31	—	—	—	—
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	5	8	5	1	202	350	208	119	25	177	—	12.4
Oregon.....	4	4	5	2	338	385	321	238	35	303	—	10.4
California.....	8	7	6	—	349	367	337	—	44	233	72	15.9
Other States.....	27	10	6	4	247	615	147	193	39	208	—	15.8

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² Includes 2 churches in North Dakota; and 1 in each of the following States—Indiana, West Virginia, Mississippi, Wyoming, and Connecticut.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	160	124	124	\$958,437	33	\$89,063	47	\$193,750
NEW ENGLAND:								
Massachusetts.....	8	8	8	88,200	4	8,520	3	18,000
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	4	3	3	29,526	1	2,000	1	(¹)
Pennsylvania.....	5	5	5	41,000	2	1,860	3	10,500
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	8	5	5	90,500	1	800	3	15,000
Michigan.....	61	50	50	436,275	13	62,738	19	82,500
Wisconsin.....	8	6	6	20,776	1	350	1	(¹)
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	32	26	26	148,061	7	8,535	7	30,400
South Dakota.....	4	3	3	10,000			2	(¹)
PACIFIC:								
Oregon.....	4	4	4	10,300	1	1,700	2	(¹)
California.....	8	6	6	50,400	1	1,500	3	10,500
Other States.....	18	8	8	33,400	2	1,080	3	26,850

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes 2 churches each in the States of Maine and Illinois; and 1 in each of the following—North Dakota, Mississippi, Wyoming, and Washington.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	160	159	\$160,900	\$82,055	\$8,332	\$17,060
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	3	3	447	269		
Massachusetts.....	8	8	19,357	6,136	627	866
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	4	4	6,277	3,692	595	850
Pennsylvania.....	5	5	3,737	2,032		316
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	8	8	14,316	4,434	546	3,700
Illinois.....	3	3	5,948	1,681	535	465
Michigan.....	61	60	74,323	23,976	4,104	8,040
Wisconsin.....	8	8	2,325	1,693	12	56
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	32	32	20,166	9,475	1,553	2,000
South Dakota.....	4	4	1,894	1,564	28	35
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	5	5	2,181	1,479	10	8
Oregon.....	4	4	3,366	1,602	78	245
California.....	8	8	5,733	3,556	288	476
Other States.....	7	7	840	566	6	25

¹ Includes 2 churches in North Dakota; and 1 in each of the following States—Connecticut, Indiana, West Virginia, Mississippi, and Wyoming.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

(Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting)

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$35, 023	\$33, 681	\$4, 391	\$1, 967	\$1, 240	\$5, 189	\$19, 973
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....	100	43	-----	16	1	-----	18
Massachusetts.....	1, 070	6, 096	813	245	103	437	2, 964
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	125	503	172	33	25	56	226
Pennsylvania.....	146	1, 009	25	45	22	117	25
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	-----	4, 236	340	111	105	122	722
Illinois.....	1, 250	742	500	125	45	388	217
Michigan.....	18, 180	7, 099	1, 953	904	519	3, 154	6, 394
Wisconsin.....	200	77	10	44	18	150	166
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	3, 176	1, 661	135	304	179	460	1, 223
South Dakota.....	-----	89	60	26	7	-----	96
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	-----	339	9	34	74	60	168
Oregon.....	775	322	30	37	91	1	175
California.....	-----	302	242	44	50	204	572
Other States.....	-----	163	12	19	1	40	8

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

The Finnish immigration to America began about the middle of the nineteenth century. The first to come were fishermen from northern Norway, who settled in northern Michigan, and the first Finnish Lutheran churches were organized in 1867, at Hancock and Calumet, Mich. Their membership consisted principally of Finns, with some Norwegians and Swedes, and for many years they were cared for by a Norwegian pastor. The first ordained Finnish minister of the gospel, A. E. Backman, came to that section, known as the "copper country," in 1876 and took charge of the Finnish Lutherans in Calumet, Hancock, and Allouez, Mich. In course of time communities of Finns were formed in other States, especially in Minnesota, Dakota, and Oregon. In December 1889 four Finnish Lutheran ministers present at a meeting in Hancock were much impressed with the need of an organized church among their countrymen in America. As a result the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church of America, also called the Suomi Synod, was organized and held its first convention at Calumet in March 1890. Nine congregations were represented and a constitution was adopted. Rev. J. K. Nikander was elected the first president of the Suomi Synod.

DOCTRINE

In doctrine the Suomi Synod accepts the three principal creeds of the historic church, the Apostles', Nicene, and Athanasian, the Unaltered Confession of Augsburg, and the other symbolical books of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and maintains as the highest law of confession that the Holy Word of God is the only standard for doctrine of the church.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. A. Haapanen, president, Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church of America, or Suomi Synod, and approved by him in its present form.

ORGANIZATION

In polity the local churches retain the right to administer their internal affairs, but have conferred the right of superintendency upon the annual synodical convention, composed of the ministers and of lay delegates from the congregations, which is recognized as the highest authority in such matters as are common to the churches. The constitution, to a certain degree, confers controlling judicial and executive authority upon a permanent consistory of four members, namely, the president, vice president, secretary, and notary of the convention, who are elected for a term of 4 years.

WORK

As home mission work, the synod supports missionary pastors, who have the care of churches and preaching stations too small to support pastors of their own.

The Suomi Synod has no foreign mission field of its own, but works in cooperation with the Foreign Mission Society of Finland, supporting regularly one missionary in China and, in addition, aiding the work in other fields.

The educational department of the synod includes the Suomi College and Theological Seminary, at Hancock, Mich., established in 1896, which in 1936 had 159 students in the several departments.

The young people's work has developed into 116 local societies and these are grouped into 4 district associations, with a total membership of 3,514.

Total expenditures during the year 1936 for all purposes, including local and synodical work, were \$214,274.

FINNISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN NATIONAL CHURCH OF AMERICA

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran National Church of America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this body comprises all baptized persons enrolled on the registers of the local churches.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	67	19	48		
Members, number.....	6,157	2,965	3,192	48.2	51.8
Average membership per church.....	92	156	67		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	2,943	1,351	1,592	45.9	54.1
Female.....	3,214	1,614	1,600	50.2	49.8
Males per 100 females.....	91.6	83.7	90.5		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1,478	651	827	44.0	56.0
13 years and over.....	4,617	2,252	2,365	48.8	51.2
Age not reported.....	62	62			
Percent under 13 years ²	24.2	22.4	25.9		
Church edifices, number.....	54	13	41		
Value—number reporting.....	52	12	40		
Amount reported.....	\$156,184	\$84,700	\$71,484	54.2	45.8
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$153,450	\$83,700	\$69,750	54.5	45.5
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$2,734	\$1,000	\$1,734	36.6	63.4
Average value per church.....	\$3,004	\$7,058	\$1,787		
Debt—number reporting.....	6	3	3		
Amount reported.....	\$7,632	\$6,300	\$1,332	82.5	17.5
Number reporting "no debt".....	30	5	25		
Parsonages, number.....	8	5	3		
Value—number reporting.....	8	5	3		
Amount reported.....	\$20,000	\$16,000	\$4,000	80.0	20.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	67	19	48		
Amount reported.....	\$29,772	\$19,413	\$10,359	65.2	34.8
Pastors' salaries.....	\$14,243	\$8,503	\$5,740	59.7	40.3
All other salaries.....	\$762	\$630	\$132	82.7	17.3
Repairs and improvements.....	\$5,175	\$3,780	\$1,395	73.0	27.0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,377	\$1,026	\$351	74.5	25.5
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$5,405	\$3,801	\$1,604	70.3	29.7
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$485	\$412	\$73	84.9	15.1
Home missions.....	\$450	\$332	\$118	73.8	26.2
Foreign missions.....	\$146	\$108	\$38	74.0	26.0
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,138	\$514	\$624	45.2	54.8
All other purposes.....	\$591	\$307	\$284	51.9	48.1
Average expenditure per church.....	\$444	\$1,022	\$216		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	30	13	17		
Officers and teachers.....	195	124	71	63.6	36.4
Scholars.....	993	630	363	63.4	36.6

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics for the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran National Church of America for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number	67	70	64	66
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-3	6	-2	-----
Percent ²	-----	-----	-----	-----
Members, number	6,157	7,788	7,933	10,111
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-1,631	-145	-2,178	-----
Percent.....	-20.9	-1.8	-21.5	-----
Average membership per church.....	92	111	124	153
Church edifices, number	54	50	41	43
Value—number reporting.....	52	48	41	43
Amount reported.....	\$156,184	\$220,050	\$125,091	\$95,150
Average value per church.....	\$3,004	\$4,584	\$3,051	\$2,213
Debt—number reporting.....	6	8	14	9
Amount reported.....	\$7,632	\$15,650	\$15,790	\$12,500
Parsonages, number	8	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	8	6	3	2
Amount reported.....	\$20,000	\$20,800	\$12,000	\$2,000
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	67	64	59	-----
Amount reported.....	\$29,772	\$28,316	\$15,017	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$14,243	\$24,397	\$14,168	-----
All other salaries.....	\$762			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$5,175			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,377			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$5,405	\$3,919	\$849	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$485			
Home missions.....	\$450			
Foreign missions.....	\$146			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,138	\$442	\$255	-----
All other purposes.....	\$591			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$444			
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	30	39	49	62
Officers and teachers.....	195	197	192	272
Scholars.....	993	1,414	2,077	2,144

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran National Church of America by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, the membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	67	19	48	6,157	2,965	3,192	2,943	3,214	91.6	30	195	993
NEW ENGLAND:												
New Hampshire.....	3	---	3	156	---	156	69	87	---	---	---	---
Massachusetts.....	3	2	1	300	272	28	138	162	85.2	1	16	65
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	2	1	1	120	102	18	41	79	---	1	4	16
New Jersey.....	1	1	---	106	106	---	44	62	---	1	4	20
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	3	3	---	578	578	---	280	298	94.0	2	30	145
Michigan.....	11	5	6	1,946	1,247	699	913	1,033	88.4	7	59	340
Wisconsin.....	9	1	8	446	57	389	236	210	112.4	7	26	78
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	30	5	25	2,162	547	1,615	1,059	1,103	96.0	9	47	295
North Dakota.....	3	---	3	254	---	254	125	129	96.9	1	5	15
South Dakota.....	1	---	1	33	---	33	15	18	---	---	---	---
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	1	1	---	56	56	---	23	33	---	1	4	19

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not report- ed	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	67	70	64	66	6,157	7,788	7,933	10,111	1,478	4,617	62	24.2
NEW ENGLAND:												
New Hampshire.....	3	4	3	---	156	298	208	---	49	107	---	31.4
Massachusetts.....	3	4	2	3	300	1,125	264	622	43	257	---	14.3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	3	2	3	5	578	291	580	957	156	422	---	27.0
Michigan.....	11	12	10	15	1,946	2,098	1,933	3,539	438	1,446	62	23.2
Wisconsin.....	9	9	9	7	446	639	973	614	73	373	---	16.4
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	30	30	28	27	2,162	2,524	3,099	2,589	603	1,559	---	27.9
North Dakota.....	3	3	3	2	254	366	435	260	78	176	---	30.7
South Dakota.....	1	1	2	4	33	26	150	1,030	5	28	---	---
MOUNTAIN:												
Wyoming.....	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	500	---	---	---	---
Other States.....	4	5	4	---	282	421	291	---	33	249	---	11.7

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.² Includes: New York, 2; New Jersey, 1; and Montana, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	67	54	52	\$156, 184	6	\$7, 632	8	\$30, 000
New Hampshire.....	3	3	3	4, 000				
Michigan.....	11	10	10	43, 375	2	1, 300	3	10, 500
Wisconsin.....	9	6	5	7, 350			1	(¹)
Minnesota.....	30	26	26	43, 859	1	32	2	(¹)
Other States.....	14	9	18	57, 600	3	6, 300	2	9, 500

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.¹ Includes: Massachusetts, 2; New Jersey, 1; Ohio, 2; North Dakota, 2; and South Dakota, 1.**TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	67	67	\$29, 772	\$14, 243	\$782	\$5, 175
New Hampshire.....	3	3	366	216	12	80
Massachusetts.....	3	3	2, 901	1, 120	155	210
Ohio.....	3	3	3, 604	1, 735	40	450
Michigan.....	11	11	8, 914	3, 747	246	2, 339
Wisconsin.....	9	9	2, 820	876	4	782
Minnesota.....	30	30	7, 268	4, 009	293	1, 134
North Dakota.....	3	3	579	415	12	80
Other States.....	5	15	3, 320	2, 125		100

STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$1, 377	\$5, 405	\$485	\$450	\$146	\$1, 138	\$591
New Hampshire.....		20	10	18			10
Massachusetts.....	250	774	110	61		51	170
Ohio.....	200	860	45			274	
Michigan.....	200	1, 450	156	221	79	252	224
Wisconsin.....	126	673	10	70	10	99	170
Minnesota.....	601	652	82	80	34	366	17
North Dakota.....		10	17			45	
Other States.....		966	55		23	51	

¹ Includes: New York, 2; New Jersey, 1; South Dakota, 1; and Montana, 1.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

HISTORY

At the time of the organization of the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church, or Suomi Synod, in 1890, there developed, particularly in Calumet, Mich., considerable opposition to the new organization, which resulted in the formation of a separate local church termed the Finnish National Church. As other churches joined the movement an organization was formed at Rock Springs, Wyo., June 26, 1898, and later was incorporated at Ironwood, Mich., as the Finnish Evangelical Lutheran National Church of America.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

In doctrine the church subscribes to the Bible as the inerrant Word of God, accepting the Apostles', Nicene, and Athanasian creeds, the Unaltered Augsburg Confession, and the other Lutheran symbolic books. In polity the local churches are independent, but send delegates to the annual meeting, which acts upon the ordination of ministers, the acceptance of calls to churches, the installation of pastors, the appointment of missionaries, and any other work that belongs to the churches as a body. Its powers are vested in a board of five trustees elected at each annual meeting by a majority vote of the delegates. This board of trustees manages the general affairs of the church and presents a report on the treasury and on the general church work. The president of the annual meeting is the executive officer of the church. He ordains ministers, installs pastors, appoints missionaries, and in general officially represents the church.

WORK

The home missionary work is conducted by the church, which sends out preachers to such communities as are not regularly supplied. The report for 1936 shows four missionaries employed and contributions to the amount of \$1,500.

At present the church has no foreign mission work under its own control, but individual congregations help to support the missions maintained in Nigeria, Africa, by the Synodical Conference.

The educational work at present is confined to Sunday school classes and to the summer school classes conducted in various congregations. The theological seminary at Ironwood, Mich., has been discontinued in favor of the Concordia Theological Seminary of the Missouri Synod at Springfield, Ill.

There are 31 Luther Leagues with a membership of about 900. They have published their own monthly paper, the "Lutheran Youth," and are supporting two students at the seminary.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. G. A. Aho, president, Finnish Evangelical Lutheran National Church of America, and approved by him in its present form.

ICELANDIC EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SYNOD IN NORTH AMERICA

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Icelandic Evangelical Lutheran Synod in North America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this body includes all baptized persons connected with the local congregations, including children.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	13	1	12	-----	-----
Members, number.....	1,808	95	1,713	5.3	94.7
Average membership per church.....	139	95	143	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	529	44	485	8.3	91.7
Female.....	547	51	496	9.3	90.7
Sex not reported.....	732		732	-----	100.0
Males per 100 females.....	96.7	(?)	97.8	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	401		401	-----	100.0
13 years and over.....	1,312		1,312	-----	100.0
Age not reported.....	95	95		-----	-----
Percent under 13 years ²	23.4		23.4	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	13	1	12	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	13	1	12	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$51,200	\$7,000	\$44,200	13.7	86.3
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$51,200	\$7,000	\$44,200	13.7	86.3
Average value per church.....	\$3,938	\$7,000	\$3,683	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	1	1		-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$2,368	\$2,368		100.0	-----
Number reporting "no debt".....	12		12	-----	-----
Parsonages, number.....	5		5	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	4		4	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$8,100		\$8,100	-----	100.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	13	1	12	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$7,210	\$783	\$6,427	10.9	89.1
Pastors' salaries.....	\$4,701	\$301	\$4,400	6.4	93.6
All other salaries.....	\$656		\$656	-----	100.0
Repairs and improvements.....	\$98		\$98	-----	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$273	\$248	\$25	90.8	9.2
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,138	\$234	\$904	20.6	79.4
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$46		\$46	-----	-----
Home missions.....	\$78		\$78	-----	-----
Foreign missions.....	\$52		\$52	-----	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$95		\$95	-----	-----
All other purposes.....	\$73		\$73	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$555	\$783	\$536	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	10	1	9	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	86	5	81	-----	-----
Scholars.....	468	39	429	8.3	91.7

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

³ Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Icelandic Evangelical Lutheran Synod in North America for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

In connection with figures for 1916, and probably for 1906 as well, the membership reported for most of the churches included only the confirmed members. As a result, the membership figures for earlier censuses are somewhat too small for fair comparison with the 1936 and 1926 data, which include all baptized persons on the church rolls.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number	13	14	14	14
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-1			
Percent ²				
Members, number	1,808	2,186	1,830	2,101
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-378	356	-271	
Percent.....	-17.3	19.5	-12.9	
Average membership per church.....	139	156	131	150
Church edifices, number	13	14	12	14
Value—number reporting.....	13	14	12	14
Amount reported.....	\$51,200	\$56,475	\$35,450	\$32,350
Average value per church.....	\$3,938	\$4,034	\$2,954	\$2,311
Debt—number reporting.....	1	1	2	4
Amount reported.....	\$2,369	\$4,000	\$1,360	\$998
Parsonages, number	5			
Value—number reporting.....	4	3	2	2
Amount reported.....	\$8,100	\$9,000	\$4,000	\$2,300
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	13	14	12	
Amount reported.....	\$7,210	\$14,157	\$4,720	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$4,701			
All other salaries.....	\$656			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$98	\$13,033	\$4,494	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$273			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,138			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$46			
Home missions.....	\$78			
Foreign missions.....	\$52	\$1,124	\$226	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$95			
All other purposes.....	\$73			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$555	\$1,011	\$393	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	10	11	10	12
Officers and teachers.....	86	75	68	49
Scholars.....	468	458	435	498

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Icelandic Evangelical Lutheran Synod in North America by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, the membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives, by States, the number and membership of the churches for the 4 census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	13	1	12	1,808	95	1,713	529	547	732	98.7	10	86	468
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	3	---	3	367	---	367	177	190	---	93.2	2	11	46
North Dakota.....	7	---	7	1,241	---	1,241	257	252	732	102.0	6	67	333
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	3	1	2	200	95	105	95	105	---	90.5	2	8	84

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	13	14	14	14	1,808	2,186	1,830	2,101	401	1,319	95	23.4
Minnesota.....	3	3	3	4	367	505	466	551	91	276	---	24.5
North Dakota.....	7	8	9	10	1,241	1,368	1,221	1,550	301	940	---	24.5
Washington.....	3	3	2	---	200	313	143	---	9	96	95	8.6

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.**TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936**

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	13	13	13	\$51,900	1	\$2,368
Minnesota.....	3	3	3	21,100	---	---
North Dakota.....	7	7	7	18,200	---	---
Washington.....	3	3	3	11,900	1	2,368

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	13	13	\$7,210	\$4,701	\$656	\$98
Minnesota.....	3	3	2,056	1,640	90	43
North Dakota.....	7	7	3,565	2,000	500	25
Washington.....	3	3	1,589	1,001	66	30

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$373	\$1,138	\$46	\$78	\$59	\$95	\$73
Minnesota.....	25	94	31	48	37	20	28
North Dakota.....		810	15	20	15	75	45
Washington.....	248	234		10			

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

Icelandic immigration to the United States began about 1870. The first arrivals settled in Milwaukee, Wis., and there the first Icelandic Lutheran services were held by the pioneer pastor, Rev. Jon Bjarnason, in August 1874. He was educated in Iceland and arrived in 1873. A colony was founded in Shawano County, Wis., and there in 1875 Rev. Paul Thorlaksson organized the first Icelandic Lutheran congregation in America. Mr. Thorlaksson had received his college training in Iceland, but his theological training in St. Louis, Mo. This colony was later discontinued, the settlers moving mostly to Dakota. Both the pioneer pastors, Bjarnason and Thorlaksson, labored for some time in a settlement on Lake Winnipeg, Manitoba, the largest Icelandic settlement at the time in America. They ministered to the spiritual needs of the settlers and organized congregations. In 1878 Mr. Thorlaksson founded the largest Icelandic settlement in the United States, in Pembina County, Dakota Territory, now a part of North Dakota. Another large settlement was in Lyon and Lincoln Counties, Minn. But the larger part of the Icelandic immigration settled in Canada. An international synod was organized in 1885, known as the Icelandic Evangelical Lutheran Synod in North America. The founders of the synod were Rev. Jon Bjarnason and Rev. H. B. Thorgrimsen. Twelve congregations were on the original roll. The doctrinal foundation of the synod is the Augsburg Confession and Luther's Small Catechism. While independent in organization, the synod has been most intimately associated with other American Lutheran bodies with which it agrees in doctrine and polity.

WORK

The growth of the synod has continued, though limited by immigration and the scattering of its constituency. It numbers 50 congregations and 17 pastors, 13 of these congregations being located in the United States. The synod maintains an educational institution, the Jon Bjarnason Academy, in Winnipeg, Manitoba, giving a full preparatory course and 1 year of collegiate work. Rev. R. Marteinsson is president of the institution. The United Lutheran Church in America and the Norwegian Lutheran Church have in recent years aided the Icelandic Synod in this work. The synod maintains a well-equipped old people's home, "Bethel," at Gimli, Manitoba. In foreign-mission work the synod cooperates with the United Lutheran Church and is represented by Rev. S. O. Thorlaksson in the Japan field of the United Lutheran Church. The work of home missions is being stressed with renewed vigor. The official organ of the synod is the monthly "Sameiningin," published at Winnipeg, Manitoba.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. S. O. Thorlaksson, of the Icelandic Evangelical Lutheran Synod in North America, and approved by him in its present form.

DANISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this body includes all baptized persons belonging to the local churches, children as well as adults.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	80	34	46		
Members, number.....	16,057	7,175	8,882	44.7	55.3
Average membership per church.....	201	211	193		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	7,115	3,261	3,854	45.8	54.2
Female.....	7,643	3,610	4,033	47.2	52.8
Sex not reported.....	1,299	304	995	23.4	76.6
Males per 100 females.....	93.1	90.3	95.6		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	3,274	1,335	1,939	40.8	59.2
13 years and over.....	12,581	5,749	6,832	45.7	54.3
Age not reported.....	202	91	111	45.0	55.0
Percent under 13 years ²	20.6	18.8	22.1		
Church edifices, number.....	74	30	44		
Value—number reporting.....	74	30	44		
Amount reported.....	\$730,100	\$462,300	\$267,800	63.3	36.7
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$730,100	\$462,300	\$267,800	63.3	36.7
Average value per church.....	\$9,866	\$15,410	\$6,086		
Debt—number reporting.....	19	9	10		
Amount reported.....	\$35,755	\$27,850	\$7,905	77.9	22.1
Number reporting "no debt".....	55	21	34		
Parsonages, number.....	54	24	30		
Value—number reporting.....	51	22	29		
Amount reported.....	\$204,200	\$124,000	\$80,200	60.7	39.3
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	79	34	45		
Amount reported.....	\$139,393	\$74,977	\$64,416	53.8	46.2
Pastors' salaries.....	\$62,342	\$33,968	\$28,374	54.5	45.5
All other salaries.....	\$10,321	\$7,134	\$3,187	69.1	30.9
Repairs and improvements.....	\$14,070	\$7,313	\$6,757	52.0	48.0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$12,371	\$2,326	\$10,045	18.8	81.2
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$19,413	\$12,862	\$6,551	66.3	33.7
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$2,026	\$1,556	\$470	76.8	23.2
Home missions.....	\$3,598	\$2,343	\$1,255	65.1	34.9
Foreign missions.....	\$2,305	\$988	\$1,317	42.9	57.1
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$8,921	\$4,239	\$4,682	47.5	52.5
All other purposes.....	\$4,026	\$2,248	\$1,778	55.8	44.2
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,764	\$2,205	\$1,431		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	64	28	36		
Officers and teachers.....	457	220	237	48.1	51.9
Scholars.....	3,544	1,727	1,817	48.7	51.3
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	27	10	17		
Officers and teachers.....	100	38	62	38.0	62.0
Scholars.....	821	265	556	32.3	67.7
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	8	2	6		
Officers and teachers.....	13	3	10		
Scholars.....	84	23	61		

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	80	96	101	92
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-16	-5	9	-----
Percent ²	-----	-5.0	-----	-----
Members, number.....	16,057	18,921	14,544	12,541
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-2,864	4,377	2,003	-----
Percent.....	-15.1	30.1	16.0	-----
Average membership per church.....	201	197	144	136
Church edifices, number.....	74	95	93	70
Value—number reporting.....	74	84	90	66
Amount reported.....	\$730,100	\$728,200	\$394,809	\$248,700
Average value per church.....	\$9,866	\$8,669	\$4,387	\$3,768
Debt—number reporting.....	19	22	27	26
Amount reported.....	\$35,755	\$39,885	\$44,934	\$37,514
Parsonages, number.....	54	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	51	57	56	42
Amount reported.....	\$204,200	\$247,200	\$148,352	\$72,200
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	79	95	97	-----
Amount reported.....	\$139,393	\$178,222	\$105,356	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$62,342	\$141,247	\$86,040	-----
All other salaries.....	\$10,321			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$14,070			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$12,371			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$19,413			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$2,026	\$31,603	\$18,746	-----
Home missions.....	\$3,598			
Foreign missions.....	\$2,305			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$8,921			
All other purposes.....	\$4,026			
Not classified.....	-----	\$5,372	\$570	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,764	\$1,876	\$1,086	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	64	69	65	58
Officers and teachers.....	457	358	263	231
Scholars.....	3,544	3,362	2,981	2,983

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each district in the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re-ported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches re-ported	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	80	34	46	16,057	7,175	8,882	7,115	7,643	1,299	93.1	64	457	3,544
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	1	1	—	250	250	—	125	125	—	100.0	1	5	55
Connecticut.....	3	2	1	497	477	20	244	253	—	96.4	2	14	91
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	3	3	—	1,152	1,152	—	582	570	—	102.1	3	23	248
New Jersey.....	3	3	—	414	414	—	195	205	14	95.1	1	6	55
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Illinois.....	5	3	2	1,167	1,012	155	556	611	—	91.0	4	54	393
Michigan.....	10	6	4	1,802	816	986	712	800	290	89.0	8	67	418
Wisconsin.....	5	2	3	878	460	418	300	338	240	88.8	5	33	222
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	6	1	5	2,072	325	1,747	1,053	1,019	—	103.3	6	50	573
Iowa.....	13	4	9	3,356	1,080	2,276	1,434	1,587	335	90.4	11	77	602
North Dakota.....	1	—	1	34	—	34	18	16	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota.....	4	—	4	620	—	620	233	387	—	60.2	3	18	155
Nebraska.....	8	1	7	1,100	148	952	562	538	—	104.5	6	34	204
Kansas.....	1	—	1	117	—	117	59	58	—	—	1	9	50
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Texas.....	1	—	1	297	—	297	152	145	—	104.8	1	6	45
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	2	—	2	447	—	447	17	10	420	—	1	4	50
Colorado.....	1	—	1	138	—	138	63	75	—	—	1	8	40
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	3	2	1	441	361	80	202	239	—	84.5	3	19	110
Oregon.....	1	—	1	120	—	120	60	60	—	—	1	3	32
California.....	9	6	3	1,155	680	475	548	607	—	90.3	6	27	201

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re-ported	Per-cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	80	96	101	92	16,057	18,921	14,544	12,541	3,274	12,581	202	20.6
NEW ENGLAND:												
Connecticut.....	3	3	4	4	497	724	763	550	45	432	20	9.4
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	3	3	4	3	1,152	799	590	500	396	756	—	34.4
New Jersey.....	3	3	3	4	414	811	480	271	100	250	64	28.6
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Illinois.....	5	6	7	9	1,167	1,505	1,273	2,580	273	894	—	23.4
Michigan.....	10	11	11	11	1,802	1,462	1,381	1,071	194	1,597	11	10.8
Wisconsin.....	5	6	6	7	878	1,100	816	1,146	92	786	—	10.5
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	6	7	8	9	2,072	2,767	1,613	1,081	405	1,667	—	19.5
Iowa.....	13	16	14	17	3,356	4,243	3,085	2,836	714	2,642	—	21.3
North Dakota.....	1	2	3	2	34	92	71	64	8	26	—	—
South Dakota.....	4	7	6	6	620	780	615	417	100	520	—	16.1
Nebraska.....	8	10	14	14	1,100	1,769	1,589	1,325	242	858	—	22.0
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	3	6	5	—	441	464	513	—	60	301	80	16.6
California.....	9	8	8	—	1,155	951	758	—	204	924	27	18.1
Other States.....	7	8	8	6	1,369	1,454	997	700	441	928	—	32.2

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.² Includes: Maine, 1; Kansas, 1; Texas, 1; Montana, 2; Colorado, 1; and Oregon, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

(Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices)

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR- SONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	80	74	74	\$730,100	19	\$35,755	51	\$204,200
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	3	3	3	85,000	3	19,500	2	(¹)
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Illinois.....	5	4	4	91,500			3	21,000
Michigan.....	10	10	10	77,200	2	525	6	23,700
Wisconsin.....	5	5	5	41,200	1	200	2	(¹)
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	6	6	6	63,500	2	1,630	5	19,800
Iowa.....	13	13	13	100,500	4	3,850	10	34,750
South Dakota.....	4	4	4	16,500			2	(¹)
Nebraska.....	8	8	8	43,000	3	3,200	6	9,750
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	3	3	3	36,000	1	2,000	3	13,000
California.....	9	7	7	65,200	3	4,850	3	9,500
Other States.....	14	11	² 11	110,500			9	72,700

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes 2 churches each in the States of Connecticut and New Jersey; and 1 in each of the following—Maine, North Dakota, Kansas, Texas, Montana, Colorado, and Oregon.**TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936**

(Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting)

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- prove- ments
United States.....	80	79	\$139,393	\$62,342	\$10,321	\$14,070
NEW ENGLAND:						
Connecticut.....	3	3	5,653	2,881	664	600
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	3	3	11,546	3,921	905	450
New Jersey.....	3	3	3,380	1,650	414	305
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Illinois.....	5	5	11,669	4,753	1,607	1,361
Michigan.....	10	10	13,686	7,589	2,002	1,563
Wisconsin.....	5	5	8,534	3,963	480	1,350
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	6	6	14,188	6,404	1,392	1,228
Iowa.....	13	13	23,995	10,558	1,617	3,394
South Dakota.....	4	4	2,549	1,835		200
Nebraska.....	8	8	7,499	4,351	182	440
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	3	3	5,406	2,597	200	300
California.....	9	9	19,827	6,470	100	1,700
Other States.....	8	¹ 7	11,461	5,370	758	1,189

¹ Includes 1 church in each of the following States—Maine, North Dakota, Kansas, Texas, Montana, Colorado, and Oregon.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$12, 371	\$19, 413	\$2, 026	\$3, 598	\$2, 305	\$8, 921	\$4, 028
NEW ENGLAND:							
Connecticut.....		840	75		100	443	50
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	100	4, 497	373	950	50	300	
New Jersey.....		700	18	47	24	142	80
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Illinois.....		403	505	468	232	902	1, 438
Michigan.....	125	799	100	185	99	954	280
Wisconsin.....		1, 874	200	25	50	573	19
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	970	1, 524	245	371	516	1, 370	168
Iowa.....	541	3, 285	195	784	696	1, 875	1, 050
South Dakota.....	200	81				233	
Nebraska.....	200	959	70	165	174	837	121
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	700	1, 349	150	25	70	15	
California.....	9, 160	603	75	135	135	664	785
Other States.....	375	2, 499	20	443	159	613	35

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY DISTRICTS, 1936

DISTRICT	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	80	16, 057	74	\$730, 100	19	\$35, 755	79	\$139, 393	64	3, 544
First.....	10	2, 313	8	131, 500	3	19, 500	10	23, 178	7	449
Second.....	9	1, 730	9	71, 200	1	125	9	12, 069	7	345
Third.....	9	2, 072	8	132, 500	1	400	9	20, 423	8	599
Fourth.....	12	2, 983	12	95, 500	4	3, 850	12	21, 606	10	562
Fifth.....	9	1, 583	8	55, 200	2	1, 130	8	13, 411	7	472
Sixth.....	7	2, 008	7	43, 500	1	700	7	8, 679	6	394
Seventh.....	11	1, 652	11	96, 000	3	3, 200	11	13, 694	9	339
Eighth.....	9	1, 155	7	65, 200	3	4, 850	9	19, 827	6	201
Ninth.....	4	561	4	39, 500	1	2, 000	4	6, 506	4	142

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

HISTORY

The first considerable immigration to this country from Denmark began about 1864, at the close of the war with Germany which resulted in the loss of the Schleswig-Holstein provinces. It was, however, several years before the mother church in Denmark began to send missionaries across the Atlantic to care for the spiritual interests of the immigrants. In 1871 and 1872 five pastors came over, and in the summer of 1872 these ministers, together with a few laymen, met at Neenah, Wis., and organized under the name of "Kirkelig Missions Forening," what is now called the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America. At the same meeting it was decided to publish a church paper and Rev. A. Dan, of Racine, was elected its first editor. The organization grew slowly as Danish settlements were formed, and wherever they were able to support a minister one came to live among them.

At first the several divisions of the Danish Church, "Hojkirkelige," "Grundtvigianere," and "Indre Mission," were all represented and worked together harmoniously. In 1894, however, it became evident that differences of opinion were being more strongly emphasized, and 19 pastors, 37 congregations, and about 3,000 communicant members withdrew and organized the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America. Somewhat later this body united with the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church Association to form the United Danish Lutheran Church in America. The original organization, which retained 35 pastors, 53 congregations, and about 5,000 communicant members, continued to grow, although the three parties were still represented in its membership, and is still known as the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.

It has been a rule of the church to conduct the services in the Danish language. This was necessary at first, as the people did not understand English, and it is still true that, while nearly all Danish-Americans understand a sermon in the Danish language, quite a number would not understand the service if it were conducted in English.

DOCTRINE

In doctrine the church makes no attempt at forming new standards, but is in entire conformity with the Lutheran Church of Denmark. It accepts the Apostles', Nicene, and Athanasian creeds, the Unaltered Augsburg Confession of 1530, and Luther's Small Catechism as the basis of its belief.

All the rites and services are conducted in accordance with the service book and ritual for the Danish People's Church, with such modifications as circumstances may require. The modifications are always made under direction of the church, as no pastor has the right, without permission, to alter either service book or ritual. The administration of the sacraments and the ministry is "accomplished only by rightly presented and ordained Lutheran ministers."

ORGANIZATION

In polity the church is distinctly democratic. Every congregation has the right to conduct its own affairs and to elect its pastor by a majority vote of the members. Applicants for admission to the ministry are examined by a board and, if approved, are installed by a minister of the church who has been previously elected as ordinator. So long as the minister has a good moral standing and maintains the constitution, the church has no power whatever to remove him.

Once a year the pastors and congregations (the latter represented by delegates) meet in convention to discuss and decide any question that may be brought before the meeting, either by the churches or by the board of directors, which, composed of five persons, is elected every second year, and is charged with the duty of carrying out the resolutions of the convention. There is no compulsory assessment within the church or congregations, and the only ties that unite the people are mutual interest in the religious work to be carried out and harmony as to doctrine and polity. Under these conditions the board of directors has not infrequently been unable, for lack of money, to carry out resolutions passed by the convention.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. Viggo M. Hansen, secretary, Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, and approved by him in its present form.

WORK

The work of the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church is carried on by 62 ministers serving 89 congregations. Besides Sunday schools found in nearly all the churches, 24 vacation Bible schools are being supported by the church and have an enrollment of about 750.

One important change taking place during the last 10 years is in the language used. The Sunday school work is now conducted almost exclusively in the English language, and most of the rest of the church work is divided about evenly in use of English and Danish. Two folk-high schools are supported by the church and one junior college, Grand View College, at Des Moines, Iowa. This last-mentioned institution is operated in connection with a theological seminary.

Two orphans' homes and one old people's home are maintained by the church. A seamen's mission is maintained at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Of foreign missions the Santal Mission in India is the one chiefly supported by the church, about \$6,000 being donated to this work annually. Two of the missionaries in this service, one a trained nurse and the other a physician, have been sent out by the church itself.

In Canada home mission work is maintained among Danish settlers in several provinces.

The Ladies' Aid Societies of the church have about 2,900 members and most of this work is still conducted in the Danish language. The Young People's Societies have about 1,500 members but this work is now entirely English.

THE PROTESTANT CONFERENCE (LUTHERAN)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for The Protestant Conference (Lutheran) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

As this denomination was reported for the first time in 1936, no comparative figures are available.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	22	7	15		
Members, number.....	3, 253	572	2, 681	17. 6	82. 4
Average membership per church.....	148	82	179		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	1, 631	287	1, 344	17. 6	82. 4
Female.....	1, 622	285	1, 337	17. 6	82. 4
Males per 100 females.....	100. 6	100. 7	100. 5		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	927	221	706	23. 8	76. 2
13 years and over.....	2, 326	351	1, 975	15. 1	84. 9
Percent under 13 years.....	28. 5	38. 6	26. 3		
Church edifices, number.....	15	2	13		
Value—number reporting.....	15	2	13		
Amount reported.....	\$138, 420	\$11, 000	\$127, 420	7. 9	92. 1
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$138, 420	\$11, 000	\$127, 420	7. 9	92. 1
Average value per church.....	\$9, 228	\$5, 500	\$9, 802		
Debt—number reporting.....	6	1	5		
Amount reported.....	\$19, 525	\$1, 200	\$18, 325	6. 1	93. 9
Number reporting "no debt".....	9	1	8		
Parsonages, number.....	11	2	9		
Value—number reporting.....	11	2	9		
Amount reported.....	\$37, 295	\$7, 740	\$29, 555	20. 8	79. 2
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	21	6	15		
Amount reported.....	\$25, 076	\$5, 672	\$19, 404	22. 6	77. 4
Pastors' salaries.....	\$13, 950	\$4, 015	\$9, 935	28. 8	71. 2
All other salaries.....	\$2, 397	\$193	\$2, 204	8. 1	91. 9
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1, 053	\$90	\$963	8. 5	91. 5
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1, 323	\$25	\$1, 298	1. 9	98. 1
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3, 117	\$641	\$2, 476	20. 6	79. 4
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$160	\$60	\$100	37. 5	62. 5
Home missions.....	\$1, 183	\$75	\$1, 108	6. 3	93. 7
Foreign missions.....	\$156	\$35	\$121	22. 4	77. 6
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1, 433	\$490	\$943	34. 2	65. 8
All other purposes.....	\$304	\$48	\$256	15. 8	84. 2
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1, 194	\$945	\$1, 294		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	18	5	13		
Officers and teachers.....	74	24	50		
Scholars.....	580	170	410	29. 3	70. 7
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	7	1	6		
Officers and teachers.....	13	2	11		
Scholars.....	180	34	146	18. 9	81. 1
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	5	1	4		
Officers and teachers.....	12	2	10		
Scholars.....	92	10	82		
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	5	2	3		
Officers and teachers.....	11	4	7		
Scholars.....	64	13	51		

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 2, 3, and 4 present the statistics for The Protestant Conference (Lutheran) by States. Table 2 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex and age, and data for Sunday schools. Table 3 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property for 1936. Table 4 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 3 and 4 is limited to the State of Wisconsin, the only State in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX AND BY AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Percent under 13	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
U. S.	22	7	15	3,253	579	2,681	1,631	1,622	100.6	927	2,326	28.5	18	74	580
Michigan.....	1	1	1	206	206	102	104	98.1	56	150	27.2	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin.....	19	7	12	2,768	572	2,196	1,389	1,379	100.7	794	1,974	28.7	16	64	503
Minnesota.....	2	2	2	279	279	140	139	100.7	77	202	27.6	2	10	77	77

TABLE 3.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	22	15	15	\$138,420	6	\$19,525
Wisconsin.....	19	12	12	127,800	5	19,425
Other States.....	3	3	13	10,620	1	100

¹ Includes: Michigan, 1, and Minnesota, 2.

TABLE 4.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	22	21	\$25,076	\$13,950	\$2,397	\$1,053
Wisconsin.....	19	18	22,406	12,028	2,270	789
Other States.....	3	3	2,670	1,922	127	264

STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$1,323	\$3,117	\$160	\$1,193	\$156	\$1,433	\$304
Wisconsin.....	1,323	3,049	150	1,023	156	1,393	225
Other States.....	-----	68	10	160	-----	40	79

¹ Includes: Michigan, 1, and Minnesota, 2.HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

Shortly after the close of the 1926 Census of Religious Bodies, as a result of doctrinal differences with the Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Wisconsin and Other States, The Protestant Conference came into existence.

The doctrinal standard of this body is in harmony with that of other Lutheran bodies as set forth in the general statement. The form of services is, in the main, similar to that of other Lutheran churches, with the exception of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper which may be observed at either the morning or evening services.

"The purpose of this body is not to found missions everywhere, nor to slice away at the Old Synod, and cut into old congregations, gather up the fragments and form new congregations and eventually organize a new synod.

"On the contrary it is to preserve the heritage of the Wauwatosa Gospel; to popularize, unfold, and apply the ideals of the Old Quartalschrift. That is the doctrine which has uncovered and brought to light our spiritual poverty, has unmasked the synod, and raised such a storm. This work will be accomplished: By writing and publishing timely and pointed articles on subjects which are, or should be under discussion; in the pulpit, by means of Biblical sermons; in the pew, by cultivating the choice and classical hymns of the Old Lutheran Church; in the parsonage and parish, by a close application to that Gospel which places our conversation in heaven; in the schools, by instilling the fear of God into the young idea, which is the beginning of wisdom; among the members, by practicing an unflinching criticism which knows neither fear nor favor."

To this end is formed a society of all those pastors, teachers, and laymen who are in harmony with and have an understanding of this purpose.

¹ This statement was prepared from information contained in "Faith-Life," a publication of The Protestant Conference, furnished by Rev. Otto Kehrberg, secretary, Mosinee, Wis.

INDEPENDENT LUTHERAN CONGREGATIONS

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Independent Lutheran Congregations for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this body, in the main, comprises all baptized persons affiliated with the local churches.

Most of the churches reported that they had no synodical affiliation, although occasionally their ministers were connected with the ministeriums of various synods.

No comparative data are available prior to 1926, as this group of churches was not reported separately in either 1916 or 1906.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	15	7	8		
Members, number.....	2,423	1,623	800	67.0	33.0
Average membership per church.....	162	232	100		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	1,212	789	423	65.1	34.9
Female.....	1,211	834	377	68.9	31.1
Males per 100 females.....	100.1	94.6	112.2		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	617	428	189	69.4	30.6
13 years and over.....	1,806	1,195	611	66.2	33.8
Percent under 13 years.....	25.5	27.8	21.4		
Church edifices, number.....	10	5	5		
Value—number reporting.....	10	5	5		
Amount reported.....	\$124,000	\$49,800	\$74,500	39.9	60.1
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$124,000	\$49,500	\$74,500	39.9	60.1
Average value per church.....	\$12,400	\$9,900	\$14,900		
Debt—number reporting.....	4	2	2		
Amount reported.....	\$12,450	\$2,200	\$10,250	17.7	82.3
Number reporting "no debt".....	6	3	3		
Parsonages, number.....	3	2	1		
Value—number reporting.....	2	1	1		
Amount reported.....	\$10,000	\$6,000	\$4,000	60.0	40.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	15	7	8		
Amount reported.....	\$17,450	\$10,548	\$6,902	60.4	39.6
Pastors' salaries.....	\$7,141	\$4,677	\$2,464	65.5	34.5
All other salaries.....	\$1,322	\$825	\$497	62.4	37.6
Repairs and improvements.....	\$2,433	\$1,645	\$788	67.6	32.4
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2,581	\$1,330	\$1,251	51.5	48.5
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$2,971	\$1,671	\$1,300	56.2	43.8
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$305	\$280	\$25	91.8	8.2
Home missions.....	\$270	\$100	\$170	37.0	63.0
Foreign missions.....	\$95	\$20	\$75		
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$320		\$320		100.0
All other purposes.....	\$12		\$12		
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,163	\$1,507	\$863		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	7	4	3		
Officers and teachers.....	63	32	31		
Scholars.....	568	246	322	43.3	56.7
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3	3			
Officers and teachers.....	8	8			
Scholars.....	191	191		100.0	
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3	2	1		
Officers and teachers.....	4	3	1		
Scholars.....	157	137	20	87.3	12.7

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1936 and 1926.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Independent Lutheran Congregations for the census years 1936 and 1926. Many churches which were reported in 1926 as nonsynodical have since united with other Lutheran bodies.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926	ITEM	1936	1926
Churches (local organizations), number.....	15	50	Expenditures:		
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			Churches reporting, number.....	15	50
Number.....	-35		Amount reported.....	\$17,450	\$169,351
Percent ²			Pastors' salaries.....	\$7,141	
Members, number.....	2,423	11,804	All other salaries.....	\$1,322	
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			Repairs and improvements.....	\$2,433	
Number.....	-9,381		Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2,581	\$156,628
Percent.....	-79.5		All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$2,971	
Average membership per church.....	162	236	Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$305	
Church edifices, number.....	10	52	Home missions.....	\$270	
Value—number reporting.....	10	46	Foreign missions.....	\$95	\$12,723
Amount reported.....	\$124,000	\$1,126,250	To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$320	
Average value per church.....	\$12,400	\$24,484	All other purposes.....	\$12	
Debt—number reporting.....	4	19	Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,163	\$3,387
Amount reported.....	\$12,450	\$160,995	Sunday schools:		
Parsonages, number.....	3		Churches reporting, number.....	7	34
Value—number reporting.....	2	24	Officers and teachers.....	63	272
Amount reported.....	\$10,000	\$217,900	Scholars.....	568	2,770

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Independent Lutheran Congregations by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, the membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the census years 1926 and 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	15	7	8	2,423	1,623	800	1,212	1,211	100.1	7	63	568
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
Pennsylvania.....	5	2	3	1,557	1,013	544	791	766	103.3	3	37	387
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	4	3	1	405	369	36	191	214	89.3	2	16	91
Michigan.....	1	1	—	101	101	—	52	49	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin.....	1	—	1	8	—	8	4	4	—	—	—	—
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
North Dakota.....	3	—	3	212	—	212	109	103	105.8	1	6	30
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Oklahoma.....	1	1	—	140	140	—	65	75	—	1	4	60

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1936 AND 1926, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

(Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936 or 1926)

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936		
	1936	1926	1936	1926	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Percent under 13
United States.....	15	50	2,423	11,804	617	1,806	25.5
Connecticut.....	—	3	—	735	—	—	—
New York.....	—	8	—	3,904	—	—	—
New Jersey.....	—	4	—	683	—	—	—
Pennsylvania.....	5	10	1,557	1,677	388	1,169	24.9
Ohio.....	4	4	405	826	96	309	23.7
Wisconsin.....	1	3	8	522	—	8	—
Minnesota.....	—	6	—	1,596	—	—	—
North Dakota.....	3	4	212	261	72	140	34.0
Other States.....	12	8	241	1,600	61	180	25.3

¹ Includes: Michigan, 1, and Oklahoma, 1.**TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936**

(Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices)

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	15	10	10	\$124,000	4	\$12,450
Pennsylvania.....	5	3	3	86,500	2	12,000
Other States.....	10	7	7	37,500	2	450

¹ Includes: Ohio, 2; Michigan, 1; Wisconsin, 1; North Dakota, 2; and Oklahoma, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	15	15	\$17,450	\$7,141	\$1,322	\$2,433
Pennsylvania.....	5	5	12,006	3,919	1,027	1,561
Ohio.....	4	4	2,286	976	220	550
North Dakota.....	3	3	395	346	10	12
Other States.....	3	13	2,763	1,900	65	310

STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$2,581	\$2,971	\$305	\$270	\$95	\$320	\$12
Pennsylvania.....	2,281	2,603	125	195	-----	295	-----
Ohio.....	300	185	55	-----	-----	-----	-----
North Dakota.....	-----	15	-----	-----	-----	-----	12
Other States.....	-----	168	125	75	95	25	-----

¹ Includes: Michigan, 1; Wisconsin, 1; and Oklahoma, 1.

MENNONITE BODIES

GENERAL STATEMENT

HISTORY

The origin of the denominations classed under the head of Mennonite bodies is traced by some to an early period in the history of the Christian Church. As various changes in doctrine and church organization came about, in both the East and the West, a number of communities, unwilling to accept them and preferring the simplicity of the Apostolic Church, remained more or less distinct through the Middle Ages. These communities received various names in different localities and in different centuries, but from the time of the first General Council at Nicea in the early part of the fourth century to the Conference of Dort, Holland, in 1632, they represented a general protest against ecclesiastical rule and a rigid liturgy, and an appeal for the simpler organization, worship, and faith of the apostolic age.

Present historical authorities, however, see little or no connection between these early independent movements and the present Mennonite Church, since those who founded the body to which present Mennonite bodies trace their origin came out from the Roman Catholic Church.

The first congregation of the church now known as Mennonite was organized in January 1525 at Zurich, Switzerland, by Conrad Grebel, Felix Mantz, George Blaurock, and others. They called themselves "Brethren" (Swiss Brethren), but were commonly known as "Täufer." Grebel and his friends had been ardent coworkers with Ulrich Zwingli, but withdrew from his leadership in 1523, when they realized that he would consent to a union of the church with the state, and that a church was to be established in which the whole population of the state would be obliged to hold membership. Zwingli's program called for the introduction of certain reforms in the existing Roman Catholic State Church. Grebel and his friends did not recognize infant baptism as scriptural. Hence they baptized again those who had been baptized in their infancy. For this reason they were called Anabaptists (Re-Baptizers). In 1534 the first Anabaptist congregations were organized in Holland by Obbe Philips. Two years later Obbe baptized Menno Simons (1496-1561), a converted Catholic priest. Menno soon became the most prominent leader of the "Obbenites," as the followers of Obbe Philips were called, in Holland and North Germany.

The name "Mennonite" dates from 1550, but would scarcely be recognized in Holland, where the usual name is "Doopsgezinden," or "Dooopers," the Dutch equivalent for the English "Baptist." Similarly in parts of Germany, Switzerland, and Austria, the German form "Taufgesinnte," or "Täufer," was used to indicate Baptists, although this name was not applied to all Mennonites. It was to some of the Flemish Mennonites, who, upon the invitation of King Henry VIII, settled in England and became the pioneers of the great weaving industry of that country, that the Baptists of England were largely indebted for their organization as a religious body, although it was not as "Mennonites" that they were invited to come to England, since it is known that persons of this faith were severely persecuted in England in the reigns of Henry VIII and Elizabeth along with other nonconformists.

The persecutions of the Mennonites were due to the fact that in all countries, Protestant as well as Roman Catholic, church and state were united and dissenters were not tolerated. The number of Mennonites martyred is very great. Their Book of Martyrs (First German Edition, Ephrata, Pa., 1749; First English Edition, Lancaster, Pa., 1837; Second English Edition, Elkhart, Ind., 1886) is a ponderous volume. In the Netherlands the persecution was very severe, but by the second decade after Menno Simons' death his followers had increased to respectable numbers, since in many places the authorities had been slow

to carry out the decrees against them. The very presence of these numerous Mennonites proved the error of the supposition that the best interest of the state demands the toleration of only one creed within its realm. Holland became the first country to throw this principle overboard and grant religious freedom. After the founder of the Dutch Republic, William of Orange, had embraced the Reformed faith he ordered the cessation of persecution there (in 1577).

In Switzerland the persecution continued well into the seventeenth century. The last martyr was Hans Landis, the most prominent Mennonite bishop of that time, who was beheaded at Zurich in 1614. Thereafter many were imprisoned and some sentenced to the galleys.

After the Thirty Years' War (1618-48) Mennonites were permitted to settle in the Palatinate, in South Germany. Many fled to this province from Switzerland. When William Penn acquired Pennsylvania from the English Crown, he offered a home to all who were persecuted for their faith. The Mennonite pioneers in America were 13 families from Crefeld, Germany, who came on the ship *Concord*, in 1683, and settled at Germantown, now a part of Philadelphia. During the eighteenth century many Swiss Mennonites emigrated to Pennsylvania. They were for the most part poor. Their brethren in Holland formed an organization for the aid of those who did not have the means to go to America and contributed liberally for this purpose. Practically all the so-called Pennsylvania Dutch Mennonites are of Swiss descent. As their numbers increased during the first third of the eighteenth century, the Mennonites spread northward and westward from Germantown into Lancaster, Bucks, Berks, Montgomery, and other counties in Pennsylvania, and southward to Virginia, and from these original settlements they have since spread to western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and farther west, and to Canada. As these early settlers came in contact with the Indians, they often found that their nonresistant principles served as a better protection than the rifles and stockades of most of the settlers, and there are but few records of injury of any kind inflicted upon them by the Indian tribes.

Since their settlement in this country a number of minor divisions have taken place among the Mennonites, occasioned by divergent views on some questions, but of late years the feeling has developed among nearly all branches that closer union and cooperation along certain common lines of gospel work would be desirable.

DOCTRINE

At a conference of some of the Mennonite groups in the Netherlands held at Dort, Holland, in 1632, a compilation of previous confessions of faith was made and called "A Declaration of the Chief Articles of our Common Christian Faith." This confession, containing 18 articles, was later accepted by the Alsatian Mennonites and is accepted by the great majority of the American Mennonite churches today.

A brief summary of these articles includes the following:

God the Creator of all things; the fall of man, through his disobedience; his restoration through the promise of the coming of Christ; the Advent of Christ, the Son of God; redemption has been purchased by His death on the cross for all mankind, from the time of Adam to the end of the world, who shall have believed on and obeyed Christ.

The law of Christ is contained in the Gospel, by obedience to which alone humanity is saved. Repentance and conversion, or complete change of life, without which no outward obedience to Gospel requirements will avail to please God, is necessary to salvation. All who have repented of their sins and believed on Christ as the Saviour, and in heart and life accept His commandments, are born again. As such they obey the command to be baptized with water as a public testimony of their faith, are members of the Church of Jesus Christ, and are incorporated into the communion of the saints on earth. By partaking of the Lord's Supper the members express a common union with one another and a fellowship of love for and faith in Jesus Christ. The washing of the saints' feet is an ordinance instituted, and its perpetual observance commanded, by Christ. The state of matrimony is honorable between those spiritually kindred, and such alone can marry "in the Lord."

The civil government is a part of God's ministry, and members are not permitted to despise, blaspheme, or resist the government, but must be subject to it in all things and obedient to all its commands that do not militate against the will and law of God, and should pray earnestly for the government and its welfare, and in behalf of their country. Christ has forbidden His followers the

use of carnal force in resisting evil and the seeking of revenge for evil treatment. Love for enemies cannot be shown by acts of hatred and revenge, but by deeds of love and good will. The use of all oaths is forbidden, as contrary to God's will, though simple affirmation is allowed.

Those who willfully sin against God are to be excluded from the rights and privileges of the church, but are to be kindly exhorted to amend their ways, the object of expulsion being the amendment, not the destruction, of the offender, and for the benefit of the church. Those who, on account of their obstinacy, are finally reprovved and expelled from the church, because separated from God, must also be shunned socially, "that the openly obstinate and reprobate one may not defile others in the church," though in case of need they are to be kindly cared for, and admonished as those in need of spiritual help.

At the end of earth and earthly existence, all those who have lived and shall then be living are to be changed in a moment at the sound of the last trump, and are to appear before the judgment seat of Christ, where the good shall be separated from the evil; the good to enter into the heavenly joys prepared for them, the evil to depart forever from God's presence and mercy into the place prepared for the devil and his servants.

To the conviction that some of the requirements of civil law are contrary to the teachings of Christ is largely due the fact that the Mennonites have suffered so severely in past centuries, and have often been charged with being "clannish."

The Lord's Supper is observed twice a year in nearly all the congregations, and the great majority of them also observe the ordinance of washing the saints' feet in connection with and immediately after the Lord's Supper. In nearly all the Mennonite bodies baptism is by pouring.

ORGANIZATION

With two exceptions the form of church government in the different bodies of the Mennonites is the same. The local church is autonomous, deciding all matters affecting itself. District or State conferences are established, in most cases, to which appeals may be made; otherwise the authority of the congregation or of a committee appointed by the congregation is final. All decisions of State or district conferences are presented to the individual congregation for ratification. The divinely appointed offices of the Church of Christ are held to be those of bishop (sometimes called elder), minister (pastor or evangelist), and almoner (deacon). The ministers are generally self-supporting, sharing the farming life or other occupations of the Mennonite communities. Besides these there are officers for the administration of Sunday schools, young people's meetings, etc., where these are organized.

STATISTICS

The denominations grouped as Mennonite bodies in 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906 are listed on pages 1005 and 1006, with the principal statistics as reported for the four periods.

As will be noted, there have been a number of changes in the names of the denominations, occasioned partly by changes in the bodies themselves, partly by a better classification. The Bruderhof Mennonite Church is now known as the Hutterian Brethren, Mennonites; the Central Illinois Conference has dropped the "Illinois"; the Schellenberger Brueder-Gemeinde is now the Mennonite Brethren Church of North America; and the Nebraska and Minnesota Conference of Mennonites became the Defenseless Mennonite Brethren in Christ of North America and is now the Evangelical Mennonite Brethren Conference. The Amish Mennonite Church of 1906 has been consolidated with the Mennonite Church, but in its place has appeared the Conservative Amish Mennonite Church, while the Old Amish Mennonite Church has become the Old Order Amish Mennonite Church. The Stauffer Mennonites, since 1926, have been divided into two groups, the new division being known as Weaver Mennonites. This new body has been included with the Unaffiliated Mennonites in 1936. The Unaffiliated Mennonite Congregations, shown for the first time in 1926, comprise various bodies of Mennonites who adhere to the tenets of the Confession of Faith adopted by the Mennonites at Dort in 1632, but have not affiliated themselves with any of the organized conferences. The title "Defenseless Mennonites" has been expanded in 1936 to the full title "Conference of the Defenseless Mennonites of North America."

These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

In view of the influence exerted by the Amish Mennonites in the development of the Mennonite bodies, a preliminary statement of the movement is given following the summary of statistics and preceding the statement of the Mennonite Church with which the Amish Mennonite Church as an ecclesiastical body has been consolidated.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE MENNONITE BODIES, 1936, 1926, 1916, AND 1906

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
1936								
Total for the group	913	114,337	692	\$4,759,632	836	\$1,111,116	685	113,136
Mennonite Church.....	342	46,301	274	1,809,535	330	319,962	285	52,070
Hutterian Brethren, Mennonites.....	6	501	3	3,700	4	2,585	6	428
Conservative Amish Mennonite Church.....	20	2,538	18	52,750	18	10,357	15	2,523
Old Order Amish Mennonite Church.....	100	9,887	4	16,000	50	10,992	20	1,366
Church of God in Christ (Mennonite).....	20	2,024	15	39,615	19	8,048	16	1,689
Old Order Mennonite Church (Wisler).....	20	1,822	19	54,200	18	3,536	-----	-----
Reformed Mennonite Church.....	27	1,044	26	85,900	26	18,718	-----	-----
General Conference of the Mennonite Church of North America.....	142	26,535	128	1,308,800	141	311,207	127	25,778
Evangelical Mennonite Brethren Conference.....	10	1,184	9	62,200	10	15,552	10	1,684
Mennonite Brethren in Christ.....	112	7,841	101	706,970	112	210,593	104	11,399
Mennonite Brethren Church of North America.....	55	7,595	52	297,612	55	105,062	51	9,080
Krimmer Mennonite Brueder-Gemeinde.....	12	1,283	8	52,550	12	10,036	11	1,636
Mennonite Kleine Gemeinde.....	2	275	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	92
Central Conference of Mennonites.....	26	3,434	21	175,600	26	48,647	26	3,332
Conference of the Defenseless Mennonites of North America.....	12	1,432	10	72,000	10	29,741	10	1,663
Stauffer Mennonite Church.....	2	161	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Unaffiliated Mennonite Congregations.....	5	480	4	22,200	5	6,080	2	396
1926								
Total for the group	826	87,164	680	4,453,613	731	1,270,067	631	87,897
Mennonite Church.....	295	34,039	264	1,565,800	279	320,151	261	37,788
Hutterian Brethren, Mennonites.....	6	700	5	19,000	3	9,645	3	115
Conservative Amish Mennonite Church.....	7	691	7	16,845	5	2,718	6	871
Old Order Amish Mennonite Church.....	71	6,006	5	20,300	35	8,011	13	898
Church of God in Christ (Mennonite).....	26	1,832	18	78,850	18	7,705	8	436
Old Order Mennonite Church (Wisler).....	19	2,227	18	68,700	12	2,504	-----	-----
Reformed Mennonite Church.....	31	1,117	28	108,800	27	20,565	-----	-----
General Conference of the Mennonite Church of North America.....	136	21,582	130	1,212,350	131	378,794	130	23,537
Defenseless Mennonites.....	10	1,060	10	87,200	10	37,001	10	1,386
Mennonite Brethren in Christ.....	99	5,882	90	544,643	96	229,803	93	8,560
Mennonite Brethren Church of North America.....	61	6,484	49	318,920	54	118,384	50	7,575
Krimmer Brueder-Gemeinde.....	14	797	14	54,105	14	13,543	14	1,182
Mennonite Kleine Gemeinde.....	4	214	4	6,700	4	486	3	150
Central Conference of Mennonites.....	29	3,124	24	263,000	29	100,747	28	3,614
Conference of the Defenseless Mennonites of North America.....	9	818	9	60,900	9	14,680	8	1,415
Stauffer Mennonite Church.....	4	243	2	4,500	1	180	-----	-----
Unaffiliated Mennonite Congregations.....	5	348	3	23,000	4	5,150	4	370

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE MENNONITE BODIES, 1936, 1926, 1916, AND 1906—Continued

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Scholars
1916								
Total for the group	835	79,363	661	\$2,292,424	664	\$503,972	626	79,428
Mennonite Church	307	34,965	276	1,014,246	281	156,069	270	37,096
Hutterian Brethren	17	982	12	11,100	-----	-----	14	603
Conservative Amish Mennonite Church	13	1,066	12	20,060	11	3,517	11	882
Old Order Amish Mennonite Church	88	7,665	-----	-----	4	406	5	242
Church of God in Christ (Mennonite)	21	1,125	14	23,815	17	6,333	10	673
Old Order Mennonite Church (Wisler)	22	1,608	18	43,900	5	185	-----	-----
Reformed Mennonite Church	29	1,281	29	85,965	27	5,606	-----	-----
General Conference of Mennonites of North America	113	15,407	106	544,560	107	149,237	105	17,594
Defenseless Mennonites	11	854	11	33,500	10	10,241	10	1,422
Mennonite Brethren in Christ	108	4,737	91	223,648	105	91,317	101	7,754
Mennonite Brethren Church of North America	53	5,127	47	131,605	53	38,101	53	7,714
Krimmer Bruder-Gemeinde	13	894	12	31,700	13	13,075	13	1,554
Kleine Gemeinde	3	171	2	3,200	2	25	4	64
Central Conference of Mennonites	17	2,101	16	91,500	17	21,621	16	2,051
Conference of the Defenseless Mennonites of North America	15	1,171	12	30,625	12	8,239	14	1,755
Stauffer Mennonites	5	209	3	3,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
1906								
Total for the group	604	54,798	497	1,237,134	-----	-----	411	44,922
Mennonite Church	220	18,674	202	500,112	-----	-----	156	15,791
Bruderhof Mennonite Church	8	275	8	9,100	-----	-----	9	-----
Amish Mennonite Church	57	7,640	52	122,275	-----	-----	54	6,381
Old Amish Mennonite Church	46	5,043	4	6,700	-----	-----	6	49
Reformed Mennonite Church	34	2,079	29	52,650	-----	-----	-----	-----
General Conference of Mennonites of North America	90	11,661	84	303,400	-----	-----	84	12,411
Church of God in Christ (Mennonite)	18	562	2	1,600	-----	-----	-----	-----
Old (Wisler) Mennonite Church	9	655	9	17,950	-----	-----	-----	-----
Defenseless Mennonites	14	967	13	16,800	-----	-----	13	1,111
Mennonite Brethren in Christ	68	2,801	57	140,747	-----	-----	59	3,771
Bundes Conferenz der Mennoniten Bruder-Gemeinde:	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Krimmer Bruder-Gemeinde	6	708	6	17,900	-----	-----	6	631
Schellenberger Bruder-Gemeinde	13	1,825	13	13,000	-----	-----	13	2,511
Central Illinois Conference of Mennonites	13	1,363	12	25,900	-----	-----	12	911
Nebraska and Minnesota Conference of Mennonites	8	545	6	9,000	-----	-----	8	711

AMISH MENNONITE MOVEMENT

Jacob Amman, or Amen, whose name gave the term "Amish" to the movement was a young Mennonite bishop of Alsace, France, in the latter half of the seventeenth century. There was a tendency on the part of many of the Mennonites of the time, during the interval of rest from persecution, to become lax in the religious life and discipline. Amman was the acknowledged leader of those who held to the strict letter of Menno Simons' teachings and the literal interpretation of several points of doctrine presented in the Confession of Faith, adopted at the Conference held at Dort, Holland, in 1632. Maintaining that, because they were not literally and rigorously carried out, some of the articles of the confession were a dead letter with many of the congregations, he traveled extensively laboring especially to impress the Mennonite congregations with the need

observing certain articles of the Confession of Faith. The special point of divergence between his followers and the other Mennonites was in regard to the exercise of the ban, or excommunication of disobedient members, as taught in I Corinthians v, 9-11; II Thessalonians iii, 14; Titus iii, 10, and incorporated in the Confession of Faith. The Amish party interpreted these passages as applying to daily life and the daily table; while the others understood them to mean simply the exclusion of expelled members from the communion table.

In 1690 two bishops, Amman and Blank, acted as a committee to investigate conditions in Switzerland and southern Germany. As those accused of laxity in the particulars mentioned did not appear when called upon to answer the charges preferred against them, the Amish leaders expelled them. They in turn disowned the Amish party, and the separation was completed in 1693. Some time after this, Amman and his followers made overtures for a reconciliation and union of the two factions, but these were rejected, and it remained for the closing years of the nineteenth century, almost exactly two centuries later, to see the steps taken that virtually reunited the two bodies, or the main part of each, for in the meantime there had been other divisions between the extreme elements of both.

At about the time of the separation, the migration of Mennonites from Europe to the crown lands acquired by William Penn in America began to assume large proportions, and included many of the Amish Mennonites, who settled in what now comprises Lancaster, Mifflin, Somerset, Lawrence, Cambria, and Union counties, in Pennsylvania. From Pennsylvania the Amish Mennonites moved with the westward tide of migration into Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska, and other States. There was also a large exodus from Pennsylvania and from Europe direct to Canada, principally to the section westward of the large tract acquired by the early Mennonite settlers in Waterloo County, Ontario.

Toward the middle of the nineteenth century a growing sentiment in favor of closer relations between the two main bodies of Mennonites became manifest. Many prominent men on both sides, feeling that the division of 1693 was an error for which both sides were more or less to blame, used their influence toward a reconciliation. The establishment in 1864 of a religious periodical, and later the publication of other religious literature, for the benefit of, and supported by, both the Mennonite Church and the Amish Mennonites, naturally drew them into closer relationship. One result was the revival in both branches of direct evangelistic and missionary effort, which had been largely neglected ever since the migration from Europe to America. In this resumption of long neglected activities denominational lines between the two bodies were disregarded. The establishment also of a common church school, in the closing decade of the last century, brought the most prominent men and ablest thinkers, as well as the young people of both parties, into one working body. Almost simultaneous with this, and as a natural result of it, was the establishment in 1898 of a General Conference, in which each body was accorded equal rights in all things pertaining to conference work. Subsequently, as stated above, the three conferences reported in 1906 as Amish Mennonite became identified with the Mennonite Church,¹ and the term as used at present refers to the two main branches—Conservative and Old Order—which still retain some of the beliefs and practices which were the basis of the separation.

¹ See Conservative Amish Mennonite Church, p. 1023, and Old Order Amish Mennonite Church, p. 1028

MENNONITE CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Mennonite Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this body consists of communicant members of the local congregations, who have made confession of faith and have been baptized.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	342	53	289	15.5	84.5
Members, number.....	46,301	6,431	39,870	13.9	86.1
Average membership per church.....	135	121	138		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	21,201	2,872	18,329	13.5	86.5
Female.....	23,823	3,508	20,315	14.7	85.3
Sex not reported.....	1,277	51	1,226	4.0	96.0
Males per 100 females.....	89.0	81.9	90.2		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1,292	278	1,014	21.5	78.5
13 years and over.....	39,562	5,878	33,684	14.9	85.1
Age not reported.....	5,447	275	5,172	5.0	95.0
Percent under 13 years ²	3.2	4.5	3.0		
Church edifices, number.....	314	46	268	14.6	85.4
Value—number reporting.....	274	43	231	15.7	84.3
Amount reported.....	\$1,809,535	\$388,436	\$1,421,099	21.5	78.5
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$1,616,262	\$281,146	\$1,335,116	17.4	82.6
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$193,273	\$107,290	\$85,983	55.5	44.5
Average value per church.....	\$6,604	\$9,033	\$6,152		
Debt—number reporting.....	17	6	11		
Amount reported.....	\$18,697	\$10,913	\$7,784	58.4	41.6
Number reporting "no debt".....	238	30	208	12.6	87.4
Parsonages, number.....	24	17	7		
Value—number reporting.....	23	16	7		
Amount reported.....	\$82,475	\$69,125	\$13,350	83.8	16.2
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	330	51	279	15.5	84.5
Amount reported.....	\$319,962	\$65,164	\$254,798	20.4	79.6
Pastors' salaries.....	\$9,736	\$7,353	\$2,383	75.5	24.5
All other salaries.....	\$17,639	\$5,700	\$11,939	32.3	67.7
Repairs and improvements.....	\$26,914	\$5,903	\$21,011	21.9	78.1
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$34,117	\$2,820	\$31,297	8.3	91.7
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$58,871	\$18,216	\$40,655	30.9	69.1
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$38,651	\$8,469	\$30,182	21.9	78.1
Home missions.....	\$34,573	\$4,505	\$30,068	13.0	87.0
Foreign missions.....	\$33,920	\$4,036	\$29,884	11.9	88.1
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$47,633	\$5,977	\$41,656	12.5	87.5
All other purposes.....	\$17,908	\$2,185	\$15,723	12.2	87.8
Average expenditure per church.....	\$970	\$1,278	\$913		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	285	49	236	17.2	82.8
Officers and teachers.....	5,961	993	4,968	16.7	83.3
Scholars.....	52,070	9,071	42,999	17.4	82.6
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	102	31	71	30.4	69.6
Officers and teachers.....	1,183	412	771	34.8	65.2
Scholars.....	13,327	4,508	8,819	33.8	66.2
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	13	4	9		
Officers and teachers.....	87	34	53		
Scholars.....	1,432	358	1,074	25.0	75.0

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Mennonite Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906 ¹
Churches (local organizations), number.....	342	295	307	277
Increase ² over preceding census:				
Number.....	47	-12	30	-----
Percent.....	15.9	-3.9	10.8	-----
Members, number.....	46,301	34,039	34,965	26,314
Increase ² over preceding census:				
Number.....	12,262	-926	8,651	-----
Percent.....	36.0	-2.6	32.9	-----
Average membership per church.....	135	115	114	95
Church edifices, number.....	314	270	285	259
Value—number reporting.....	274	264	276	254
Amount reported.....	\$1,809,535	\$1,665,800	\$1,014,246	\$622,387
Average value per church.....	\$6,604	\$5,931	\$3,675	\$2,450
Debt—number reporting.....	17	9	16	13
Amount reported.....	\$18,697	\$6,886	\$12,562	\$2,536
Parsonages, number.....	24	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	23	18	11	5
Amount reported.....	\$82,475	\$86,750	\$20,750	\$6,700
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	330	279	281	-----
Amount reported.....	\$319,962	\$320,151	\$156,069	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$9,736	\$150,589	\$71,868	-----
All other salaries.....	\$17,639			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$26,914			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$34,117			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$58,871			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$38,651	\$169,087	\$84,201	-----
Home missions.....	\$34,573			
Foreign missions.....	\$33,920			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$47,633			
All other purposes.....	\$17,908			
Not classified.....	-----	\$475	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$970	\$1,147	\$555	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	285	261	270	210
Officers and teachers.....	5,961	4,252	4,130	2,765
Scholars.....	52,070	37,788	37,096	22,165

¹ Figures for 1906 include the Amish Mennonite Church, united since 1906 with the Mennonite Church.

² A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Mennonite Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each conference in the Mennonite Church, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	342	53	289	46,301	6,431	39,870	21,201	23,823	1,277	89.0	285	5,961	52,070
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	1	---	1	189	---	189	99	90	---	---	1	19	283
Pennsylvania.....	127	23	104	20,546	3,333	17,213	9,160	10,531	855	87.0	109	2,700	24,150
E. N. CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	30	5	25	6,114	574	5,540	2,783	3,026	305	92.0	26	664	6,444
Indiana.....	19	6	13	3,922	1,163	2,759	1,848	2,074	---	89.1	17	470	4,424
Illinois.....	16	5	11	2,289	453	1,836	1,110	1,179	---	94.1	16	315	2,588
Michigan.....	11	1	10	1,016	58	958	486	530	---	91.7	10	159	1,382
Wisconsin.....	1	---	1	26	---	26	12	14	---	---	1	8	42
W. N. CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	2	---	2	90	---	90	44	46	---	---	2	23	123
Iowa.....	8	1	7	2,201	69	2,132	1,088	1,113	---	97.8	6	199	1,795
Missouri.....	12	1	11	646	51	595	294	352	---	83.5	12	142	837
North Dakota.....	4	---	4	187	---	187	64	57	66	---	---	4	266
Nebraska.....	9	1	8	1,332	35	1,297	643	689	---	93.3	8	185	1,617
Kansas.....	14	3	11	1,431	162	1,269	683	748	---	91.3	13	252	1,713
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	1	---	1	41	---	41	20	21	---	---	1	11	60
Maryland.....	15	---	15	1,031	---	1,031	467	564	---	82.8	12	157	1,457
Virginia.....	32	---	32	2,520	---	2,520	1,139	1,381	---	82.5	17	219	1,927
West Virginia.....	8	---	8	303	---	303	115	188	---	61.2	5	37	310
E. S. CENTRAL:													
Tennessee.....	2	1	1	32	19	13	12	20	---	---	2	13	100
Mississippi.....	1	---	1	56	---	56	28	28	---	---	1	11	81
W. S. CENTRAL:													
Louisiana.....	2	1	1	27	9	18	14	13	---	---	1	6	20
Oklahoma.....	3	---	3	187	---	187	88	99	---	---	2	22	58
Texas.....	2	---	2	31	---	31	17	14	---	---	1	8	27
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	3	---	3	153	---	153	84	69	---	---	2	22	131
Idaho.....	3	1	2	226	87	139	116	110	---	105.5	3	47	278
Colorado.....	5	1	4	484	163	321	219	265	---	82.6	4	75	543
PACIFIC:													
Oregon.....	8	2	6	1,052	183	869	493	508	51	97.0	8	131	1,282
California.....	3	1	2	169	72	97	75	94	---	---	1	22	132

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906 ¹	1936	1926	1916	1906 ¹	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ²
United States.....	342	295	307	277	46,301	34,039	34,965	26,314	1,292	39,562	5,447	3.2
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: Pennsylvania.....	127	119	121	95	20,546	16,310	16,044	11,062	385	17,574	2,587	2.1
E. N. CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	30	25	37	31	6,114	4,462	5,297	5,242	187	5,832	95	3.1
Indiana.....	19	20	18	22	3,922	3,247	2,903	2,216	208	3,714	-----	5.3
Illinois.....	16	14	14	15	2,289	1,822	1,757	1,765	81	1,906	302	4.1
Michigan.....	11	9	8	8	1,016	687	509	491	40	976	-----	3.9
W. N. CENTRAL:												
Iowa.....	8	5	7	7	2,201	982	1,399	691	52	2,149	-----	2.4
Missouri.....	12	13	14	10	646	677	734	709	38	488	120	7.2
North Dakota.....	4	3	4	2	187	110	194	129	4	117	66	3.3
Nebraska.....	9	4	8	6	1,332	629	1,060	459	8	852	472	.9
Kansas.....	14	9	12	12	1,431	828	1,060	638	98	1,333	-----	6.8
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Maryland.....	15	12	8	17	1,031	813	696	713	28	1,003	-----	2.7
Virginia.....	32	27	24	24	2,520	1,894	1,668	999	51	792	1,677	6.0
West Virginia.....	8	10	7	11	303	227	226	331	12	259	32	4.4
W. S. CENTRAL:												
Oklahoma.....	3	2	4	4	187	85	157	157	8	179	-----	4.3
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	3	2	-----	-----	153	39	-----	-----	1	152	-----	.7
Idaho.....	3	2	-----	-----	226	104	-----	-----	13	213	-----	5.8
Colorado.....	5	5	4	3	484	400	273	169	20	464	-----	4.1
PACIFIC:												
Oregon.....	8	5	6	4	1,052	494	628	278	45	1,007	-----	4.3
California.....	3	-----	-----	-----	169	-----	-----	-----	4	100	65	3.8
Other States.....	³ 12	9	11	6	492	229	360	265	9	452	31	2.0

¹ Figures include the Amish Mennonite Church.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

³ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Minnesota, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Texas; and 1 in each of the following—New York, Wisconsin, Delaware, and Mississippi.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR- SONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States....	343	314	274	\$1,809,535	17	\$18,697	23	\$22,475
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: Pennsylvania.....	127	124	104	950,948	2	6,350	9	43,800
E. N. CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	30	31	26	192,773	3	2,914	2	(¹)
Indiana.....	19	18	18	132,500	1	2,800	3	9,625
Illinois.....	16	14	14	98,694	1	300	1	(¹)
Michigan.....	11	10	9	42,250	3	3,400	-----	-----
W. N. CENTRAL:								
Iowa.....	8	8	8	57,000	2	618	-----	-----
Missouri.....	12	9	9	91,000	1	700	-----	-----
North Dakota.....	4	3	3	3,400	-----	-----	-----	-----
Nebraska.....	9	8	8	14,125	1	70	-----	-----
Kansas.....	14	13	12	37,880	-----	-----	1	(¹)
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	15	10	10	53,700	-----	-----	1	(¹)
Virginia.....	32	31	19	68,500	-----	-----	-----	-----
West Virginia.....	8	5	5	3,700	-----	-----	2	(¹)
W. S. CENTRAL:								
Oklahoma.....	3	3	3	3,700	-----	-----	-----	-----
MOUNTAIN:								
Colorado.....	5	5	5	15,200	-----	-----	1	(¹)
PACIFIC:								
Oregon.....	8	7	7	27,000	1	600	-----	-----
Other States.....	21	15	² 14	27,165	2	945	3	29,080

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Minnesota, Tennessee, Montana, Idaho, and California; and 1 in each of the following—Delaware, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improve- ments
United States.....	343	330	\$319,969	\$9,736	\$17,639	\$36,914
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
Pennsylvania.....	127	124	120,287	2,067	8,013	8,721
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	30	30	65,132	1,595	2,288	2,827
Indiana.....	19	19	27,841	1,675	1,068	3,000
Illinois.....	16	16	30,686	2,614	1,593	4,403
Michigan.....	11	11	7,263	-----	267	1,304
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Iowa.....	8	8	12,888	-----	445	580
Missouri.....	12	11	3,307	300	24	120
North Dakota.....	4	4	1,370	-----	69	42
Nebraska.....	9	8	5,611	-----	481	304
Kansas.....	14	14	13,068	559	445	2,499
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	15	13	6,849	70	160	774
Virginia.....	32	29	9,000	210	467	713
West Virginia.....	8	7	800	250	210	10
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Oklahoma.....	3	3	1,471	-----	90	287
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	3	3	997	50	21	35
Idaho.....	3	3	1,463	-----	126	250
Colorado.....	5	5	2,338	-----	276	147
PACIFIC:						
Oregon.....	8	7	4,304	-----	480	498
California.....	3	3	1,771	321	50	50
Other States.....	12	12	3,516	25	1,066	350

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Minnesota, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Texas; and 1 in each of the following—New York, Wisconsin, Delaware, and Mississippi.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

(Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting)

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$34, 117	\$58, 871	\$38, 661	\$34, 573	\$33, 920	\$47, 633	\$17, 908
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
Pennsylvania.....	390	25, 002	20, 097	13, 478	14, 333	21, 952	6, 234
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	28, 300	7, 884	4, 392	2, 814	4, 467	8, 576	1, 989
Indiana.....	2, 253	4, 961	2, 567	1, 681	1, 065	6, 931	2, 010
Illinois.....	300	5, 922	3, 989	5, 198	2, 012	2, 688	1, 967
Michigan.....	1, 130	1, 695	813	353	302	897	802
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Iowa.....	136	2, 771	1, 107	2, 020	2, 836	2, 257	736
Missouri.....	239	1, 206	283	289	211	635	—
North Dakota.....	—	157	40	569	213	255	26
Nebraska.....	268	870	486	1, 292	1, 053	331	828
Kansas.....	—	2, 594	1, 118	2, 230	2, 083	925	615
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland.....	—	716	1, 662	538	1, 754	175	1, 000
Virginia.....	900	1, 117	936	2, 228	1, 524	268	657
West Virginia.....	—	314	16	—	—	—	—
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Oklahoma.....	—	162	80	28	33	457	334
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	—	384	125	106	66	210	—
Idaho.....	—	486	56	203	132	12	166
Colorado.....	—	405	246	494	145	466	169
PACIFIC:							
Oregon.....	—	946	531	531	706	107	505
California.....	201	301	20	446	190	25	167
Other States.....	—	978	87	75	165	466	304

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES, 1936

CONFERENCE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Scholars
Total	342	46,301	274	\$1,809,535	17	\$18,697	330	\$319,962	285	52,070
Alberta-Saskatchewan.....	1	66	1	111,100	{	-----	1	12,614	{	90
Dakota-Montana.....	8	350	5				8		7	412
Ohio Mennonite and Eastern Amish Mennonite, Joint.....	42	7,851	35	255,273	3	2,914	41	72,901	36	8,518
Eastern Pennsylvania (Fran- conia).....	18	4,145	16	127,746	1	350	18	27,454	17	5,085
Illinois.....	16	2,289	14	98,694	1	300	16	30,686	16	2,588
Indiana-Michigan Mennonite.....	30	4,938	27	174,750	4	6,200	30	35,104	27	5,806
Iowa-Nebraska.....	19	3,671	18	73,625	3	688	18	19,280	16	3,572
Lancaster (Pa.).....	79	12,497	61	668,102	1	700	77	72,469	64	14,775
Missouri-Kansas.....	38	2,764	31	148,880			37	20,810	33	3,179
Ontario.....	1	189	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	283
Pacific coast.....	14	1,447	11	39,215	3	1,545	13	18,024	12	1,692
Southwestern Pennsylvania.....	21	2,036	19	82,250	1	6,000	20	12,789	19	2,233
Virginia.....	41	2,822	25	62,500	-----	-----	37	10,572	23	2,267
Washington County, Md., and Franklin County, Pa.....	14	1,236	11	67,400	-----	-----	13	7,259	13	1,570

¹ Amount for Alberta-Saskatchewan Conference combined with figures for Dakota-Montana Conference, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

² Amount for Ontario Conference combined with figures for Pacific Coast Conference, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Mennonite Church, by far the largest of the different Mennonite bodies, represents the general trend of them all and is most closely identified with the history already given. In the controversy which resulted in the separation of the Amish Mennonite Church, it stood for the more liberal interpretation of the Confession of Faith, and has ever since included what may be called the conservatively progressive element of the Mennonite communities. It furnished the first Mennonite colony at Germantown, Pa., in 1683, and was the most important factor in the westward extension of the different communities mentioned in the general statement.² It should be stated, however, that the Amish division did not occur until 1693.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

The general Confession of Faith adopted at Dort, Holland, in 1632, is accepted in full. In polity, so far as the local church and district and State conferences are concerned, the church is in accord with most other Mennonite bodies.

The General Conference,³ organized in 1898,⁴ meets every 2 years, but is regarded as merely an advisory body. Delegates are chosen from among the ministers and deacons of the various State conferences and they, together with the bishops, who are members of the conference by virtue of their office, decide all questions by majority vote. All their ministers and deacons have the privilege of debate but have no vote. This General Conference furnishes the basis for the practical union of the Mennonite Church and what was formerly known as the Amish Mennonite Church. Three conferences of the former Amish Men-

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. John L. Horst, editor of the Mennonite Year Book, Scottsdale, Pa., and approved by him in its present form.

² See Mennonite bodies, p. 1002.

³ Not to be mistaken for the General Conference of the Mennonite Church of North America, p. 1040.

⁴ In 1896 an informal committee issued a call for a representative preliminary meeting. This was held in 1897 and issued a call for the first General Conference which met and organized in 1898.

nonite Church have been merged with the Mennonite conferences in which their congregations are located.

For a better understanding of the relations of these bodies, an historical sketch of the origin and development of the Amish Mennonites has been given on page 1006.

WORK

All departments of church activity—missionary, educational, publication, and philanthropic—are taken care of by boards or committees. The Mennonite Board of Missions and Charities takes care of the general mission and charitable work, both at home and abroad; the Mennonite Board of Education cares for the work of two church schools, the third being cared for by a more local board of trustees; the Mennonite Publication Board has oversight of the church periodicals published at the Mennonite publishing house, Scottdale, Pa.; while educational agencies such as Sunday schools, young peoples' meetings, etc., and other work among young people is supervised by a recently organized Commission for Christian Education and Young People's Work.

The home missionary work is divided into rural and city mission work and evangelistic efforts. Evangelistic meetings are held in nearly all congregations and mission stations and outposts. City missions are conducted in Chicago, Ill.; Kansas City, Kans.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Detroit, Mich.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Canton, Ohio; Tampa, Fla.; Toronto, Ontario; and many other cities, about 30 in all.

The first foreign mission station was opened in 1899, at Dhamtari, India. Eight other stations have since been established. A considerable amount of land has been acquired for an industrial department.

The report for the year shows 27 missionaries with many native helpers; 9 organized churches or mission stations with 1,415 members; 14 schools, including a Christian academy, with a total attendance of 1,097 pupils; 7 charitable institutions with 701 inmates; and 2 hospitals and 7 medical dispensaries, treating during the year 29,253 patients.

In 1917 mission work was opened in Argentina. There are now 26 missionaries at 11 stations and a church of 568 members.

Mission work was opened in Tanganyika, East Africa, in 1934. There are 4 stations at present with 14 workers, with a total of 88 members. This is under the direction of the Eastern Mennonite Board of Missions and Charities.

Contributions amounting to \$23,607 were made to missions in South America and \$48,571 to missions in India. This is exclusive of \$28,000 expended on new buildings for South American missions and \$5,508 on new buildings for India.

The educational interests of the denomination are represented by three schools—Goshen College, at Goshen, Ind.; Hesston College, Hesston, Kans.; and Eastern Mennonite School, at Harrisonburg, Va. The number of students in these 3 schools during the year was 1,062, and the amount contributed for their support was \$21,422. The value of property used for educational purposes is estimated at \$450,000, and there are endowments amounting to \$154,457.

Philanthropic institutions under the care of the Mennonite Church in America include 1 hospital, 3 orphans' homes, and 4 homes for the aged; the 7 homes having about 250 inmates. The amount contributed during the year was \$42,651.

A number of aid societies, to membership in which any member of any branch of the Mennonite bodies is eligible, have been formed for the purpose of rendering aid to any of its members who suffer loss of property by fire, lightning, or storm. The property of the members is entered at about three-fourths of its actual value, and pro rata assessments are made annually to cover all losses of the preceding period. Sections where these organizations are most active are Pennsylvania, Virginia, Indiana, and several other States, and Ontario.

HUTTERIAN BRETHREN, MENNONITES

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Hutterian Brethren, Mennonites, for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this body consists of communicant members of the local congregations, who have made confession of faith and have been baptized.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	6	1	5	-----	-----
Members, number.....	501	25	476	5.0	95.0
Average membership per church.....	84	25	95	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	252	11	241	4.4	95.6
Female.....	249	14	235	5.6	94.4
Males per 100 females.....	101.2	(²)	102.6	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	93	5	88	-----	-----
13 years and over.....	273	20	253	7.3	92.7
Age not reported.....	135	-----	135	-----	100.0
Percent under 13 years ³	25.4	(¹)	25.8	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	3	1	2	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	3	1	2	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$3,700	\$500	\$3,200	13.5	86.5
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$3,700	\$500	\$3,200	13.5	86.5
Average value per church.....	\$1,233	\$500	\$1,600	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$300	\$300	-----	100.0	-----
Number reporting "no debt".....	2	-----	2	-----	-----
Parsonages, number.....	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$500	\$500	-----	100.0	-----
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	4	-----	4	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$2,585	-----	\$2,585	-----	100.0
Pastors' salaries.....	\$500	-----	\$500	-----	100.0
All other salaries.....	\$100	-----	\$100	-----	100.0
Repairs and improvements.....	\$125	-----	\$125	-----	100.0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,150	-----	\$1,150	-----	100.0
Home missions.....	\$100	-----	\$100	-----	100.0
Foreign missions.....	\$350	-----	\$350	-----	100.0
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$200	-----	\$200	-----	100.0
All other purposes.....	\$60	-----	\$60	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$646	-----	\$646	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	6	1	5	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	29	4	25	-----	-----
Scholars.....	428	30	398	7.0	93.0
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	-----	1	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	2	-----	2	-----	-----
Scholars.....	38	-----	38	-----	-----
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3	-----	3	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	10	-----	10	-----	-----
Scholars.....	98	-----	98	-----	-----
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2	-----	2	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	51	-----	51	-----	-----
Scholars.....	75	-----	75	-----	-----

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

³ Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Hutterian Brethren, Mennonites, for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. This body was reported under the name of Bruderhof Mennonite Church in 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906 ¹
Churches (local organizations), number.....	6	6	17	8
Increase ² over preceding census:				
Number.....		—11	9	—
Percent ³				—
Members, number.....	501	700	982	275
Increase ² over preceding census:				
Number.....	—199	—282	707	—
Percent.....	—28.4	—28.7	257.1	—
Average membership per church.....	84	117	58	34
Church edifices, number.....	3	5	12	8
Value—number reporting.....	3	5	12	8
Amount reported.....	\$3,700	\$19,000	\$11,100	\$9,100
Average value per church.....	\$1,233	\$3,800	\$925	\$1,138
Debt—number reporting.....	1		1	
Amount reported.....	\$300		\$109	
Parsonages, number.....	1			
Value—number reporting.....	1		1	
Amount reported.....	\$500		\$300	
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	4	3		
Amount reported.....	\$2,585	\$9,645		
Pastors' salaries.....	\$500			
All other salaries.....	\$100			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$125			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,150			
Home missions.....	\$100			
Foreign missions.....	\$350	\$8,000		
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$200			
All other purposes.....	\$90			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$646	\$3,215		
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	6	3	14	
Officers and teachers.....	29	15	16	
Scholars.....	428	115	605	

¹ Statistics are for Bruderhof Mennonite Church.

² A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

³ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State table.—Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches of the Hutterian Brethren, Mennonites, for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over."

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1906	1926	1916	1936	1906	1926	1916	1936	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	6	6	17	8	501	700	982	275	93	273	135	25.4
South Dakota.....	5	6	15	8	476	700	837	275	88	253	135	25.8
Montana.....	1	—	2	—	25	—	145	—	5	20	—	—

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

Jacob Huter, an Anabaptist minister of the sixteenth century, advocated the communistic conception of the ownership of property, and his followers, with other Anabaptists of widely varying creeds and practices, were bitterly persecuted. He himself, after being driven from place to place, was finally apprehended and burned at the stake at Innsbruck, in the Tyrol, in 1536, during what was probably the fiercest persecution suffered by any of the Anabaptist bodies in the sixteenth century. Despite the persecution, however, the community, which came to be known as the Hutterische Brueder, also the Hutterite Society, flourished, and at the beginning of the Thirty Years' War had 24 branches in Moravia. Although Joseph II had granted some of the Mennonites a certain measure of religious liberty, the Hutterites were at length driven from Austria and found a home successively in Rumania and Russia. In Russia many of them gave up the communistic idea. When their religious liberty was circumscribed by the imperial ukases of 1873 to 1875, they, together with many Russian Mennonites, came to the United States, settling in Bonhomme County, S. Dak., and its vicinity, in 1874, where they have prospered, and whence they have spread into adjoining counties. They still consider themselves Germans and use a peculiar dialect of the German language exclusively in their religious services and in their homes.

In doctrine the church is practically in accord with other Mennonite bodies, except in so far as it adheres to the communistic idea; and the same thing is true of its general polity.

During the World War and later many Hutterian Brethren moved to Canada, where conscription was not so strictly enforced as in the United States. This accounts, in part at least, for the decrease in numbers during the past 20 years.

WORK

Special attention is paid to education, and each community has a school. At the age of 3 years the children enter a primary school, where the instruction is of a religious nature. At the age of 6 years they are advanced to a higher grade, where the common branches are taught, in connection with Bible history and the articles of faith as embodied in the catechism. As a result of this custom, the use of the Bible as a basis of instruction is by no means confined to the Sunday schools. There is no illiteracy in any of their communities. A book of poems, of nearly 900 pages, has been published in German. The valuable chronicles of the Hutterian Church, extending from 1528 to 1665, were printed in 1923. An effort is also being made to print the second volume, which would bring these interesting chronicles up to date.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. John L. Horst, editor of the Mennonite Year Book, Scottsdale, Pa., and approved by him in its present form.

CONSERVATIVE AMISH MENNONITE CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Conservative Amish Mennonite Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this body consists of communicant members of the local congregations, who have made confession of faith and have been baptized.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	20	1	19	-----	-----
Members, number.....	2, 538	133	2, 405	5.2	94.8
Average membership per church.....	127	133	127	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	1, 205	65	1, 140	5.4	94.6
Female.....	1, 188	68	1, 120	5.7	94.3
Sex not reported.....	145	-----	145	-----	100.0
Males per 100 females.....	101.4	(²)	101.8	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	10	-----	10	-----	-----
13 years and over.....	1, 911	133	1, 778	7.0	93.0
Age not reported.....	617	-----	617	-----	100.0
Percent under 13 years ³	0.5	-----	0.6	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	19	1	18	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	18	1	17	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$52, 750	\$8, 000	\$44, 750	15.2	84.8
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$50, 250	\$8, 000	\$42, 250	15.9	84.1
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$2, 500	-----	\$2, 500	-----	100.0
Average value per church.....	\$2, 931	\$8, 000	\$2, 632	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	6	1	5	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$5, 369	\$1, 200	\$4, 169	22.4	77.6
Number reporting "no debt".....	9	-----	9	-----	-----
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	18	1	17	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$10, 357	\$505	\$9, 852	4.9	95.1
Salaries, other than pastors'.....	\$675	\$95	\$580	14.1	85.9
Repairs and improvements.....	\$747	-----	\$747	-----	100.0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1, 000	\$200	\$800	20.0	80.0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1, 705	\$140	\$1, 565	8.2	91.8
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1, 637	\$45	\$1, 592	2.7	97.3
Home missions.....	\$1, 914	-----	\$1, 914	-----	100.0
Foreign missions.....	\$1, 095	-----	\$1, 095	-----	100.0
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$645	-----	\$645	-----	100.0
All other purposes.....	\$939	\$25	\$914	2.7	97.3
Average expenditure per church.....	\$575	\$505	\$580	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	15	1	14	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	239	13	226	5.4	94.6
Scholars.....	2, 523	120	2, 403	4.8	95.2
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	-----	1	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	4	-----	4	-----	-----
Scholars.....	35	-----	35	-----	-----
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	-----	1	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	4	-----	4	-----	-----
Scholars.....	40	-----	40	-----	-----

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

³ Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1916-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Conservative Amish Mennonite Church for the census years 1936, 1926, and 1916. This body appeared in this form for the first time in 1916. The different churches were formerly identified with the Amish Mennonites or the Old Order Amish Mennonites.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1916 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916
Churches (local organizations), number.....	20	7	13
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			
Number.....	13	-6	
Percent ²			
Members, number.....	2, 538	691	1, 066
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			
Number.....	1, 847	-375	
Percent.....	267.3	-35.2	
Average membership per church.....	127	99	82
Church edifices, number.....	19	8	13
Value—number reporting.....	18	7	12
Amount reported.....	\$52, 750	\$16, 845	\$20, 060
Average value per church.....	\$2, 931	\$2, 406	\$1, 672
Debt—number reporting.....	6		2
Amount reported.....	\$5, 369		\$250
Expenditures:			
Churches reporting, number.....	18	5	11
Amount reported.....	\$10, 357	\$2, 718	\$3, 517
Salaries, other than pastors'.....	\$675		
Repairs and improvements.....	\$747		
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1, 000	\$1, 138	\$1, 370
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1, 705		
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1, 637		
Home missions.....	\$1, 914		
Foreign missions.....	\$1, 095	\$1, 580	\$2, 147
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$645		
All other purposes.....	\$939		
Average expenditure per church.....	\$575	\$544	\$320
Sunday schools:			
Churches reporting, number.....	15	6	11
Officers and teachers.....	239	99	95
Scholars.....	2, 523	871	882

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Conservative Amish Mennonite Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the three census years 1916 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property, for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of members	MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	20	2,538	1,205	1,188	145	101.4	15	239	2,523
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:									
New York.....	3	554	290	264	---	109.8	3	44	610
Pennsylvania.....	3	427	159	195	73	81.5	3	54	574
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Ohio.....	1	149	73	76	---	---	---	---	---
Indiana.....	3	355	182	173	---	105.2	3	46	468
Illinois.....	2	140	71	69	---	---	---	---	---
Michigan.....	2	300	152	148	---	102.7	2	51	419
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Iowa.....	2	269	141	128	---	110.2	---	---	---
SOUTH ATLANTIC:									
Delaware.....	1	137	65	72	---	---	1	18	122
Maryland.....	2	98	14	12	72	---	2	19	180
PACIFIC:									
Oregon.....	1	109	58	51	---	---	1	7	150

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1916 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, or 1916]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1936	1926	1916	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	20	7	13	2,538	691	1,066	10	1,911	617	0.4
New York.....	3	...	...	554	...	...	2	552	...	...
Pennsylvania.....	3	...	...	427	...	...	...	48	379	...
Indiana.....	3	...	...	355	142	...	...	355	...	...
Maryland.....	2	1	3	98	169	120	...	...	98	...
Other States.....	19	4	10	1,104	380	946	8	956	140	...

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² Includes: Ohio, 1; Illinois, 2; Michigan, 2; Iowa, 2; Delaware, 1; and Oregon, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	90	19	18	\$52,750	6	\$5,368
New York.....	3	3	3	18,000	3	2,300
Indiana.....	3	3	3	6,450	1	220
Other States.....	14	13	12	28,300	2	2,848

¹ Includes: Pennsylvania, 1; Ohio, 1; Illinois, 2; Michigan, 2; Iowa, 2; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 2; and Oregon, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES										
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Salaries, other than pastors	Repairs and im- provements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current ex- penses, includ- ing interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	90	18	\$10,357	\$675	\$747	\$1,000	\$1,705	\$1,637	\$1,914	\$1,095	\$645	\$939
New York.....	3	3	2,026	220	75	900	300	138	48	-----	320	25
Pennsylvania.....	3	3	1,917	-----	100	-----	471	100	457	372	-----	417
Indiana.....	3	3	1,502	125	154	100	298	325	303	-----	25	172
Other States.....	11	9	4,912	330	418	-----	636	1,074	1,106	723	300	325

¹ Includes: Illinois, 2; Michigan, 2; Iowa, 2; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 1; and Oregon, 1.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

Amish Mennonites, as a body of believers, in common with most Mennonite groups, accepted the Eighteen Articles of the Confession of Faith adopted at Dort, in Holland, in 1632, as "A Declaration of the Chief Articles of our Common Christian Faith." And they accepted those declarations as they are stated, or, what the statements imply, which distinguished them, in their manner and measure of acceptance, from other Mennonite groups. While the differentiating term "Amish" was derived from Jacob Amman, who was a leader in the movement to adhere to a more precise and exact construction of the formulated statements of faith and principles of evangelical practice, and a more inflexible application of the principles of nonconformity to, and separation from, the world, including visible or outward forms, those principles and practices were not original with him, as statements and records of trustworthy church historians prove.

For the same disagreements and differences of opinion and belief had arisen in the latter days of Menno Simons, as recorded by Charles Buck. Ernest Müller tells us that shortly after the year 1600 the Mennonites were divided into three leading groups, the "Flemish" (stricter constructionists), the "Friesians" (more liberal), and the "Waterlanders" (most liberal, noted for free and indifferent discipline, who did not accept the name "Mennonite"). Friesen, the Russian Mennonite historian, tells us that the "Anabaptist malady" (begun in Menno's time, and which could not be remedied, this tendency to critical construction, with attendant tendency to division) raged on until there were five and more

¹ This statement was furnished by Rev. J. B. Miller, Conservative Amish Mennonite Church, Grantsville, Md.

important groups—the “Flemish,” the “Friesians,” the “Waterlanders,” the “Old Flemish,” and the “Old Friesian.” Many of the points and matters of difference and disagreement having been the same as those of the days of Jacob Amman and Hans Reist, the latter the leader in opposition to Amman. Those premises were regrettable, but they are to be accepted as facts. That Jacob Amman had gone to unjustifiable lengths and degrees in carrying out his chosen course must be conceded. However, it is fully attested that he and prominent leaders of his group afterwards appealed to their opponents for forbearance and pardon, and acknowledged their errors and delinquencies, but their appeal was in vain.

Instead of those church controversies having had their first origin in the activities of Jacob Amman, they were existent 100 years before the Amman-Reist controversy.

The “Amish” group generally held fixedly to a conservative and strict-construction basis and attitude, and, as elements of the group relaxed, or drifted from that formerly adhered to, most of the rest continued on, instructing their applicants for baptism in a full acceptance of the accepted articles of faith, and maintaining church administration and order by means of verbal promulgation.

Having been obliged to hold their assemblages for worship in seclusion and retirement to seek to avoid persecution and martyrdom, they continued to hold their meetings in private buildings after coming to America. In the course of time some congregations, otherwise in sympathy with the general “Amish” belief and order, erected meeting houses, permitted, then sponsored Sunday schools, assisted in missionary endeavors, took more active part in benevolent enterprises, held evening and continued meetings, held Bible conferences, used the English language in connection with German in their activities, and encouraged and fostered greater literary activities. Thus there was a gradual, mutual drawing apart between the “Old Order” brotherhood and those congregations referred to in the latter part of this paragraph. Then, those responsible for the gathering of church statistics for Mennonite publications, gave those groups the distinguishing name “Conservative,” which name thus came into use before the first “Conservative Amish Mennonite” conference was held, in 1910, at Pigeon, Mich., which was a preliminary venture. In the spring of 1912 a church and Sunday school conference was held at Grantsville, Md., and annual sessions of this conference have been held since then.

In 1912 a German-English church paper was launched, the “Herold der Wahrheit,” which has been going since then, the sponsorship of which was assumed by the Conservative conference. But the publication board has representatives of the Old Order brotherhood, also, and the periodical is intended to represent Old Order interests, in common with those of the Conservative group.

Under the auspices of the Conservative conference, a mission has been established and is being conducted in Flint, Mich., which is also listed as a congregation.

OLD ORDER AMISH MENNONITE CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Old Order Amish Mennonite Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this body consists of communicant members of the local congregations, who have made confession of faith and have been baptized.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number	100	5	95	5.0	95.0
Members, number	9,887	570	9,317	5.8	94.2
Average membership per church	99	114	98		
Membership by sex:					
Male	4,712	260	4,452	5.5	94.5
Female	5,099	310	4,789	6.1	93.9
Sex not reported	76		76		
Males per 100 females	92.4	83.9	93.0		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years	215		215		100.0
13 years and over	8,374	540	7,834	6.4	93.6
Age not reported	1,298	30	1,268	2.3	97.7
Percent under 13 years ²	2.5		2.7		
Church edifices, number	4		4		
Value—number reporting	4		4		
Amount reported	\$16,000		\$16,000		100.0
Constructed prior to 1936	\$16,000		\$16,000		100.0
Average value per church	\$4,000		\$4,000		
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number	50	4	46		
Amount reported	\$10,992	\$943	\$10,049	8.6	91.4
Salaries, other than pastors'	\$205		\$205		100.0
Repairs and improvements	\$231		\$231		100.0
All other current expenses, including interest	\$880	\$275	\$605	31.2	68.8
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	\$6,907	\$602	\$6,305	8.7	91.3
Home missions	\$437	\$41	\$396	9.4	90.6
Foreign missions	\$779	\$25	\$754	3.2	96.8
To general headquarters for distribution	\$85		\$85		
All other purposes	\$1,468		\$1,468		100.0
Average expenditure per church	\$220	\$236	\$218		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number	20	2	18		
Officers and teachers	210	21	189	10.0	90.0
Scholars	1,366	132	1,234	9.7	90.3
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number	3		3		
Officers and teachers	8		8		
Scholars	80		80		
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number	1	1			
Officers and teachers	3	3			
Scholars	12	12			

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Old Order Amish Mennonite Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	100	71	88	46
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	29	-17	42	-----
Percent ¹	-----	-----	-----	-----
Members , number.....	9, 887	6, 006	7, 665	5, 043
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	3, 881	-1, 659	2, 622	-----
Percent.....	64. 6	-21. 6	52. 0	-----
Average membership per church.....	99	85	87	110
Church edifices , number.....	4	6	-----	4
Value—number reporting.....	4	5	-----	4
Amount reported.....	\$16, 000	\$20, 300	-----	\$6, 700
Average value per church.....	\$4, 000	\$4, 060	-----	\$1, 675
Debt—number reporting.....	1	1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	-----	\$1, 100	-----	-----
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	50	35	4	-----
Amount reported.....	\$10, 992	\$8, 011	\$406	-----
Salaries, other than pastors'.....	\$205	\$2, 407	\$168	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$231			-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$880			-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$6, 907	\$5, 604	\$238	-----
Home missions.....	\$437			-----
Foreign missions.....	\$779			-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$85			-----
All other purposes.....	\$1, 468	\$229	\$102	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$220			-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	20	13	5	6
Officers and teachers.....	210	116	19	66
Scholars.....	1, 366	898	242	493

A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for the Old Order Amish Mennonite Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported expenditures; and since no State reported as many as three church edifices, data cannot be given showing value of such property.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	100	5	95	9,887	570	9,317	4,712	5,089	76	92.4	20	210	1,366
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: Pennsylvania.....	21	---	21	1,955	---	1,955	874	1,005	76	87.0	---	---	---
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	22	---	22	2,595	---	2,595	1,232	1,363	---	90.4	4	29	153
Indiana.....	26	2	24	2,988	258	2,730	1,439	1,549	---	92.9	3	16	134
Illinois.....	6	---	6	423	---	423	205	218	---	94.0	3	26	145
Michigan.....	3	---	3	195	---	195	102	93	---	---	---	---	---
Wisconsin.....	1	---	1	132	---	132	76	56	---	---	---	---	---
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Iowa.....	5	---	5	408	---	408	198	210	---	94.3	2	30	250
North Dakota.....	1	---	1	46	---	46	20	26	---	---	1	14	37
Nebraska.....	1	---	1	163	---	163	90	73	---	---	1	28	201
Kansas.....	6	1	5	355	68	287	171	184	---	92.9	2	29	161
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	2	1	1	285	214	71	136	149	---	91.3	---	---	---
Maryland.....	1	---	1	35	---	35	18	17	---	---	---	---	---
Virginia.....	2	1	1	154	30	124	74	80	---	---	2	19	171
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Oklahoma.....	3	---	3	153	---	153	77	76	---	---	2	19	114

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	100	71	88	46	9,887	6,006	7,665	5,043	215	8,374	1,298	2.5
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: Pennsylvania.....	21	13	12	10	1,955	1,471	1,168	1,574	3	1,211	741	.2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	22	13	20	9	2,595	1,396	2,256	1,245	---	2,303	292	---
Indiana.....	26	12	20	6	2,988	1,213	1,942	627	89	2,899	---	3.0
Illinois.....	6	5	6	4	423	436	508	267	---	423	---	---
Michigan.....	3	3	6	2	195	144	225	194	---	195	---	---
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Iowa.....	5	5	5	2	408	306	583	211	73	335	---	17.9
Kansas.....	6	9	8	5	355	446	484	467	---	283	72	---
SOUTH ATLANTIC: Maryland.....	1	1	---	3	35	44	---	165	---	35	---	---
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: Oklahoma.....	3	3	4	---	153	137	213	---	---	153	---	---
Other States.....	7	7	7	5	780	413	286	293	50	537	193	8.5

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

² Includes: Wisconsin, 1; North Dakota, 1; Nebraska, 1; Delaware, 2; and Virginia, 2.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES									
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Salaries, other than pastors'	Repairs and im- provements	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	100	50	\$10,992	\$205	\$231	\$880	\$6,907	\$437	\$779	\$85	\$1,468
Pennsylvania.....	21	8	1,266	—	125	—	885	—	—	—	256
Ohio.....	22	10	4,147	—	50	321	3,277	100	100	—	299
Indiana.....	26	12	1,963	50	—	—	1,104	96	—	—	713
Illinois.....	6	3	739	—	—	—	684	—	—	55	—
Iowa.....	5	4	383	—	—	—	70	80	33	—	200
Kansas.....	6	5	393	—	—	—	352	41	—	—	—
Other States.....	14	18	2,101	155	56	559	535	120	646	30	—

¹ Includes 2 churches in Oklahoma; and 1 in each of the following States—Wisconsin, North Dakota, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

As the movement along more progressive lines in the Amish Mennonite Church developed, resulting in a virtual reunion of the conservatively progressive element in that body with a kindred element in the Mennonite Church, it encountered not a little opposition from the more strictly conservative members. The result was a gradual separation and the organization of the Old Order Amish Mennonite Church about 1865. There have been three divisions on the question of the ban, but as the points of difference are difficult to define to those not familiar with the denomination, they are not presented in this statement.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

The members are very strict in the exercise of the ban, or shunning of expelled members. They have few Sunday schools, no evening or protracted meetings, church conferences, missions, or benevolent institutions. They worship for the most part in private houses, and use the German language generally in their services. They do not associate in religious work with other bodies, and are distinctive and severely plain in their costume, using hooks and eyes instead of buttons on coats and vests. They are, however, by no means a unit in all these things, and the line of distinction between them and other Amish Mennonites is in many cases not very clearly drawn. Some are constantly drawing nearer in their church relationship to the more progressive body which has affiliated with the Mennonite Church, and some of their congregations are liberal supporters of the missionary and charitable work conducted through the Mennonite Board of Missions and Charities. They have in recent years attracted attention because of their opposition to centralized schools.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. John L. Horst, editor of the Mennonite Year Book, Scottsdale, Pa., and approved by him in its present form.

CHURCH OF GOD IN CHRIST (MENNONITE)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of God in Christ (Mennonite) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this body consists of communicant members of the local congregations, who have made confession of faith and have been baptized.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	20	2	18	-----	-----
Members, number.....	2,024	39	1,985	1.9	98.1
Average membership per church.....	101	20	110	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	895	15	880	1.7	98.3
Female.....	1,129	24	1,105	2.1	97.9
Males per 100 females.....	79.3	(²)	79.6	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	10	-----	10	-----	-----
13 years and over.....	2,014	39	1,975	1.9	98.1
Percent under 13 years.....	0.5	-----	0.5	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	16	2	14	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	15	2	13	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$39,615	\$1,492	\$38,123	3.8	96.2
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$38,092	\$1,492	\$36,600	3.9	96.1
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$1,523	-----	\$1,523	-----	100.0
Average value per church.....	\$2,641	\$746	\$2,933	-----	-----
Number reporting "no debt".....	11	2	9	-----	-----
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	19	2	17	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$8,048	\$134	\$7,914	1.7	98.3
Salaries, other than pastors.....	\$839	\$24	\$815	2.9	97.1
Repairs and improvements.....	\$675	-----	\$675	-----	100.0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,480	\$10	\$1,470	.7	99.3
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$3,617	-----	\$3,617	-----	100.0
Home missions.....	\$778	\$75	\$703	9.6	90.4
Foreign missions.....	\$195	-----	\$195	-----	100.0
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$335	\$25	\$310	7.5	92.5
All other purposes.....	\$129	-----	\$129	-----	100.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$424	\$67	\$466	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	16	2	14	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	153	12	141	7.8	92.2
Scholars.....	1,689	69	1,620	4.1	95.9
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	-----	1	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	2	-----	2	-----	-----
Scholars.....	75	-----	75	-----	-----

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Church of God in Christ (Mennonite) for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	20	26	21	18
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-6	5	3	-----
Percent ²	-----	-----	-----	-----
Members, number.....	2, 024	1, 832	1, 125	562
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	192	707	563	-----
Percent.....	10. 5	62. 8	100. 2	-----
Average membership per church.....	101	70	54	31
Church edifices, number.....	16	18	16	2
Value—number reporting.....	15	18	14	2
Amount reported.....	\$39, 615	\$78, 850	\$23, 815	\$1, 600
Average value per church.....	\$2, 641	\$4, 381	\$1, 701	\$800
Debt—number reporting.....		2	1	-----
Amount reported.....		\$4, 709	\$400	-----
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	19	18	17	-----
Amount reported.....	\$8, 048	\$7, 705	\$6, 333	-----
Salaries, other than pastors'.....	\$839	\$4, 192	\$3, 423	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$675			-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1, 480			-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$3, 617	\$1, 863	\$2, 910	-----
Home missions.....	\$778			-----
Foreign missions.....	\$195			-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$335			-----
All other purposes.....	\$129	\$1, 650	\$373	-----
Not classified.....				-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$424	\$428		-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	16	8	10	-----
Officers and teachers.....	153	45	40	-----
Scholars.....	1, 689	436	675	-----

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for the Church of God in Christ (Mennonite) by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 presents, for 1936, the value of church edifices and the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value or expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAIN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS BY STATE, 1909

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Total	Male	Female	Total
United States	10	2	18	2,004	2	1,000	600	1,200	7	1	13	1,000				
Lat. North Central:																
Ill.	1	1		2	2		2									
Michigan	2		2	16	15	8	7									9
Lat. North Central:																
Missouri	1		1	12	1											
North Dakota	2	1	1	4	2	1	1									3
Kansas	5		5	32	32	16	16									7
Lat. South Central:																
California	1		1	20	20	10	10									17
Texas	1		1	2	2	1	1									15
Lat. S.																
Alabama	1		1	18	12	6	6									4

Rates not shown where number of members is less than 10.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1900 TO 1909, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1909, BY STATE

Separate presentation is limited to States having 7 or more churches in 1909: 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909.

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES							MEMBERSHIP BY AGE			
	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	Under 1 year	1 year to 5 years	5 years to 10 years	Over 10 years
United States	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	1	1	1	1
Lat. North Central:											
Michigan	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Lat. North Central:											
Missouri	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
North Dakota	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Kansas	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1
Lat. South Central:											
California	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Texas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other States	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1

Under: Ohio, 1, and California, 1.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Church of God in Christ (Mennonite) for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number	20	26	21	18
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number	-6	5	3	-----
Percent ²	-----	-----	-----	-----
Members, number	2, 024	1, 832	1, 125	562
Increase over preceding census:				
Number	192	707	563	-----
Percent	10. 5	62. 8	100. 2	-----
Average membership per church	101	70	54	31
Church edifices, number	16	18	16	2
Value—number reporting	15	18	14	2
Amount reported	\$39, 615	\$78, 850	\$23, 815	\$1, 600
Average value per church	\$2, 641	\$4, 381	\$1, 701	\$800
Debt—number reporting	-----	2	1	-----
Amount reported	-----	\$4, 709	\$400	-----
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number	19	18	17	-----
Amount reported	\$8, 048	\$7, 705	\$6, 333	-----
Salaries, other than pastors'	\$839	\$4, 192	\$3, 423	-----
Repairs and improvements	\$675			-----
All other current expenses, including interest	\$1, 480			-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	\$3, 617	\$1, 863	\$2, 910	-----
Home missions	\$778			-----
Foreign missions	\$195			-----
To general headquarters for distribution	\$335			-----
All other purposes	\$129	\$1, 650	\$373	-----
Not classified	-----			-----
Average expenditure per church	\$424	\$428	-----	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number	16	8	10	-----
Officers and teachers	153	45	40	-----
Scholars	1, 689	436	675	-----

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for the Church of God in Christ (Mennonite) by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 presents, for 1936, the value of church edifices and the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value or expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	20	2	18	2,024	39	1,985	895	1,129	79.3	16	153	1,689
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	1	1	—	20	20	—	8	12	—	1	7	40
Michigan.....	2	—	2	183	—	183	87	96	—	2	16	158
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Missouri.....	1	—	1	15	—	15	7	8	—	1	4	35
North Dakota.....	2	1	1	41	19	22	18	23	—	2	9	75
Kansas.....	9	—	9	1,324	—	1,324	582	742	78.4	7	94	1,197
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Oklahoma.....	3	—	3	284	—	284	120	164	73.2	2	19	150
Texas.....	1	—	1	38	—	38	19	19	—	1	4	34
PACIFIC:												
California.....	1	—	1	119	—	119	54	65	—	—	—	—

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936		
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Per cent under 13
United States.....	20	26	21	18	2,024	1,832	1,125	562	10	2,014	0.5
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:											
Michigan.....	2	2	2	3	183	150	132	61	1	182	.5
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:											
Missouri.....	1	3	—	2	15	39	—	58	—	15	—
North Dakota.....	2	3	—	—	41	61	—	—	—	41	—
Kansas.....	9	11	9	5	1,324	1,123	697	314	9	1,315	.7
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:											
Oklahoma.....	3	3	3	—	284	329	155	—	—	284	—
Texas.....	1	1	3	—	38	20	69	—	—	38	—
Other States.....	12	3	4	8	139	110	72	129	—	139	—

¹ Includes: Ohio, 1, and California, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value or expenditures]

STATE	Total number of churches		Number of church edifices		VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES											
							Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Total amount	Salaries, other than pastors'	Repairs and im- provements	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States....	20	16	15	\$39,615	19	\$8,048	\$839	\$675	\$1,480	\$3,617	\$778	\$195	\$335	\$129				
Kansas.....	9	8	7	18,050	8	4,754	520	446	811	2,323	335	125	115	79				
Oklahoma.....	3	3	3	11,023	3	1,349	195	161	102	644	100	40	107	-----				
Other States.....	8	5	5	10,542	8	1,945	124	68	567	650	343	30	113	50				

¹ Includes: Ohio, 1; Michigan, 1; North Dakota, 2; and California, 1.² Includes: Ohio, 1; Michigan, 2; Missouri, 1; North Dakota, 2; Texas, 1; and California, 1.HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

Largely owing to the difficulty of communication between different sections of the country, the same general reform movement which resulted in the development of the Amish Mennonite Church in Europe and the Reformed Mennonite Church in Pennsylvania occasioned in 1859 the organization in Ohio of the Church of God in Christ as a separate body. The leader in this movement was John Holdeman, who was born in Ohio in 1832 and united with the Mennonite Church at the age of 21 years. At the age of 25 years, believing that he was called of God to preach, but not being recognized by the church as a properly ordained preacher, he began to hold independent services and soon gathered a company of followers. Asserting that the Mennonite Church had shifted from the old foundation, he directed his efforts chiefly toward the reestablishment and maintenance of the order and discipline of the church as he understood it had been in Menno Simons' time. This included particularly the strict exercise of the ban, or the shunning of expelled members, and the refusal of fellowship with those of other denominations. Holdeman traveled extensively in an effort to bring others to his views, and in 1859 the full organization of the body was completed. As the Russian Mennonites began to come into the country in 1873 and 1874, several hundred of them joined the movement.

As the years passed by, and even before the death of Holdeman in 1900, the views on discipline were considerably relaxed, and since his death, largely through the influence of the Russian Mennonite membership, increasing leniency has appeared in the attitude of the denomination toward other religious bodies, especially toward the parent body.

In addition to the strict interpretation of the letter of the Confession of Faith, some characteristic doctrines are taught, notable among them being the refusal to take interest on money loaned, which is called usury and considered wrong.

A biweekly periodical called the Messenger of Truth with a circulation of about a thousand copies, printed at Newton, Kans., is the official organ of the denomination.

¹ This statement, which is the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been approved in its present form by Rev. John L. Horst, editor of the Mennonite Year Book, Scottsdale, Pa.

OLD ORDER MENNONITE CHURCH (WISLER)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Old Order Mennonite Church (Wisler) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this body consists of communicant members of the local congregations, who have made confession of faith and have been baptized.

Of the 19 churches reporting value of church edifices, none reported debt on such property; no parsonages were reported; and the church maintains no Sunday schools.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	20	3	17	-----	-----
Members, number.....	1,822	97	1,725	5.3	94.7
Average membership per church.....	91	32	101	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	634	41	593	6.5	93.5
Female.....	763	56	707	7.3	92.7
Sex not reported.....	425	-----	425	-----	100.0
Males per 100 females.....	83.1	(²)	83.9	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	16	-----	16	-----	-----
13 years and over.....	1,381	97	1,284	7.0	93.0
Age not reported.....	425	-----	425	-----	100.0
Percent under 13 years ³	1.1	-----	1.2	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	19	3	16	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	19	3	16	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$54,200	\$2,500	\$51,700	4.6	95.4
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$54,200	\$2,500	\$51,700	4.6	95.4
Average value per church.....	\$2,853	\$833	\$3,231	-----	-----
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	18	3	15	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$3,536	\$210	\$3,326	5.9	94.1
Salaries, other than pastors'.....	\$285	-----	\$285	-----	100.0
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,045	-----	\$1,045	-----	100.0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$135	-----	\$135	-----	100.0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$880	\$170	\$710	19.3	80.7
All other purposes.....	\$1,191	\$40	\$1,151	3.4	96.6
Average expenditure per church.....	\$196	\$70	\$222	-----	-----

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

³ Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Old Order Mennonite Church (Wisler) for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	20	19	22	9
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	1	-3	13	
Percent ²				
Members, number.....	1,822	2,227	1,608	655
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-405	619	953	
Percent.....	-18.2	38.5	145.5	
Average membership per church.....	91	117	73	73
Church edifices, number.....	19	19	23	10
Value—number reporting.....	19	18	18	9
Amount reported.....	\$54,200	\$68,700	\$43,900	\$17,950
Average value per church.....	\$2,853	\$3,617	\$2,439	\$1,994
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	18	12	5	
Amount reported.....	\$3,536	\$2,504	\$185	
Salaries, other than pastors.....	\$285			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,045	\$376	\$185	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$135			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$880			
Foreign missions.....		\$2,128		
All other purposes.....	\$1,191			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$196	\$209	\$37	

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for the Old Order Mennonite Church (Wisler) by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory and membership classified by sex. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows, for 1936, the value of church edifices and the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported the value of edifices.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, AND MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Fe- male	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females
United States.....	20	3	17	1,822	97	1,725	634	763	425	83.1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:										
Pennsylvania.....	8		8	1,107		1,107	440	492	175	89.4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Ohio.....	5		5	249		249	108	141		76.6
Indiana.....	4	3	1	170	97	73	66	104		63.5
Michigan.....	1		1	46		46	20	26		(¹)
SOUTH ATLANTIC:										
Virginia.....	2		2	250		250			250	

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	20	19	22	9	1, 832	2, 227	1, 608	655	16	1, 381	425	1. 1
Pennsylvania.....	8	6	7	---	1, 107	1, 600	960	---	---	932	175	---
Ohio.....	6	6	8	6	249	272	275	353	---	249	---	---
Indiana.....	4	4	4	2	170	122	185	241	---	170	---	---
Other States.....	13	3	3	1	296	233	218	61	16	30	250	---

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

² Includes: Michigan, 1, and Virginia, 2.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value or expenditures]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES						
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Total amount	Salaries, other than pastors	Repairs and improvements	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	All other purposes
United States.....	20	19	19	\$54, 200	18	\$3, 536	\$285	\$1, 045	\$135	\$880	\$1, 191
Pennsylvania.....	8	8	8	27, 200	8	1, 748	270	417	94	500	467
Ohio.....	5	5	5	17, 500	5	1, 487	---	597	31	175	684
Indiana.....	4	3	3	2, 500	4	271	15	11	---	205	40
Other States.....	3	3	13	7, 000	1	30	---	20	10	---	---

¹ Includes: Michigan, 1, and Virginia, 2.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

The development of the progressive movement in the Mennonite Church about the middle of the nineteenth century was accompanied by considerable opposition, manifesting itself especially in regard to the introduction of the English language into the church services, the practice of holding evening meetings, revival meetings, Sunday schools, and certain other "innovations" which were regarded as unorthodox. Other minor matters, magnified into important issues, were added to these differences of opinion, and under the lead of Jacob Wisler, the first Mennonite bishop in Indiana, a separation took place in 1870. He was disowned by the Mennonite Church and, although various efforts at reconciliation were subsequently made, he and a small following in Indiana and Ohio formed a separate conference, claiming to be the real Mennonite Church.

In 1886 the corresponding conservative element of the Mennonite Church in Canada formed a separate body along practically the same lines; others again in Pennsylvania in 1893 and in Virginia in 1901. All of these separated bodies are now united in their work and with few exceptions oppose Sunday schools, the

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. John L. Horst, editor of the Mennonite Year Book, Scottdale, Pa., and approved by him in its present form.

use of the English language in public worship, evening and revival meetings, higher education, and missions.

The division reported 20 years ago in regard to the use of telephones still persists in the West, though in Lancaster County, Pa., the church is not divided, and the eastern wing acknowledges both western branches as in fellowship with themselves. It would be difficult to report these bodies otherwise than as one.

In matters of doctrine the Old Order Mennonites adhere very strictly to the Dort Confession of Faith. Each section has a separate district conference. There is no church periodical and no organized charitable work, though the individual members are generous in case of need among themselves, and also in some instances generously support charitable work sponsored by the Mennonite Board of Missions and Charities.

REFORMED MENNONITE CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Reformed Mennonite Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this body consists of communicant members of the local congregations, who have made confession of faith and have been baptized.

There were no parsonages reported and the church maintains no Sunday schools.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	27	5	22		
Members, number.....	1,044	178	866	17.0	83.0
Average membership per church.....	39	36	39		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	346	60	286	17.3	82.7
Female.....	698	118	580	16.9	83.1
Males per 100 females.....	49.6	50.8	49.3		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	940	114	826	12.1	87.9
13 years and over.....	104	64	40	61.5	38.5
Age not reported.....					
Church edifices, number.....	27	5	22		
Value—number reporting.....	26	4	22		
Amount reported.....	\$85,900	\$12,300	\$73,600	14.3	85.7
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$85,400	\$11,800	\$73,600	13.8	86.2
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$500	\$500		100.0	
Average value per church.....	\$3,304	\$3,075	\$3,345		
Number reporting "no debt".....	17	4	13		
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	26	4	22		
Amount reported.....	\$18,718	\$2,219	\$16,499	11.9	88.1
Pastors' salaries.....	\$824		\$824		100.0
All other salaries.....	\$1,490	\$190	\$1,300	12.8	87.2
Repairs and improvements.....	\$6,325	\$431	\$5,894	6.8	93.2
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$2,407	\$468	\$1,939	19.4	80.6
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$7,311	\$1,130	\$6,181	15.5	84.5
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$231		\$231		100.0
All other purposes.....	\$130		\$130		100.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$720	\$555	\$750		

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Reformed Mennonite Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	27	31	29	34
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	—4	2	—5	.....
Percent ².....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Members, number.....	1, 044	1, 117	1, 281	2, 079
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	—73	—164	—798	.....
Percent.....	—6.5	—12.8	—38.4	.....
Average membership per church.....	39	36	44	61
Church edifices, number.....	27	28	29	29
Value—number reporting.....	26	28	29	29
Amount reported.....	\$85, 900	\$108, 800	\$85, 965	\$52, 650
Average value per church.....	\$3, 304	\$3, 886	\$2, 964	\$1, 816
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	26	27	27	.....
Amount reported.....	\$18, 718	\$20, 565	\$5, 606	.....
Pastors' salaries.....	\$824	\$8, 508	\$2, 117	.....
All other salaries.....	\$1, 490			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$6, 325			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	.....			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$2, 407			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$7, 311	\$11, 232	\$3, 489	.....
Home missions.....	.....			
Foreign missions.....	.....			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$231			
All other purposes.....	\$130			
Not classified.....	.....	\$825	.....	.....
Average expenditure per church.....	\$720	\$762	\$208	.....

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for the Reformed Menonite Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory and the membership classified by sex. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified by age. Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the church expenditures, for 1936, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value or expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, AND MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹
United States.....	27	5	22	1, 044	178	866	346	698	49.6
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:									
New York.....	1	1	.....	50	50	.....	23	27	.....
Pennsylvania.....	14	1	13	535	48	487	145	390	37.2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Ohio.....	6	.....	6	259	.....	259	105	154	68.2
Indiana.....	1	1	.....	21	21	.....	7	14	.....
Illinois.....	1	1	.....	43	43	.....	15	28	.....
Michigan.....	2	1	1	101	16	85	40	61	.....
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Kansas.....	1	.....	1	32	.....	32	9	23	.....
SOUTH ATLANTIC:									
Maryland.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	3	2	1	.....

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936	
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	13 years and over	Age not reported
United States.....	27	31	29	34	1,044	1,117	1,281	2,079	940	104
New York.....	1	3	3	3	50	60	85	137	50	-----
Pennsylvania.....	14	17	14	16	535	632	671	1,218	466	69
Ohio.....	6	5	7	7	259	215	317	477	243	16
Michigan.....	2	1	2	3	101	99	108	63	85	16
Other States.....	14	5	3	5	99	111	100	184	96	3

¹ Includes: Indiana, 1; Illinois, 1; Kansas, 1; and Maryland, 1.**TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936**

Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value or expenditures]

STATE	Total number of churches		Number of church edifices		VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES							
			Churches report- ing	Amount	Churches report- ing	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and Im- provements	Other current ex- penses, includ- ing interest	Local relief and charity	To general head- quarters	All other pur- poses	
United States.....	27	27	26	\$85,900	26	\$18,718	\$824	\$1,490	\$6,325	\$2,407	\$7,311	\$231	\$130	
Pennsylvania.....	14	14	14	64,500	14	15,095	824	1,400	5,779	1,797	5,115	50	130	
Ohio.....	6	6	6	11,300	6	1,086	----	30	111	298	466	181	----	
Other States.....	7	7	6	10,100	6	2,537	----	60	435	312	1,730	----	----	

¹ Includes: New York, 1; Illinois, 1; Michigan, 2; Kansas, 1; and Maryland, 1.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

A movement among the Mennonites in Pennsylvania along practically the same lines as that which, under the leadership of Jacob Amman, had resulted in the division in Europe in 1698 was inaugurated by Francis Herr and his son John Herr and resulted in 1812 in the organization of the Reformed Mennonite Church, with John Herr as pastor and bishop. He condemned the church as "a corrupt and dead body," and labored for the restoration of purity in teaching and the maintenance of discipline.

The Reformed Mennonites accept the 18 articles of the Dort Confession and retain the general features of church organization of the Mennonite Church. Although they do not hold conferences, and have no published discipline for the guidance and regulation of the church body, they are very strict in their discipline, especially in the use of the ban, have no fellowship whatever with other religious bodies, and hold that the doctrine of nonresistance is one of the cardinal principles of the Gospel.

They have no Sunday schools, no educational institutions, and no missionary work, home or foreign, but are very zealous in the performance of every known duty within the confines of their religious life. They are charitable toward those in need, honest and industrious, and generally prosperous.

¹ This statement, which is the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been approved in its present form by Rev. John L. Horst, editor of the Mennonite Year Book, Scottdale, Pa.

GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE MENNONITE CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the General Conference of the Mennonite Church of North America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this body consists of communicant members of the local congregations, who have made confession of faith and have been baptized.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	142	30	112	21.1	78.9
Members, number.....	26,535	5,226	21,309	19.7	80.3
Average membership per church.....	187	174	190		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	12,082	2,237	9,845	18.5	81.5
Female.....	13,718	2,743	10,975	20.0	80.0
Sex not reported.....	735	246	489	33.5	66.5
Males per 100 females.....	88.1	81.6	89.7		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	414	272	142	65.7	34.3
13 years and over.....	23,970	4,829	19,141	20.1	79.9
Age not reported.....	2,151	125	2,026	5.8	94.2
Percent under 13 years ²	1.7	5.3	0.7		
Church edifices, number.....	135	28	107	20.7	79.3
Value—number reporting.....	128	27	101	21.1	78.9
Amount reported.....	\$1,308,800	\$367,700	\$941,100	28.1	71.9
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$1,272,300	\$354,200	\$918,100	27.8	72.2
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$36,500	\$13,500	\$23,000	37.0	63.0
Average value per church.....	\$10,225	\$13,619	\$9,318		
Debt—number reporting.....	14	9	5		
Amount reported.....	\$25,851	\$18,921	\$6,930	73.2	26.8
Number reporting "no debt".....	92	14	78		
Parsonages, number.....	37	10	27		
Value—number reporting.....	33	9	24		
Amount reported.....	\$111,292	\$30,800	\$80,492	27.7	72.3
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	141	30	111	21.3	78.7
Amount reported.....	\$311,207	\$84,241	\$226,966	27.1	72.9
Pastors' salaries.....	\$87,526	\$26,068	\$61,458	29.8	70.2
All other salaries.....	\$21,674	\$9,340	\$12,334	43.1	56.9
Repairs and improvements.....	\$21,813	\$4,886	\$16,927	22.4	77.6
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$8,272	\$5,952	\$2,320	72.0	28.0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$39,744	\$15,279	\$24,465	38.4	61.6
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$10,895	\$3,462	\$7,433	31.8	68.2
Home missions.....	\$24,307	\$3,446	\$20,861	14.2	85.8
Foreign missions.....	\$50,202	\$7,591	\$42,611	15.1	84.9
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$9,986	\$1,985	\$8,001	19.9	80.1
All other purposes.....	\$36,788	\$6,232	\$30,556	16.9	83.1
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,207	\$2,808	\$2,045		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	127	26	101	20.5	79.5
Officers and teachers.....	2,588	547	2,041	21.1	78.9
Scholars.....	25,778	5,071	20,707	19.7	80.3
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	56	11	45		
Officers and teachers.....	351	77	274	21.9	78.1
Scholars.....	2,979	697	2,282	23.4	76.6
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	10	3	7		
Officers and teachers.....	58	11	47		
Scholars.....	393	117	276	29.8	70.2
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2	1	1		
Officers and teachers.....	10	7	3		
Scholars.....	60	10	50		

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the General Conference of the Mennonite Church of North America for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	142	136	113	90
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	6	23	23	-----
Percent.....	4.4	20.4	(1)	-----
Members, number.....	26,535	21,582	15,407	11,661
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	4,953	6,175	3,746	-----
Percent.....	22.9	40.1	32.1	-----
Average membership per church.....	187	159	136	130
Church edifices, number.....	135	131	107	89
Value—number reporting.....	128	130	106	84
Amount reported.....	\$1,308,800	\$1,212,350	\$544,560	\$303,400
Average value per church.....	\$10,225	\$9,326	\$5,137	\$3,612
Debt—number reporting.....	14	13	14	9
Amount reported.....	\$25,851	\$20,995	\$15,400	\$5,690
Parsonages, number.....	37	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	33	22	11	9
Amount reported.....	\$111,292	\$112,850	\$22,200	\$19,050
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	141	131	107	-----
Amount reported.....	\$311,207	\$378,794	\$149,237	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$87,526	\$196,411	\$72,813	-----
All other salaries.....	\$21,674			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$21,813			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$8,272			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$39,744	\$182,383	\$76,424	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$10,895			
Home missions.....	\$24,307			
Foreign missions.....	\$50,202			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$9,986	\$2,892	\$1,395	-----
All other purposes.....	\$36,788			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,207			
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	127	130	105	84
Officers and teachers.....	2,588	1,923	1,377	1,148
Scholars.....	25,778	23,537	17,594	12,472

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the General Conference of the Mennonite Church of North America, by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each district in the General Conference of the Mennonite Church of North America, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	142	30	112	26,535	5,226	21,309	12,082	13,718	735	88.1	127	2,588	25,778
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: Pennsylvania.....	25	10	15	3,428	1,725	1,703	1,518	1,910	-----	79.5	24	474	3,407
E. N. CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	8	1	7	2,571	225	2,346	1,080	1,250	241	86.4	8	218	2,133
Indiana.....	2	1	1	1,345	161	1,184	602	743	-----	81.0	2	83	1,600
Illinois.....	2	1	1	270	110	160	111	159	-----	69.8	2	27	227
W. N. CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	6	---	6	1,348	-----	1,348	607	741	-----	81.9	6	93	1,413
Iowa.....	4	---	4	974	-----	974	469	505	-----	92.9	4	121	769
Missouri.....	1	---	1	124	-----	124	60	64	-----	-----	1	31	157
North Dakota.....	5	---	5	374	-----	374	169	155	50	109.0	5	42	385
South Dakota.....	7	1	6	1,525	76	1,449	636	691	198	92.0	5	115	1,357
Nebraska.....	5	2	3	1,295	514	781	613	682	-----	89.9	5	96	1,451
Kansas.....	36	5	31	8,616	1,120	7,496	4,033	4,337	246	93.0	31	720	8,085
W. S. CENTRAL:													
Oklahoma.....	21	2	19	1,961	113	1,848	888	1,073	-----	82.8	15	228	1,957
Texas.....	1	---	1	38	-----	38	20	18	-----	-----	1	8	46
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	3	---	3	346	-----	346	185	161	-----	114.9	2	26	198
Idaho.....	1	---	1	318	-----	318	150	168	-----	89.3	1	25	258
Colorado.....	1	---	1	23	-----	23	11	12	-----	-----	1	6	25
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	4	---	4	412	-----	412	213	199	-----	107.0	4	75	472
Oregon.....	4	3	1	355	130	225	147	208	-----	70.7	4	71	514
California.....	6	4	2	1,212	1,052	160	570	642	-----	88.8	6	129	1,324

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

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TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	142	136	113	90	26,535	21,582	15,407	11,661	414	23,970	2,151	1.7
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: Pennsylvania.....	25	25	18	14	3,428	2,982	1,992	1,675	25	3,403	-----	.7
E. N. CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	8	7	8	9	2,571	2,002	1,954	1,526	10	2,561	-----	.4
Indiana.....	2	3	1	2	1,345	1,215	904	920	5	1,340	-----	.4
W. N. CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	6	7	6	1	1,348	1,092	990	262	-----	1,348	-----	-----
Iowa.....	4	4	2	4	974	1,042	408	767	52	922	-----	5.3
North Dakota.....	5	3	2	-----	374	239	107	-----	6	368	-----	1.6
South Dakota.....	7	6	5	5	1,525	1,263	769	562	-----	1,327	198	-----
Nebraska.....	5	4	6	5	1,295	1,010	927	679	10	1,285	-----	.8
Kansas.....	36	35	27	21	8,616	6,657	4,937	3,581	283	7,076	1,257	3.8
W. S. CENTRAL:												
Oklahoma.....	21	19	15	18	1,961	1,595	915	1,145	17	1,498	446	1.1
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	3	2	4	1	346	212	111	5	1	345	-----	.3
Idaho.....	1	2	3	-----	318	221	257	-----	-----	318	-----	-----
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	4	4	2	1	412	336	124	38	2	284	126	.7
Oregon.....	4	2	-----	-----	355	222	-----	-----	2	353	-----	.6
California.....	6	7	8	2	1,212	1,011	560	100	-----	1,212	-----	-----
Other States.....	25	6	6	7	455	483	452	401	1	330	124	.3

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

² Includes: Illinois, 2; Missouri, 1; Texas, 1; and Colorado, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSON- AGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	143	135	138	\$1,308,800	14	\$35,851	33	\$111,232
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
Pennsylvania.....	25	25	22	248,000	4	10,050	5	16,200
E. N. CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	8	8	8	193,000			5	17,500
W. N. CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	6	6	6	30,900	1	1,200	1	(¹)
Iowa.....	4	4	4	21,500			3	9,500
North Dakota.....	5	5	5	15,500			1	(¹)
South Dakota.....	7	7	6	39,900	1	471	1	(¹)
Nebraska.....	5	5	5	51,000	1	4,000	1	(¹)
Kansas.....	36	33	32	386,100	3	7,500	5	18,500
W. S. CENTRAL:								
Oklahoma.....	21	19	17	65,800	2	230	2	(¹)
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	3	3	3	5,600			1	(¹)
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	4	4	4	20,800				
Oregon.....	4	3	3	9,100	1	600	2	(¹)
California.....	6	5	5	79,800	1	1,800	1	(¹)
Other States.....	8	8	8	141,800			5	49,562

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: Indiana, 2; Illinois, 2; Missouri, 1; Texas, 1; Idaho, 1; and Colorado, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

(Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting)

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements
United States.....	142	141	\$311,807	\$87,598	\$31,074	\$31,813
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: Pennsylvania.....	25	25	57,410	19,804	5,080	2,747
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Ohio.....	8	8	32,236	10,400	1,988	4,164
WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Minnesota.....	6	6	13,204	2,250	778	3,272
Iowa.....	4	4	9,422	3,633	460	916
North Dakota.....	5	5	2,285	640	194	78
South Dakota.....	7	6	10,562	2,630	511	635
Nebraska.....	5	5	13,871	2,820	1,100	573
Kansas.....	36	36	99,812	22,964	5,266	5,073
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: Oklahoma.....	21	21	11,389	3,445	730	758
MOUNTAIN: Montana.....	3	3	3,271	733	200	451
PACIFIC: Washington.....	4	4	4,036	1,215	139	325
Oregon.....	4	4	6,796	2,283	980	160
California.....	6	6	19,307	7,165	2,891	1,369
Other States.....	8	8	27,606	7,544	1,357	1,292

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, ex- cluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local re- lief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To gen- eral head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$8,373	\$39,744	\$10,595	\$24,307	\$50,303	\$9,986	\$36,788
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: Pennsylvania.....	3,625	11,202	3,727	3,360	3,579	1,064	3,222
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Ohio.....	1,392	3,408	1,244	2,513	3,613	199	3,315
WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Minnesota.....	150	1,843	488	730	2,863	855	125
Iowa.....	150	359	808	830	1,026	-----	1,240
North Dakota.....	677	373	74	177	608	15	66
South Dakota.....	700	1,594	128	1,055	1,998	348	986
Nebraska.....	500	1,870	35	403	2,305	2,661	1,404
Kansas.....	-----	12,199	2,763	9,050	21,054	3,054	17,880
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: Oklahoma.....	-----	1,105	750	1,358	2,178	120	945
MOUNTAIN: Montana.....	578	125	8	470	375	-----	331
PACIFIC: Washington.....	-----	384	50	419	569	218	717
Oregon.....	100	653	53	593	827	843	304
California.....	550	1,789	320	982	1,374	595	2,272
Other States.....	-----	2,840	447	2,367	7,773	14	3,972

¹ Includes: Indiana, 2; Illinois, 2; Missouri, 1; Texas, 1; Idaho, 1; and Colorado, 1.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY DISTRICTS, 1936

DISTRICT	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		* DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	142	26,535	128	\$1,308,800	14	\$25,851	141	\$311,207	127	25,778
Eastern.....	25	3,428	22	248,000	4	10,050	25	57,410	24	3,407
Middle.....	17	5,284	17	337,000	---	---	17	64,652	17	4,886
Northern.....	24	4,374	23	129,900	3	5,671	23	33,832	21	4,273
Pacific.....	15	2,297	13	127,700	2	2,400	15	34,541	15	2,568
Western.....	61	11,152	53	466,200	5	7,730	61	120,772	50	10,644

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

In March 1859 two small Mennonite congregations in Lee County, Iowa, composed of immigrants from southern Germany, held a conference to discuss the possible union of all the Mennonite bodies in America. Until that time, while in a general way the different organizations had held to the same doctrines, they had not cooperated actively, or at least had taken no concerted part in any particular work. The resolutions adopted at this meeting drew the attention of all the Mennonite bodies. Among those especially interested was John Oberholzer, of Bucks County, Pa., who had taken advanced ground in the matter of aggressive work, and, together with 16 other ministers, having been charged with insubordination to the then established form of church government in his conference and having been disowned by that conference, had organized a separate conference in eastern Pennsylvania in October 1847. The publication by Oberholzer of the *Religiöser Botschafter*, founded in 1852 and later styled *Christliches Volksblatt*, gave wide publicity and strong support to the new union movement, which promised to advance along broader and more liberal lines than his conference had permitted. The Iowa congregations extended a general invitation to all Mennonite congregations and conferences, and in May 1860, at West Point, Iowa, the first effort was made to hold a general conference of Mennonites in America. While this conference was not completely representative, questions of education, missions, and unity were discussed, and the organization of the General Conference of Mennonites in America was brought about. On the basis of uniting in the support of mission work, other congregations were soon added, and the membership and influence of the body grew rapidly. Many of the congregations whose members had come from Russia and Germany since 1850, and who had become acquainted with the movement before leaving Europe, joined the new organization. Among the Amish Mennonites who came from Europe and settled in Ohio about 1840 were some who favored greater leniency in discipline, and who separated from the Amish body on that account. They were known as the Apostolic Mennonite Church, but since the organization of the General Conference of Mennonites they have affiliated with that body.

The church is well organized and aggressive in the various lines of Christian effort, and is rapidly increasing in numbers in the United States and Canada.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Phil. A. Wedel, conference secretary, General Conference of the Mennonite Church of North America, Aberdeen, Idaho, and approved by him in its present form.

DOCTRINE

In doctrine this body is, with few exceptions, in strict accord with other Mennonites, the main difference being that in most of the congregations the passage in I Corinthians xi, 4-15, is not understood as making obligatory the use of a covering for the head of female members during prayer and worship, and that the passage in John xiii, 4-15, is not generally believed to command the institution of an ordinance (that of foot washing) to be observed according to the example there described. In the matter of conformity to the world, some congregations adhere less strictly than others to the articles of faith adopted by the body as a whole. Their common ground of union is contained in the following confession:

This conference recognizes and acknowledges the sacred Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as the only and infallible rule of faith and life; for "other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ." In matters of faith it is therefore required of the congregations which unite with the conference that, accepting the above confession, they hold fast to the doctrine of salvation by grace through faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, baptism on confession of faith, the refusal of all oaths, the Christ-taught doctrine of peace and nonresistance, and the practice of a scriptural church discipline.

ORGANIZATION

The local church is autonomous in its government, although appeal may be made to the local and district conferences, which meet annually. The General Conference meets every 3 years, and is not a legislative, but an advisory body, having no power to act in any way prejudicial to the rights of the individual congregations. Any congregation of any Mennonite body, upon agreeing to and adopting the constitution, may become a member of the General Conference on approval by a majority vote of the conference, every congregation having 1 vote for every 30 communicant members or fraction thereof. This conference elects officers and a board of nine trustees of which three members are chosen at each regular meeting. It also chooses a Board of Home Missions, a Board of Foreign Missions, and a Board of Publication.

WORK

Home missionary work is carried on through the agency of the Board of Home Missions and has for its object the supplying of small and needy congregations with ministers, the sending of evangelists to localities where the gospel is seldom preached, and the conducting of missions in cities. The report for 1936 shows 40 missionaries employed in this work and but very few on part time. The contributions amounted to \$71,182.

Besides this work of the General Conference the six district conferences have also assisted small groups in their respective districts to the extent of about \$35,000.

The work among the American Indians is under the care of the Board of Foreign Missions. The work is among the Cheyennes in Oklahoma and Montana, the Arapahoes in Oklahoma, and the Hopis in Arizona. There are 14 churches and 700 members and the value of the property is approximately \$70,000. The Foreign Mission Board also has charge of the work in the Central Provinces, India, and in the Province of Chihli, China. The report for 1936 shows 10 stations and 85 outstations and preaching places in India alone. There are 24 American missionaries and 160 native helpers; 8 churches with 1,962 members; 44 schools with about 2,200 pupils and 62 teachers; 8 hospitals and dispensaries treating 16,236 patients; a leper home with 615 inmates; 2 orphanages with 30 enrolled; and 13 Sunday schools with 1,763 enrolled. The value of the property in the India mission field is \$75,000 and the amount contributed for the work in 1936 was \$261,000.

In China the report for 1936 shows 3 main stations and 55 outstations and preaching places; 14 American missionaries; 130 native workers; 13 churches with 1,467 members; 29 schools with about 1,500 students and about 70 teachers; 3 hospitals and dispensaries, treating approximately 10,000 patients; and 16 Sunday schools with an enrollment of about 1,800. The value of the property in the China Mission field is \$87,000—total valuation of mission fields amongst the American Indians and India is \$125,655.

The educational institutions that receive the major part of their support from the General Conference churches are 2 colleges and 1 junior college, with a total enrollment of about 1,500. The value of these institutions is at the present time about \$3,000,000. The enrollment in 9 preparatory schools in 1936 was about 300.

The 120 Christian Endeavour societies have a membership of 9,000. The Mennonite Book Concern, Berne, Ind., is Conference property. The church papers are two weekly papers, "The Bundesbote" and "The Mennonite"; a bilingual monthly; a mission quarterly in both the English and German languages; a German and English yearbook; and English and German Sunday school quarterlies. A new song book published by the Conference is used primarily in the Conference churches.

The philanthropic work of the denomination in 1936 included five homes for the aged, seven hospitals, and three homes for girls. A nurses' training school is generally combined with each hospital. Over 5,000 patients received treatment in the last year. The total property value approaches \$900,000. Tons of clothing and thousands of dollars have been sent to over 30,000 coreligionists who have been enabled to escape persecution in Russia and have found a welcome asylum in Canada; likewise large sums have been sent to war-stricken countries like Spain and China.

EVANGELICAL MENNONITE BRETHREN CONFERENCE

(FORMERLY DEFENSELESS MENNONITE BRETHREN IN CHRIST OF NORTH AMERICA)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Evangelical Mennonite Brethren Conference for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this body consists of communicant members of the local congregations, who have made confession of faith and have been baptized.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	10	4	6	-----	-----
Members, number.....	1,184	408	776	34.5	65.5
Average membership per church.....	118	102	129	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	491	149	342	30.3	69.7
Female.....	633	199	434	31.4	68.6
Sex not reported.....	60	60	-----	-----	-----
Males per 100 females.....	77.6	74.9	78.8	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1,076	348	728	32.3	67.7
13 years and over.....	108	60	48	55.6	44.4
Age not reported.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	10	4	6	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	9	4	5	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$62,200	\$32,600	\$29,600	52.4	47.6
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$60,100	\$32,500	\$27,600	54.1	45.9
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$2,100	\$100	\$2,000	4.8	95.2
Average value per church.....	\$6,911	\$8,150	\$5,920	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	2	1	1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$3,100	\$1,600	\$1,500	51.6	48.4
Number reporting "no debt".....	5	1	4	-----	-----
Parsonages, number.....	5	2	3	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	4	2	2	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$12,500	\$7,500	\$5,000	60.0	40.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	10	4	6	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$15,552	\$6,284	\$9,268	40.4	59.6
Pastors' salaries.....	\$4,150	\$2,240	\$1,910	54.0	46.0
All other salaries.....	\$207	\$180	\$27	87.0	13.0
Repairs and improvements.....	\$455	\$255	\$200	56.0	44.0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$593	\$550	\$43	92.7	7.3
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,567	\$849	\$718	54.2	45.8
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$768	\$354	\$414	46.1	53.9
Home missions.....	\$1,744	\$491	\$1,253	28.2	71.8
Foreign missions.....	\$3,698	\$363	\$3,335	9.8	90.2
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,528	\$428	\$1,100	28.0	72.0
All other purposes.....	\$842	\$574	\$268	68.2	31.8
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,555	\$1,571	\$1,545	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	10	4	6	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	186	77	109	41.4	58.6
Scholars.....	1,684	683	1,001	40.6	59.4
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	6	2	4	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	70	30	40	-----	-----
Scholars.....	711	197	514	27.7	72.3
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	5	1	4	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	47	14	33	-----	-----
Scholars.....	306	103	203	33.7	66.3

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Evangelical Mennonite Brethren Conference for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. This denomination was reported as the Nebraska and Minnesota Conference of Mennonites in 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number	10	9	15	8
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	1	-6	7	-----
Percent ²	-----	-----	-----	-----
Members, number	1, 184	818	1, 171	545
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	366	-353	626	-----
Percent.....	44. 7	-30. 1	114. 9	-----
Average membership per church.....	118	91	78	68
Church edifices, number	10	9	13	6
Value—number reporting.....	9	9	12	6
Amount reported.....	\$62, 200	\$60, 900	\$30, 625	\$9, 000
Average value per church.....	\$6, 911	\$6, 767	\$2, 552	\$1, 500
Debt—number reporting.....	2	2	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$3, 100	\$282	-----	-----
Parsonages, number	5	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	4	2	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$12, 500	\$17, 500	-----	-----
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	10	9	12	-----
Amount reported.....	\$15, 552	\$14, 680	\$8, 239	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$4, 150	\$5, 864	\$1, 873	-----
All other salaries.....	\$207			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$455			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$593			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1, 567	\$8, 816	\$6, 366	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$768			
Home missions.....	\$1, 744			
Foreign missions.....	\$3, 698			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1, 528	\$1, 631	\$687	-----
All other purposes.....	\$842			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1, 555	\$1, 631	\$687	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	10	8	14	8
Officers and teachers.....	186	143	135	45
Scholars.....	1, 684	1, 415	1, 757	782

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3 and 4 present the statistics for the Evangelical Mennonite Brethren Conference by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified by age as far as reported.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	10	4	6	1,184	408	776	491	633	60	77.6	10	186	1,684
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Illinois.....	2	2		218	218		90	128		70.3	2	48	330
WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Minnesota.....	1		1	206		206	90	116		77.6	1	25	280
South Dakota.....	1		1	124		124	50	74			1	15	150
Nebraska.....	2		2	171		171	73	98			2	37	275
Kansas.....	1		1	163		163	65	98			1	17	178
MOUNTAIN: Montana.....	1		1	112		112	64	48			1	15	118
PACIFIC: Oregon.....	2	2		190	190		59	71	60		2	29	353

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936	
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	13 years and over	Age not re- ported
United States.....	10	9	15	8	1,184	818	1,171	545	1,076	108
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Illinois.....	2	1	3		218	71	196		218	
WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Minnesota.....	1	1	3	3	206	200	577	373	206	
South Dakota.....	1	1			124	100			124	
Nebraska.....	2	2	3	3	171	185	178	130	123	48
Kansas.....	1	1			163	45			163	
MOUNTAIN: Montana.....	1	2			112	104			112	
PACIFIC: Oregon.....	2	1			190	113			130	60
Other States ¹			6	2			220	42		

¹ Separate presentation was limited to States having 3 or more churches in 1916 and 1906.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

This body includes a part of the Mennonites who came from Russia in 1873-74. They hold the same doctrine and have the same polity as the Mennonite Church. They have, however, a distinct ecclesiastical organization and are classed as a separate body. This body also cooperates somewhat with the other body of Defenseless Mennonites, which, however, is largely German.

This conference supports six missionaries in Africa and China in connection with the American Mennonite Mission, maintained by the Mennonite Board of Missions and Charities of the Mennonite Church.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1928, has been revised by J. C. Wall, secretary of the yearbook, Evangelical Mennonite Brethren Conference, Frazer, Mont., and approved by him in its present form.

MENNONITE BRETHREN IN CHRIST

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Mennonite Brethren in Christ for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this body consists of communicant members of the local congregations, who have made confession of faith and have been baptized.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	112	44	68	39.3	60.7
Members, number.....	7,841	4,106	3,735	52.4	47.6
Average membership per church.....	70	93	55		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	2,814	1,423	1,391	50.6	49.4
Female.....	4,181	2,207	1,974	52.8	47.2
Sex not reported.....	846	476	370	56.3	43.7
Males per 100 females.....	67.3	64.5	70.5		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	419	238	181	56.8	43.2
13 years and over.....	6,206	3,159	3,047	50.9	49.1
Age not reported.....	1,216	709	507	58.3	41.7
Percent under 13 years ²	6.3	7.0	5.6		
Church edifices, number.....	102	40	62	39.2	60.8
Value—number reporting.....	101	40	61	39.6	60.4
Amount reported.....	\$706,970	\$467,540	\$239,430	66.1	33.9
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$687,545	\$464,540	\$223,005	67.6	32.4
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$19,425	\$3,000	\$16,425	15.4	84.6
Average value per church.....	\$7,000	\$11,689	\$3,925		
Debt—number reporting.....	32	21	11		
Amount reported.....	\$90,673	\$82,292	\$8,381	90.8	9.2
Number reporting "no debt".....	47	14	33		
Parsonages, number.....	72	36	36		
Value—number reporting.....	59	32	27		
Amount reported.....	\$191,620	\$139,000	\$52,620	72.5	27.5
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	112	44	68	39.3	60.7
Amount reported.....	\$210,593	\$128,846	\$81,747	61.2	38.8
Pastors' salaries.....	\$68,829	\$37,738	\$31,091	54.8	45.2
All other salaries.....	\$8,031	\$5,150	\$2,881	64.1	35.9
Repairs and improvements.....	\$12,264	\$5,566	\$6,698	45.4	54.6
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$17,866	\$11,661	\$6,205	65.3	34.7
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$38,638	\$27,763	\$10,875	71.9	28.1
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$4,416	\$3,319	\$1,097	75.2	24.8
Home missions.....	\$6,854	\$4,150	\$2,704	60.5	39.5
Foreign missions.....	\$19,568	\$12,355	\$7,213	63.1	36.9
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$8,214	\$4,232	\$3,982	51.5	48.5
All other purposes.....	\$25,913	\$16,912	\$9,001	65.3	34.7
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,880	\$2,928	\$1,202		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	104	42	62	40.4	59.6
Officers and teachers.....	1,743	871	872	50.0	50.0
Scholars.....	11,399	6,047	5,352	53.0	47.0
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	4	1	3		
Officers and teachers.....	12	6	6		
Scholars.....	186	130	56	69.9	30.1
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1		1		
Officers and teachers.....	4		4		
Scholars.....	50		50		
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1		1		
Officers and teachers.....	5		5		
Scholars.....	35		35		

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Mennonite Brethren in Christ for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	112	99	108	68
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	13	—9	40	-----
Percent ²		—8.3		-----
Members, number.....	7,841	5,882	4,737	2,801
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	1,959	1,145	1,936	-----
Percent.....	33.3	24.2	69.1	-----
Average membership per church.....	70	59	44	41
Church edifices, number.....	102	99	92	58
Value—number reporting.....	101	90	91	57
Amount reported.....	\$706,970	\$544,643	\$223,648	\$140,747
Average value per church.....	\$7,000	\$6,052	\$2,458	\$2,469
Debt—number reporting.....	32	22	13	8
Amount reported.....	\$90,673	\$58,677	\$17,195	\$756
Parsonages, number.....	72			
Value—number reporting.....	59	51	36	23
Amount reported.....	\$191,620	\$200,600	\$61,425	\$28,850
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	112	96	105	-----
Amount reported.....	\$210,593	\$229,803	\$91,317	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$68,829			
All other salaries.....	\$8,031			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$12,264	\$133,004	\$55,478	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$17,866			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$38,638			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$4,416			
Home missions.....	\$6,854	\$65,781	\$35,839	-----
Foreign missions.....	\$19,568			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$8,214			
All other purposes.....	\$25,913			
Not classified.....		\$31,018		
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,880	\$2,394	\$870	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	104	93	101	59
Officers and teachers.....	1,743	1,216	1,208	578
Scholars.....	11,399	8,560	7,755	3,720

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Mennonite Brethren in Christ by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each conference in the Mennonite Brethren in Christ, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	112	44	68	7,841	4,106	3,735	2,814	4,181	846	67.3	104	1,743	11,399
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: Pennsylvania.....	32	21	11	3,234	2,541	693	1,168	1,624	442	71.9	32	718	5,129
E. N. CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	12	4	8	833	197	636	326	507	-----	64.3	11	172	1,089
Indiana.....	14	4	10	1,394	463	931	492	727	175	67.7	11	193	1,154
Michigan.....	26	8	18	1,429	635	794	495	786	148	63.0	25	360	2,276
W. N. CENTRAL:													
Iowa.....	4	1	3	126	51	75	41	85	-----	-----	2	25	195
South Dakota.....	3	-----	3	82	-----	82	41	41	-----	-----	3	27	124
Nebraska.....	3	1	2	118	48	70	48	70	-----	-----	3	28	127
Kansas.....	1	-----	1	44	-----	44	14	30	-----	-----	1	14	54
W. S. CENTRAL: Oklahoma.....	1	-----	1	28	-----	28	10	18	-----	-----	1	12	48
MOUNTAIN:													
Idaho.....	2	1	1	98	28	70	34	64	-----	-----	2	21	176
Colorado.....	2	1	1	48	14	34	21	27	-----	-----	1	8	25
New Mexico.....	1	-----	1	12	-----	12	6	6	-----	-----	1	8	25
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	9	2	7	302	66	236	81	140	81	57.9	9	133	796
California.....	2	1	1	93	63	30	37	56	-----	-----	2	24	181

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Are not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	112	99	108	68	7,841	5,882	4,737	2,801	419	6,206	1,216	6.3
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: Pennsylvania.....	32	26	30	21	3,234	2,127	1,799	998	190	2,452	592	7.2
E. N. CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	12	10	8	12	833	494	506	644	64	666	103	8.8
Indiana.....	14	15	8	9	1,394	1,302	493	448	111	1,108	175	9.1
Michigan.....	26	30	34	25	1,429	1,314	1,171	690	32	1,205	192	2.6
W. N. CENTRAL:												
Iowa.....	4	2	3	---	126	131	102	---	2	124	---	1.6
South Dakota.....	3	---	---	---	82	---	---	---	7	75	---	---
Nebraska.....	3	7	8	---	118	243	275	---	2	91	25	---
Kansas.....	1	1	3	---	44	25	59	---	---	44	---	---
MOUNTAIN: Colorado.....	2	1	5	---	48	12	81	---	---	14	34	---
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	9	2	7	1	302	23	132	21	2	205	95	1.0
Other States.....	16	5	2	---	231	211	119	---	9	222	---	3.9

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

² Includes: Oklahoma, 1; Idaho, 2; New Mexico, 1; and California, 2.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches report- ing	Amount	Churches report- ing	Amount	Churches report- ing	Amount
United States.....	112	108	101	\$706,970	32	\$90,673	59	\$191,620
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: Pennsylvania.....	32	31	31	380,200	12	62,151	23	119,270
E. N. CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	12	10	9	62,800	1	1,900	4	8,200
Indiana.....	14	14	14	97,535	2	3,000	7	19,800
Michigan.....	26	25	25	82,250	9	19,189	14	31,400
W. N. CENTRAL:								
Iowa.....	4	4	4	3,830	---	---	2	(¹)
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	9	8	8	13,905	3	2,606	2	(¹)
Other States.....	15	10	10	66,450	5	1,827	7	12,950

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

² Includes: South Dakota, 1; Nebraska, 2; Kansas, 1; Oklahoma, 1; Idaho, 2; Colorado, 1; and California, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

(Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting)

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements
United States.....	113	113	\$310,593	\$68,839	\$8,031	\$13,364
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
Pennsylvania.....	32	32	93,054	26,480	2,705	3,908
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	12	12	16,702	6,275	578	974
Indiana.....	14	14	32,786	9,353	1,283	1,913
Michigan.....	26	26	47,927	16,826	2,393	4,431
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Iowa.....	4	4	1,503	811	50	181
South Dakota.....	3	3	1,181	561	51	-----
Nebraska.....	3	3	2,166	1,364	108	-----
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	9	9	5,826	3,325	279	257
Other States.....	9	9	8,448	3,834	494	600

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, ex- cluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To gen- eral head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$17,866	\$38,638	\$4,416	\$6,854	\$19,568	\$8,214	\$25,913
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
Pennsylvania.....	4,103	24,046	3,198	3,925	8,525	3,344	12,820
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	1,050	3,386	75	486	1,151	250	2,477
Indiana.....	5,339	3,924	583	1,302	3,454	1,888	3,747
Michigan.....	6,158	5,440	383	311	4,716	1,960	5,309
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Iowa.....	25	225	10	27	85	44	45
South Dakota.....	-----	28	-----	125	181	10	225
Nebraska.....	224	314	8	72	215	344	427
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	367	661	31	60	183	228	435
Other States.....	600	614	128	546	1,058	146	428

¹ Includes: Kansas, 1; Idaho, 2; Colorado, 2; New Mexico, 1; California, 2; and Oklahoma, 1.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES, 1936

CONFERENCE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	112	7,841	101	\$706,970	33	\$90,673	112	\$310,593	104	11,399
Indiana-Ohio.....	28	2,311	25	163,835	3	4,900	28	51,541	24	2,350
Michigan.....	25	1,379	24	79,750	9	19,189	25	46,779	24	2,223
Nebraska.....	17	551	12	63,280	4	1,177	17	11,374	14	779
Pacific.....	9	352	8	19,280	4	3,256	9	7,789	9	842
Pennsylvania.....	31	3,200	30	138,825	12	62,151	33	93,110	31	5,075
West Coast.....	2	48	2						2	130

¹ Amount for West Coast Conference combined with figures for Pennsylvania Conference, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

In 1853 several ministers and members of the Mennonite Church in Pennsylvania united in protracted evangelistic work. Their efforts were successful, and in 1858 they organized a conference in Lehigh County, Pa., under the name "Evangelical Mennonites."

Eleven years later a Mennonite minister in Canada professed conversion, although he had been in the ministry for some time, and by introducing protracted prayer and fellowship meetings into his work, incurred the censure of the bishops who at that time regarded such things as questionable innovations. The movement spread, however, and soon found many adherents in the United States and Canada. Being disowned by the parent body, these met in 1874 in Berlin (now Kitchener), Ontario, and formed an organization known as the "Reformed Mennonites," which is not to be mistaken for the body now known as the Reformed Mennonite Church. The next year they were joined by a small body which had been organized into a separate religious society under the name of the "New Mennonites," the two bodies adopting the name "United Mennonites."

As the purpose of all three organizations was similar, and as there were no vital differences in method of work or form of doctrine, steps were soon taken for further consolidation, and in November 1879, at a special meeting held at Blair, Ontario, the Evangelical Mennonites of Pennsylvania and the United Mennonites of Ontario, Canada, became one body, and adopted the name "Evangelical United Mennonites."

This body continued to grow in numbers and began the publication of a church periodical and other religious literature. Three years later, in 1882, the Evangelical United Mennonites became acquainted with a small body called the "Brethren in Christ," which had, on account of doctrinal differences, separated from the River Brethren Church in 1838. The two bodies united in 1883, and the present name, "Mennonite Brethren in Christ," was adopted.

DOCTRINE

The articles of faith are 29 in number, all but 3 being in close accord with the principles taught in the 18 articles of the Dort Confession of Faith. Of these 3 exceptions, one treats of entire sanctification as a separate work of grace arising from, and necessarily following, justification and regeneration, and holds it to be "an instantaneous act of God, through the Holy Ghost," by which the person is

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. J. S. Wood, chairman-presiding elder, South District, Michigan Conference, Mennonite Brethren in Christ, Pontiac, Mich., and approved by him in its present form.

cleansed from inbred sin or original depravity, and by which he is set apart for the continual service of God. Another treats of divine healing of the sick by the "laying on of hands, and anointing with oil, and praying over them." Though not incorporated in the Dort Confession of Faith, this practice is not uncommon among many of the members of the congregations of the Mennonite Church. A third treats of the millennium, expressing views in regard to the second Advent which are in accord with those of many in the Mennonite Church.

With regard to baptism there is practically no difference between this denomination and other Mennonites in the statement of the doctrine, though the Mennonite Brethren in Christ practice immersion, while the other Mennonite bodies practice pouring or sprinkling. There are other slight differences not stated in the respective confessions of faith and apparent only in practice, especially in the matter of attire, resulting from different interpretations of passages of Scripture, notably I Corinthians xi, 4-15.

ORGANIZATION

The form of church government is similar to that of the Methodist Episcopal Church, except that the authority vested by that body in the episcopate is, in the Mennonite Brethren in Christ, placed in the hands of an executive committee. The local church, whether circuit or appointment, is under the direction of a quarterly conference, which governs all local work and appoints all local officers. The annual conference, including all the circuits of a certain conference territory, assigns pastors to the several churches and makes assessments, but makes no rules that in any way affect church government. The General Conference, which meets every 4 years, decides all questions of church discipline, rules of order, and other matters pertaining to church government which are referred to it; and also appoints the executive committee, the editor of the church periodical, the board of publication, and other officers. The executive committee considers all questions of church government which arise in the interval between the meetings of the General Conference.

WORK

The home missionary work of the denomination is generally evangelistic, providing church privileges for needy communities and establishing congregations wherever there are sufficient members. During 1936 about \$16,000 was contributed for this work, and 150 missionaries were supported in 75 stations in the United States. Sunday schools are conducted at all the various mission stations and the results are apparent in the many new congregations established. In the proportion of missionaries to members, this body is perhaps second only to the Moravian Church.

Foreign missionary work is carried on in China, India, the Sudan, Armenia, and Chile. The latest report shows 33 stations occupied by 80 missionaries and native workers. There are a few organized churches, but the work is mostly evangelistic. There are no recognized hospitals, but several dispensaries serve hundreds of patients. The value of property belonging to the denomination in foreign countries is estimated at \$25,000, and the amount contributed for the foreign work was more than \$40,000.

This denomination has no schools, but urges its young men and women to take Bible training and college courses.

MENNONITE BRETHREN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Mennonite Brethren Church of North America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this body consists of communicant members of the local congregations, who have made confession of faith and have been baptized.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	55	9	46	-----	-----
Members, number.....	7,595	1,756	5,839	23.1	76.9
Average membership per church.....	138	195	127	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	3,469	817	2,652	23.6	76.4
Female.....	4,126	939	3,187	22.8	77.2
Males per 100 females.....	84.1	87.0	83.2	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	61	24	37	-----	-----
13 years and over.....	7,181	1,732	5,449	24.1	75.9
Age not reported.....	353	-----	353	-----	100.0
Percent under 13 years ²	0.8	1.4	0.7	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	52	7	45	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	52	7	45	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$297,612	\$83,014	\$214,598	27.9	72.1
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$262,563	\$62,900	\$199,663	24.0	76.0
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$35,049	\$20,114	\$14,935	57.4	42.6
Average value per church.....	\$5,723	\$11,859	\$4,769	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	1	1	1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$7,500	-----	\$7,500	-----	100.0
Number reporting "no debt".....	45	5	40	-----	-----
Parsonages, number.....	3	1	2	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	2	1	1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$3,800	\$800	\$3,000	21.1	78.9
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	55	9	46	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$105,062	\$42,584	\$62,478	40.5	59.5
Pastors' salaries.....	\$11,927	\$3,758	\$8,169	31.5	68.5
All other salaries.....	\$7,175	\$1,280	\$5,895	17.8	82.2
Repairs and improvements.....	\$3,764	\$153	\$3,611	4.1	95.9
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$16,842	\$10,030	\$6,812	59.6	40.4
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$20,920	\$14,759	\$6,161	70.5	29.5
Home missions.....	\$9,915	\$3,034	\$6,881	30.6	69.4
Foreign missions.....	\$17,107	\$4,081	\$13,026	23.9	76.1
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$9,844	\$2,993	\$6,851	30.4	69.6
All other purposes.....	\$7,568	\$2,496	\$5,072	33.0	67.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,910	\$4,732	\$1,358	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	51	8	43	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	868	156	712	18.0	82.0
Scholars.....	9,080	1,988	7,092	21.9	78.1

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	16	5	11		
Officers and teachers.....	84	26	58		
Scholars.....	908	361	547	39.8	60.2
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	6	2	4		
Officers and teachers.....	37	12	25		
Scholars.....	457	218	239	47.7	52.3
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2		2		
Officers and teachers.....	15		15		
Scholars.....	90		90		

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Mennonite Brethren Church of North America for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. This body was reported in 1906 under the name Schellenberger Brueder-Gemeinde.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906 ¹
Churches (local organizations), number.....	55	61	53	13
Increase ² over preceding census:				
Number.....	—6	8	40	
Percent ³				
Members, number.....	7,595	6,484	5,127	1,825
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	1,111	1,357	3,302	
Percent.....	17.1	26.5	180.9	
Average membership per church.....	138	106	97	140
Church edifices, number.....	52	50	47	13
Value—number reporting.....	52	49	47	13
Amount reported.....	\$297,612	\$318,920	\$131,605	\$13,000
Average value per church.....	\$5,723	\$6,509	\$2,800	\$1,000
Debt—number reporting.....	1	12	10	
Amount reported.....	\$7,500	\$11,092	\$1,700	
Parsonages, number.....	3			
Value—number reporting.....	2	2	1	
Amount reported.....	\$3,800	\$2,500	\$800	
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	55	54	53	
Amount reported.....	\$105,062	\$118,384	\$38,101	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$11,927			
All other salaries.....	\$7,175			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$3,764	\$59,926	\$14,084	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$16,842			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$20,920			
Home missions.....	\$9,915			
Foreign missions.....	\$17,107	\$58,458	\$24,017	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$9,844			
All other purposes.....	\$7,568			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,910	\$2,192	\$719	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	51	50	53	13
Officers and teachers.....	868	642	506	120
Scholars.....	9,080	7,575	7,716	2,550

¹ Statistics are for Schellenberger Brueder-Gemeinde.² A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.³ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Mennonite Brethren Church of North America by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	55	9	46	7,595	1,756	5,839	3,469	4,126	84.1	51	868	9,080
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Michigan.....	1	---	1	30	---	30	16	14	---	1	6	50
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	2	---	2	367	---	367	160	207	77.3	2	41	437
North Dakota.....	6	---	6	518	---	518	246	272	90.4	6	63	660
South Dakota.....	1	---	1	82	---	82	28	54	---	1	26	150
Nebraska.....	4	---	4	379	---	379	180	199	90.5	4	49	570
Kansas.....	10	---	10	1,716	---	1,716	772	944	81.8	9	150	1,906
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Oklahoma.....	14	1	13	1,972	116	1,856	886	1,086	81.6	12	272	2,378
Texas.....	1	---	1	59	---	59	29	30	---	1	17	85
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	2	---	2	130	---	130	60	70	---	1	14	110
Colorado.....	2	---	2	89	---	89	43	46	---	2	19	130
PACIFIC:												
Oregon.....	2	2	---	244	244	---	118	126	93.7	2	27	261
California.....	10	6	4	2,009	1,396	613	931	1,078	86.4	10	184	2,343

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	55	61	53	13	7,595	6,484	5,127	1,825	61	7,181	353	0.8
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
North Dakota.....	6	11	11	---	518	632	702	---	---	518	---	---
Nebraska.....	4	5	3	---	379	288	354	---	5	374	---	1.3
Kansas.....	10	9	12	13	1,716	1,395	1,434	1,825	11	1,705	---	.6
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Oklahoma.....	14	14	13	---	1,972	1,766	1,473	---	10	1,864	98	.5
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	2	3	---	---	130	154	---	---	10	120	---	7.7
PACIFIC:												
California.....	10	10	4	---	2,009	1,476	486	---	24	1,960	25	1.2
Other States.....	9	9	10	---	871	773	678	---	1	640	230	.2

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² Includes: Michigan, 1; Minnesota, 2; South Dakota, 1; Texas, 1; Colorado, 2; and Oregon, 2.**TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	55	52	52	\$397,619	1	\$7,500
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
North Dakota.....	6	6	6	16,100	---	---
Nebraska.....	4	4	4	21,300	---	---
Kansas.....	10	9	9	69,900	---	---
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Oklahoma.....	14	14	14	63,948	---	---
PACIFIC:						
California.....	10	8	8	96,614	1	7,500
Other States.....	11	11	11	29,750	---	---

¹ Includes: Michigan, 1; Minnesota, 2; South Dakota, 1; Texas, 1; Montana, 2; Colorado, 2; and Oregon, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements
United States.....	55	55	\$105,063	\$11,987	\$7,175	\$3,784
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
North Dakota.....	6	6	2,795	40	67	370
Nebraska.....	4	4	4,416	833	48	416
Kansas.....	10	10	16,779	2,656	838	280
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Oklahoma.....	14	14	21,920	2,563	4,153	2,047
PACIFIC:						
California.....	10	10	45,641	5,345	1,630	449
Other States.....	11	11	13,511	490	439	202

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued					
	Other cur- rent ex- penses, including interest	Local re- lief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$16,843	\$30,990	\$9,915	\$17,107	\$9,844	\$7,568
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
North Dakota.....	174	281	550	542	724	47
Nebraska.....	732	259	311	-----	1,713	104
Kansas.....	2,445	2,108	1,936	4,260	-----	2,256
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Oklahoma.....	2,429	2,216	2,776	3,653	947	1,136
PACIFIC:						
California.....	9,678	14,983	3,422	4,792	3,606	1,736
Other States.....	1,384	1,073	920	3,860	2,854	2,289

¹ Includes: Michigan, 1; Minnesota, 2; South Dakota, 1; Texas, 1; Montana, 2; Colorado, 2; and Oregon, 2.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

Soon after the middle of the nineteenth century a religious awakening broke out among the Mennonite churches in Russia. The movement started especially at two centers. One was located on the Molotschna River, the other in the so-called "old colony." The participants desired to nurture the new life by assembling for Bible study and prayer, and asked that such members be restrained from participation in the communion service who were known to lead a life that was contrary to the teaching of the Christian church. The movement was not looked upon with favor, either by the clergy or by the general church membership, and the participants were required to sever their connection with the Mennonite Church. Thereupon 18 brethren met January 6, 1860, in the Molotschna colony and organized the first Mennonite Brethren Church. The membership increased in spite of intense hostility and severe persecution.

Small groups of these brethren came to America in the year 1874. They settled in Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, and the Dakota Territory. Others came later. Today there are congregations also in Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, California, Oregon, Michigan, and Washington in the United States; and Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, and Ontario in Canada.

¹ This statement, which differs from that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, was furnished by Rev. H. W. Lohrenz, treasurer of the Conference of the Mennonite Brethren Church of North America, Hillsboro, Kans.

DOCTRINE

In matters of doctrine the Mennonite Brethren Church holds to the great body of evangelical teaching, adheres to the principles of peace by refraining from the bearing of arms and the swearing of oaths, and advocates simplicity of life. Admission to church membership is granted upon the personal confession of faith in Christ Jesus, and baptism by immersion.

ORGANIZATION

The churches are organically united in the General Conference of the Mennonite Brethren Church of North America and are incorporated as such under the laws of the State of Kansas. Originally the headquarters were at Buhler, Kans.; now the principal place of business is at Hillsboro, Kans. This General Conference meets once in 3 years. The General Conference is subdivided into 5 district conferences—the Southern, with congregations in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and Colorado; the Central, with congregations in Nebraska, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Michigan; the Pacific, with congregations in California, Oregon, and Washington; the Northern, with congregations in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia; and the Ontario Conference. In their local organizations the churches observe a simple congregational system.

WORK

Home missions.—Much of the information about mission work can be gathered from the statistics, but the following explanation needs to be added:

Evangelism is under the direction of district conferences. The reports show that 42 appointments were made in the United States. In Canada most of the work was done by direct appointment by the churches. A total of 156 weeks of evangelistic services was reported from the United States and 105 from Canada. To this must be added 35 and 40 weeks, respectively, for Bible conferences.

One city mission, located in Minneapolis, Minn., with 4 workers, is supported by the General Conference at an annual cost of \$1,835. Individual districts support similar work in two other cities in the United States and in three cities in Canada.

The need of Christian literature is supplied by a publishing house located at Hillsboro, Kans., which is owned and controlled by the General Conference. The "Zionsbote" is a religious weekly that serves the Conference as its official organ. The "Hillsboro Vorwärts" is also issued 52 times a year and carries news from the various Mennonite settlements, the nation, and foreign countries. Politically the paper is nonpartisan. Other regularly appearing periodicals are the Sunday School Quarterly and the Christian Leader, a monthly magazine. A book store carries a large selection of choice religious books. The establishment is valued at \$34,140. The turnover in the last fiscal year was \$18,704.

The interests of Christian higher education are served by Tabor College, located at Hillsboro, Kans. This college offers a curriculum of 2 years. Instruction is also given in music, art, commerce, and high-school subjects. Associated with the college is the T. C. Bible School with curricula leading to the Th. B. and R. E. B. degrees. The latest statistics contain the following information: The number of students enrolled is about 240; grounds and buildings are valued at \$160,100; equipment, furnishings, books, etc., \$39,328; the library has over 6,000 volumes; income from student fees, \$6,964; contributions from churches, \$10,033; net income from auxiliary activities, \$404; income from funds, \$167; and expenditures for general purposes, \$14,341; auxiliary activities, \$1,583; and noneducational purposes, \$1,712.

In 5 local Bible schools in the United States there is an enrollment of approximately 140 students, while details from 2 other schools were not available. There are 8 similar Bible schools in Canada which have an estimated enrollment of about 300 students.

It is 45 years since the General Conference started mission work among the Comanche Indians and established the Post Oak Mission near Indianola, Okla. The Comanche tribe numbers about 2,000 members of whom about 500 live on this mission field. Two American missionaries devote the greater share of their time to this work. Native membership in the Post Oak Church was 200, and maintenance cost in last fiscal year, \$2,449.

The Indian mission has been extended to include work for the Mexican people. This is under the supervision of the missionaries who have charge of the Post

Oak station. The principal station is at Lawton, Okla. There are two substations, one at Richards Spur and the other at the Post Oak Mission. Total Mexican population is about 550; native church membership, 45. The work is in charge of 2 Mexican workers and the separate maintenance cost in last fiscal year was \$480.

The Southern District engages in work among the Mexicans in Texas as an extension work under the Board for Home Missions. At present there are 2 missionaries stationed at Los Ebanos, Tex. The native church has 18 members and a Sunday school of 29 pupils. Total maintenance cost in last fiscal year was \$1,095.

Foreign missions.—The field in India is located south of the city of Hyderabad, covering an area of 9,800 square miles with a population of 1,540,000 which is served by 9 mission stations. This area contains 2,175 villages. The mission owns 216 acres of land. Buildings and land are valued at \$66,300. There are 56 native churches with a membership of 12,443. Engaged in this work are 21 Americans in active service, 12 native ordained ministers, 201 village preachers and teachers, and 103 Bible women.

The educational work includes 33 teachers in the middle and elementary schools, of which 2 are middle schools with an enrollment of 127, and 4 are elementary schools with an enrollment of 437. There are, also, 124 village schools with an enrollment of 1,676, and an adult enrollment of 467.

In connection with the health work is a doctor of medicine, 3 registered nurses, and 9 native trained workers; over 13,000 patients were treated in the last fiscal year. The amount contributed for the work in India was \$31,345.

The work in China met with severe reverses during the recent years of unrest. At one time, 12 American missionaries were employed at 2 principal stations, Shanghang and Eng Teng. Only 2 are in active service on that field at present as 4 of the workers have died; 1 has found opportunity for mission work on another field in China, and the others are engaged in Christian service in America. At present there is a native church with nearly 200 members. There are 9 native preachers, 2 deacons, 4 Bible women, and 5 Sunday school workers. During recent years the work has been carried on a semi-independent basis; but the General Conference has voted to resume more direct supervision and to put forth more aggressive efforts in furthering the work in China.

The Mennonite Brethren Church had never obligated itself for mission work in Africa until the present time. Yet a considerable number of missionaries from this body are serving on that continent, either independently or under other boards. However, the General Conference has voted to engage in active work in Africa as soon as definite arrangements can be completed, and there are 2 stations under consideration. Both are located in the Belgian Congo, one at Kafumba and the other in the Dangese tribe. There are five American missionaries now serving at the former station, eight have gone to the Dangese tribe. The latter work is under the supervision of the Africa Mission Society with membership almost exclusively from the Mennonite Brethren Church.

Approximately 40 missionary members of the Mennonite Brethren Church serve on foreign fields under other boards or have independent stations. The largest number are in China and in Africa. Much of their support is drawn from the home churches.

KRIMMER MENNONITE BRUEDER-GEMEINDE

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Krimmer Mennonite Brueder-Gemeinde for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this body consists of communicant members of the local congregations, who have made confession of faith and have been baptized.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number	12	2	10		
Members, number	1, 283	181	1, 102	14. 1	85. 9
Average membership per church	107	91	110		
Membership by sex:					
Male	557	76	481	13. 6	86. 4
Female	726	105	621	14. 5	85. 5
Males per 100 females	76. 7	72. 4	77. 5		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years	28	13	15		
13 years and over	1, 255	168	1, 087	13. 4	86. 6
Percent under 13 years	2. 2	7. 2	1. 4		
Church edifices, number	9		9		
Value—number reporting	8		8		
Amount reported	\$52, 550		\$52, 550		100. 0
Constructed prior to 1936	\$52, 550		\$52, 550		100. 0
Average value per church	\$6, 569		\$6, 569		
Debt—number reporting	2		2		
Amount reported	\$3, 675		\$3, 675		100. 0
Number reporting "no debt"	6		6		
Parsonages, number	1		1		
Value—number reporting	1		1		
Amount reported	\$1, 500		\$1, 500		100. 0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number	12	2	10		
Amount reported	\$10, 036	\$1, 818	\$8, 218	18. 1	81. 9
Pastors' salaries	\$530	\$110	\$420	20. 8	79. 2
All other salaries	\$200	\$100	\$100	50. 0	50. 0
Repairs and improvements	\$421		\$421		100. 0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	\$850		\$850		100. 0
All other current expenses, including interest	\$1, 509	\$275	\$1, 234	18. 2	81. 8
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	\$1, 478	\$300	\$1, 178	20. 3	79. 7
Home missions	\$445	\$140	\$305	31. 5	68. 5
Foreign missions	\$900	\$10	\$890	1. 1	98. 9
To general headquarters for distribution	\$3, 396	\$775	\$2, 621	22. 8	77. 2
All other purposes	\$307	\$108	\$199	35. 2	64. 8
Average expenditure per church	\$836	\$909	\$822		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number	11	2	9		
Officers and teachers	148	22	126	14. 9	85. 1
Scholars	1, 636	280	1, 356	17. 1	82. 9
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number	3	1	2		
Officers and teachers	16	6	10		
Scholars	180	90	90	50. 0	50. 0
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number	2		2		
Officers and teachers	16		16		
Scholars	105		105		100. 0
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number	1		1		
Officers and teachers	11		11		
Scholars	22		22		

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Krimmer Mennonite Brueder-Gemeinde for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	12	14	13	6
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-2	1	7	-----
Percent ²	-----	-----	-----	-----
Members, number.....	1,283	797	894	708
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	486	-97	186	-----
Percent.....	61.0	-10.9	26.3	-----
Average membership per church.....	107	57	69	118
Church edifices, number.....	9	17	14	6
Value—number reporting.....	8	14	12	6
Amount reported.....	\$52,550	\$54,105	\$31,700	\$17,900
Average value per church.....	\$6,569	\$3,865	\$2,642	\$2,983
Debt—number reporting.....	2	7	1	1
Amount reported.....	\$3,675	\$1,800	\$1,000	\$100
Parsonages, number.....	1			
Value—number reporting.....	1	2	1	1
Amount reported.....	\$1,500	\$7,000	\$700	\$400
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	12	14	13	-----
Amount reported.....	\$10,036	\$13,543	\$13,075	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$530			
All other salaries.....	\$200			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$421	\$6,088	\$2,829	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$850			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,509			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,478			
Home missions.....	\$445			
Foreign missions.....	\$900	\$7,455	\$10,246	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$3,396			
All other purposes.....	\$307			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$836	\$967	\$1,006	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	11	14	13	6
Officers and teachers.....	148	118	117	61
Scholars.....	1,636	1,182	1,556	680

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Krimmer Mennonite Brueder-Gemeinde by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	12	2	10	1,283	181	1,102	557	726	76.7	11	148	1,636
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Illinois.....	1	1	---	61	61	---	25	36	---	1	6	80
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
South Dakota.....	4	---	4	464	---	464	200	264	75.8	4	56	700
Kansas.....	4	---	4	594	---	594	263	331	79.5	4	60	631
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
North Carolina.....	2	---	2	44	---	44	18	26	---	1	10	25
PACIFIC:												
California.....	1	1	---	120	120	---	51	69	---	1	16	200

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

(Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906)

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936		
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Percent under 13
United States.....	12	14	13	6	1,283	797	894	708	28	1,255	2.2
South Dakota.....	4	2	---	---	464	168	---	---	---	464	---
Kansas.....	4	2	6	3	594	130	501	509	13	581	2.2
North Carolina.....	2	5	1	---	44	175	34	---	2	42	(1)
Other States.....	2	5	6	3	181	324	359	199	13	168	7.2

Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

¹ Includes: Illinois, 1, and California, 1.**TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936**

(Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices)

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	12	9	8	\$52,550	2	\$3,675
South Dakota.....	4	4	4	32,500	2	3,675
Kansas.....	4	4	4	20,050	---	---
Other States.....	4	1	---	---	---	---

¹ Includes: Illinois, 1; North Carolina, 2; and California, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	12	12	\$10,036	\$530	\$200	\$421
South Dakota.....	4	4	2,929	120	95	210
Kansas.....	4	4	4,959	-----	5	181
Other States.....	4	14	2,148	410	100	30

STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$850	\$1,509	\$1,478	\$445	\$900	\$3,396	\$307
South Dakota.....	50	831	883	85	96	509	50
Kansas.....	800	403	295	220	794	2,112	149
Other States.....	-----	275	300	140	10	775	108

¹ Includes: Illinois, 1; North Carolina, 2; and California, 1.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

The general statement of this body is given in connection with that of the Mennonite Brethren Church of North America. They were founded by the late Elder Jacob A. Wiebe in 1869 in the Crimea, South Russia. They differ from the Mennonite Brethren Conference in the form of baptism. The Krimmer Mennonite Brethren Church baptizes its candidates kneeling in the water and dipping forward, while the Mennonite Brethren Church baptizes backward like the Baptists. Otherwise their confession of faith is practically the same. Efforts are being made at present to make one conference out of these two.

The Krimmer Mennonite Brethren Conference has carried on a mission work among the colored race at Elk Park, N. C., since 1898. The main station, with a parsonage, is at Elk Park, N. C. It has seven substations. They employ two white missionaries, Rev. P. H. Siemens and Mrs. Katharina Siemens, at present, and several colored ordained ministers and deacons. In all these places, every Sunday, they have Sunday school and preaching services. All the property is worth about \$7,000. The support costs the Conference \$950 per year.

Their work in the foreign field includes 2 mission stations with 40 substations—1 in Mongolia and 1 in China—with a total membership of 950, and a Bible school and a publishing house in China. The whole properties are valued about \$25,000. The total amount contributed during the year for the foreign work is about \$5,000.

They also have a city mission and are publishing a paper, the "Wahrheitsfreund." Their educational work is represented by Tabor College, Hillsboro, Kans., Freeman College, Freeman, S. Dak., and an academy at Inman, Kans. They maintain a home for the aged and a hospital valued at \$45,000 at Hillsboro, Kans.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. Joseph W. Tschetter, Chicago, Ill., and approved by him in its present form.

MENNONITE KLEINE GEMEINDE

STATISTICS

The data given for 1936 represent two active organizations of the Mennonite Kleine Gemeinde, both in rural territory in the State of Kansas. The total membership was 275, comprising 136 males and 139 females, all of whom are reported as over 13 years of age.

There were two church edifices with no indebtedness reported; no parsonages were reported.

The membership of this body consists of communicant members of the local congregations, who have made confession of faith and have been baptized.

Comparative data, 1916-36.—The following table presents, in convenient form for comparison, the available statistics of the Mennonite Kleine Gemeinde for the census years 1936, 1926, and 1916. This body was reported separately for the first time in 1916, apparently having been included with the Krimmer Brueder-Gemeinde in 1906.

COMPARATIVE DATA, 1916 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916
Churches (local organizations), number	2	4	3
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			
Number.....	-2	1	
Percent ²			
Members, number	275	214	171
Increase over preceding census:			
Number.....	61	43	
Percent.....	28.5	25.1	
Average membership per church.....	138	54	57
Sunday schools:			
Churches reporting, number.....	2	3	3
Officers and teachers.....	5	6	14
Scholars.....	92	150	66

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

From 1812 to 1819 there was in progress in the Mennonite Church the movement which resulted in the Kleine Gemeinde (Little Congregation) in southern Russia. The cause of the division was mainly a matter of discipline, and the stricter element became finally separated from the main body of Mennonites. At various times efforts, more or less successful, were made to bring about an understanding and a reconciliation between the Kleine Gemeinde and the main body, but none were able to wipe out the division entirely. In the migration from Russia to America in the seventies, the Kleine Gemeinde had its share. The separate organization has been kept up, though there is no difference in doctrine and little difference in practice between the Kleine Gemeinde and the other Russian Mennonites. The majority of the denomination is in Manitoba, Canada.

¹ This statement, which is the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been approved in its present form by Rev. John L. Horst, editor of the Mennonite Year Book, Scottdale, Pa.

CENTRAL CONFERENCE OF MENNONITES

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Central Conference of Mennonites for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this body consists of communicant members of the local congregations, who have made confession of faith and have been baptized.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	26	6	20	-----	-----
Members, number.....	3, 434	813	2, 621	23. 7	76. 3
Average membership per church.....	132	136	131	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	1, 555	373	1, 182	24. 0	76. 0
Female.....	1, 842	403	1, 439	21. 9	78. 1
Sex not reported.....	37	37	-----	-----	-----
Males per 100 females.....	84. 4	92. 6	82. 1	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	199	29	170	14. 6	85. 4
13 years and over.....	3, 163	784	2, 379	24. 8	75. 2
Age not reported.....	72	-----	72	-----	-----
Percent under 13 years ²	5. 9	3. 6	6. 7	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	25	6	19	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	21	4	17	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$175, 600	\$32, 000	\$143, 600	18. 2	81. 8
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$175, 600	\$32, 000	\$143, 600	18. 2	81. 8
Average value per church.....	\$8, 362	\$8, 000	\$8, 447	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$9, 500	\$9, 500	-----	100. 0	-----
Number reporting "no debt".....	21	4	17	-----	-----
Parsonages, number.....	4	3	1	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	1	-----	1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$1, 200	-----	\$1, 200	-----	100. 0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	26	6	20	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$48, 647	\$10, 862	\$37, 785	22. 3	77. 7
Pastors' salaries.....	\$15, 859	\$5, 111	\$10, 748	32. 2	67. 8
All other salaries.....	\$1, 918	\$700	\$1, 218	36. 5	63. 5
Repairs and improvements.....	\$3, 003	\$301	\$2, 702	10. 0	90. 0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$600	-----	\$600	-----	100. 0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$5, 557	\$1, 170	\$4, 387	21. 1	78. 9
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$2, 307	\$1, 170	\$1, 137	50. 7	49. 3
Home missions.....	\$3, 583	\$571	\$3, 012	15. 9	84. 1
Foreign missions.....	\$7, 166	\$1, 126	\$6, 040	15. 7	84. 3
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2, 661	-----	\$2, 661	-----	100. 0
All other purposes.....	\$5, 993	\$713	\$5, 280	11. 9	88. 1
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1, 871	\$1, 810	\$1, 889	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	26	6	20	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	511	115	396	22. 5	77. 5
Scholars.....	3, 332	888	2, 444	26. 7	73. 3
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3	2	1	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	15	13	2	-----	-----
Scholars.....	118	100	18	84. 7	15. 3
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2	-----	2	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	14	-----	14	-----	-----
Scholars.....	98	-----	98	-----	-----

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Central Conference of Mennonites for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906 ¹
Churches (local organizations), number.....	26	29	17	13
Increase ² over preceding census:				
Number.....	-3	12	4	-----
Percent ³	-----	-----	-----	-----
Members, number.....	3,434	3,124	2,101	1,363
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	310	1,023	738	-----
Percent.....	9.9	48.7	54.1	-----
Average membership per church.....	132	108	124	105
Church edifices, number.....	25	25	16	12
Value—number reporting.....	21	24	16	12
Amount reported.....	\$175,600	\$263,000	\$91,500	\$25,900
Average value per church.....	\$8,362	\$10,958	\$5,719	\$2,158
Debt—number reporting.....	1	3	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$9,500	\$22,500	-----	-----
Parsonages, number.....	4	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	1	3	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$1,200	\$12,000	-----	-----
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	26	29	17	-----
Amount reported.....	\$48,647	\$100,747	\$21,621	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$15,859	-----	-----	-----
All other salaries.....	\$1,918	-----	-----	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$3,003	\$76,306	\$14,603	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$600	-----	-----	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$5,557	-----	-----	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$2,307	-----	-----	-----
Home missions.....	\$3,583	-----	-----	-----
Foreign missions.....	\$7,166	\$24,441	\$7,018	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2,661	-----	-----	-----
All other purposes.....	\$5,993	-----	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,871	\$3,474	\$1,272	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	26	28	16	12
Officers and teachers.....	511	485	225	116
Scholars.....	3,332	3,614	2,059	958

¹ Reported as the Central Illinois Conference of Mennonites in 1906.

² A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

³ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Central Conference of Mennonites by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on this property for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	26	6	20	3,434	813	2,621	1,555	1,842	37	84.4	26	511	3,332
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Indiana.....	6	1	5	1,063	285	778	481	582	---	82.6	6	108	936
Illinois.....	17	4	13	2,108	366	1,742	949	1,122	37	84.6	17	362	2,116
Michigan.....	1	---	1	83	---	83	36	47	---	---	1	15	110
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Nebraska.....	1	1	---	162	162	---	84	78	---	---	1	16	120
Kansas.....	1	---	1	18	---	18	5	13	---	---	1	10	50

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States....	26	29	17	13	3,434	3,194	2,101	1,363	199	3,163	73	5.9
Indiana.....	6	7	1	1	1,063	743	63	65	42	1,021	---	4.0
Illinois.....	17	17	14	11	2,108	2,123	1,894	1,308	155	1,881	72	7.6
Other States.....	3	5	2	1	263	258	144	90	2	261	---	.8

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² Includes: Michigan, 1; Nebraska, 1; and Kansas, 1.**TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	26	25	21	\$175,600	1	\$9,500
Indiana.....	6	5	3	26,000	---	---
Illinois.....	17	17	15	145,600	1	9,500
Other States.....	3	3	3	4,000	---	---

¹ Includes: Michigan, 1; Nebraska, 1; and Kansas, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	26	26	\$48,647	\$15,859	\$1,918	\$3,003
Indiana.....	6	6	11,611	3,845	922	767
Illinois.....	17	17	34,986	10,863	870	2,219
Other States.....	3	3	2,050	1,151	126	17

STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$800	\$5,557	\$2,307	\$3,583	\$7,166	\$2,661	\$5,993
Indiana.....	.....	1,767	1,357	639	1,466	500	348
Illinois.....	600	3,690	856	2,797	5,335	2,161	5,595
Other States.....	.....	100	94	147	365	.....	50

¹ Includes: Michigan, 1; Nebraska, 1; and Kansas, 1.HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

At the time of the organization of the Western District Conference of the Amish Mennonite Church a number of congregations in Illinois, to whom the requirements of membership in this conference seemed too rigid, did not unite with it, but remained independent of all conference affiliations. In 1899 these congregations organized a conference, which has since met annually. At first it was known as the Central Illinois Conference, but since it has spread into other States the term "Illinois" has been dropped. While these congregations never formally separated from the Amish Mennonite Church and hold the same confession, they are less strict in discipline and rules of order than the parent church.

The denomination conducts two city missions in Chicago and one in Peoria, Ill., having at each one a building devoted to this work.

The foreign mission work is carried on in connection with the Conference of Defenseless Mennonites of North America in West Central Africa, under the name of the Congo Inland Mission, and the information concerning it is given in connection with that body.

The denomination has no educational institution of its own, but contributes toward the support of Bluffton College, at Bluffton, Ohio, which, with other Mennonite conferences, it helped to found.

In benevolences they support the Mennonite Hospital, Bloomington, Ill.; Mennonite Home for the Aged, Meadows, Ill.; Mennonite Central Committee in relief for and repatriation of war refugees; and the American Red Cross.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been approved in its present form by Rev. R. L. Hartzler, Carlock, Ill.

CONFERENCE OF THE DEFENSELESS MENNONITES OF NORTH AMERICA

(FORMERLY DEFENSELESS MENNONITES)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Conference of the Defenseless Mennonites of North America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this body consists of communicant members of the local congregations, who have made confession of faith and have been baptized.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	12	1	11		
Members, number.....	1,432	50	1,382	3.5	96.5
Average membership per church.....	119	50	126		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	588		588		100.0
Female.....	733		733		100.0
Sex not reported.....	111	50	61	45.0	55.0
Males per 100 females.....	80.2		80.2		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	89		89		
13 years and over.....	1,232		1,232		100.0
Age not reported.....	111	50	61	45.0	55.0
Percent under 13 years ²	6.7		6.7		
Church edifices, number.....	10	1	9		
Value—number reporting.....	10	1	9		
Amount reported.....	\$72,000	\$10,000	\$62,000	13.9	86.1
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$72,000	\$10,000	\$62,000	13.9	86.1
Average value per church.....	\$7,200	\$10,000	\$6,889		
Debt—number reporting.....	1	1			
Amount reported.....	\$3,000	\$3,000		100.0	
Number reporting "no debt".....	6		6		
Parsonages, number.....	3		3		
Value—number reporting.....	3		3		
Amount reported.....	\$6,700		\$6,700		100.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	10	1	9		
Amount reported.....	\$29,741	\$725	\$29,016	2.4	97.6
Pastors' salaries.....	\$3,982		\$3,982		100.0
All other salaries.....	\$971		\$971		100.0
Repairs and improvements.....	\$2,323	\$75	\$2,248	3.2	96.8
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$100		\$100		100.0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3,098	\$650	\$2,448	21.0	79.0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$2,943		\$2,943		100.0
Home missions.....	\$4,096		\$4,096		100.0
Foreign missions.....	\$6,334		\$6,334		100.0
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2,976		\$2,876		100.0
All other purposes.....	\$3,018		\$3,018		100.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,974	\$725	\$3,224		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	10	1	9		
Officers and teachers.....	158	8	150	5.1	94.9
Scholars.....	1,663	98	1,565	5.9	94.1
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	4	1	3		
Officers and teachers.....	33	12	21		
Scholars.....	502	235	267	46.8	53.2
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	1			
Officers and teachers.....	7	7			
Scholars.....	90	90			

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Conference of the Defenseless Mennonites of North America for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number	12	10	11	14
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	2	-1	-3	
Percent ²				
Members, number	1,432	1,060	854	967
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	372	206	-113	
Percent.....	35.1	24.1	-11.7	
Average membership per church.....	119	106	78	69
Church edifices, number	10	10	11	13
Value—number reporting.....	10	10	11	13
Amount reported.....	\$72,000	\$87,200	\$33,500	\$16,800
Average value per church.....	\$7,200	\$8,720	\$3,045	\$1,292
Debt—number reporting.....	1	1	1	
Amount reported.....	\$3,000	\$4,500	\$500	
Parsonages, number	3			
Value—number reporting.....	3	2		1
Amount reported.....	\$6,700	\$6,500		\$500
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	10	10	10	
Amount reported.....	\$29,741	\$37,001	\$10,241	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$3,982			
All other salaries.....	\$971			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$2,323	\$12,611	\$6,057	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$100			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3,098			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$2,943			
Home missions.....	\$4,096			
Foreign missions.....	\$6,334	\$23,390	\$4,184	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2,876			
All other purposes.....	\$3,018			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,974	\$3,700	\$1,024	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	10	10	10	13
Officers and teachers.....	158	154	144	142
Scholars.....	1,663	1,386	1,423	1,102

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Conference of the Defenseless Mennonites of North America by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	12	1	11	1,432	50	1,382	588	733	111	80.2	10	158	1,663
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	3		3	489		489	211	224	54	94.2	2	31	481
Indiana.....	4		4	435		435	196	239		82.0	4	55	512
Illinois.....	3	1	2	397	50	347	135	212	50	63.7	3	55	488
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Kansas.....	1		1	104		104	46	58			1	17	182
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Tennessee.....	1		1	7		7			7				

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	12	10	11	14	1,432	1,060	854	967	89	1,232	111	6.7
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	3	3	4	3	489	376	288	219	50	385	54	11.5
Indiana.....	4	4	3	4	435	387	315	250	31	404		7.1
Illinois.....	3	2			397	247			8	339	50	2.3
Other States.....	2	1	4	7	111	50	251	498		104	7	

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

² Includes: Kansas, 1, and Tennessee, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	12	10	10	\$72,000	1	\$3,000	3	\$6,700
Indiana.....	4	4	4	19,500			1	
Illinois.....	3	3	3	20,500	1	3,000	2	1,6700
Other States.....	5	3	3	32,000				

¹ Amount for Indiana combined with figures for Illinois, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

² Includes: Ohio, 2, and Kansas, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	13	10	\$39,741	\$3,983	\$971	\$2,323
Indiana.....	4	4	8,623	1,399	196	276
Illinois.....	3	3	7,575	735	240	1,160
Other States.....	5	3	13,543	1,848	535	887

STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$100	\$3,098	\$2,943	\$4,096	\$6,334	\$2,876	\$3,018
Indiana.....	100	1,219	553	1,644	2,278	270	688
Illinois.....		813	1,090	666	1,965		906
Other States.....		1,066	1,300	1,786	2,091	2,606	1,424

¹ Includes: Ohio, 2, and Kansas, 1.HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

About 1860 certain members of the Amish Mennonite Church, under the lead of Henry Egli, separated from that body on the ground that the church did not emphasize sufficiently the need of a definite experience of conversion.

In general doctrine and polity they are not distinguishable from the Mennonite Church, with which body they maintain fraternal relations and in whose educational work they share.

WORK

In 1939 this denomination employed 6 workers in the southern mission field in Tennessee and 2 city mission workers in Chicago, Ill. Contributions for their support for the year amounted to \$3,329.

It has an orphanage at Flanagan, Ill., which during the year provided for 75 children and 9 workers who receive their support from donations, income from the orphanage farm, and support from mothers, fathers, guardians, and friends of the children. The value of the orphanage property is estimated at \$94,020 under current economic conditions.

The foreign mission work is carried on through the Congo Inland Mission which operates in the Belgian Congo. There are 27 missionaries affiliated with the mission of which 8 represent the Defenseless Mennonite Conference; 7 the Central Conference of Mennonites; 5 the Mennonite General Conference; 4 the Evangelical Mennonite Brethren; 2 the Bethel Church of Inman, Kans.; and 1 the Missionary Church Association. There are 4 stations occupied in West Central Africa with 22 active missionaries on the field and 5 missionaries on furlough. There is a membership of 7,743 natives. The 6,655 pupils are taught by 286 teachers. There are 2 registered nurses in service. Contributions for foreign work to the Congo Inland Mission from the Defenseless Mennonite Conference of North America for the fiscal year ending August 1 amounted to \$9,970. Several thousand more dollars were contributed for hospital support, support of an old people's home, for South American Central Relief Committee, Mennonite Peace Committee, Red Cross work, and rescue home work.

The denomination has no educational institution of its own but contributes to two Bible schools merely by way of recommendation to its members, namely: Fort Wayne Bible Institute, Fort Wayne, Ind., and Moody Bible Institute, of Chicago, Ill.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Clarence D. Diller, secretary and treasurer, Conference of the Defenseless Mennonite Church of North America, Pandora, Ohio, and approved by him in its present form.

STAUFFER MENNONITE CHURCH

STATISTICS

The data given for 1936 represent two active organizations of the Stauffer Mennonite Church, both in rural territory in the State of Pennsylvania. The total membership was 161, comprising 74 males and 87 females, all of whom are reported as over 13 years of age.

The membership of this body consists of communicant members of the local congregations, who have made confession of faith and have been baptized.

There were two church edifices with no indebtedness reported; no parsonages or Sunday schools were reported.

Comparative data, 1916-36.—The following table presents, in convenient form for comparison, the available statistics of the Stauffer Mennonite Church for the census years 1936, 1926, and 1916.

COMPARATIVE DATA, 1916 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916
Churches (local organizations), number	2	4	5
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			
Number.....	-2	-1	.....
Percent ².....	.....	.....	.....
Members, number	161	243	209
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			
Number.....	-82	34	.....
Percent.....	-23.7	16.3	.....
Average membership per church	81	61	42

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

About the decade 1840-50, in the Groffdale Mennonite congregation, Lancaster County, Pa., certain questions arose with regard to the discipline of unruly members. The dispute became so sharp that the congregation divided, one wing adhering to the main body of the church and the other, the more strict element in adhering to the discipline of the church, separating and continuing to the present time under the name of the Stauffer Mennonites, after Jacob Stauffer, leader of this party. Their principal house of worship is located on the Hinkletown and Blue Ball Pike, hence they have locally been called "Pikers."

The largest body of these people is still in the community where they originated, though there are some members in Lebanon, Snyder, and Union Counties, Pa.

This body has again divided because of personalities, each party claiming to be the right and true "Stauffer Mennonite Church." The second group is known as the "Weaver Mennonites," after their leading bishop.

In doctrine and polity they very closely resemble the Reformed Mennonites, have the same Confession of Faith as that used by the Mennonite Church (in the German language), and use the German language exclusively in their worship.

They have no Sunday schools, no evening meetings, and no continued evangelistic meetings.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. John L. Horst, editor of the Mennonite Year Book, Scottsdale, Pa., and approved by him in its present form.

UNAFFILIATED MENNONITE CONGREGATIONS

STATISTICS

The data given for 1936 represent five active churches of the Unaffiliated Mennonite Congregations, all reported as being in rural territory. The classification of membership by age was reported by the five churches, all of whom were reported as being over 13 years of age.

Four of the churches reported value of church edifices and "no debt."

The membership of these unaffiliated congregations consists of communicant members of the local congregations, who have made confession of faith and have been baptized.

Comparative data, 1936 and 1926.—Table 1 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Unaffiliated Mennonite Congregations for the census years 1936 and 1926.

TABLE 1.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926
Churches (local organizations), number.....	5	5
Members, number.....	480	348
Increase over preceding census:		
Number.....	132	
Percent.....	37.9	
Average membership per church.....	96	70
Church edifices, number.....	4	3
Value—number reporting.....	4	3
Amount reported.....	\$22,200	\$23,000
Average value per church.....	\$5,550	\$7,667
Parsonages, number.....		
Value—number reporting.....		1
Amount reported.....		\$2,060
Expenditures:		
Churches reporting, number.....	5	4
Amount reported.....	\$6,080	\$5,150
Pastors' salaries.....	\$233	
All other salaries.....	\$26	
Repairs and improvements.....	\$636	\$2,695
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$635	
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$2,260	
Home missions.....	\$255	
Foreign missions.....	\$1,467	\$2,455
All other purposes.....	\$568	
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,216	\$1,288
Sunday schools:		
Churches reporting, number.....	2	4
Officers and teachers.....	35	50
Scholars.....	396	370

State table.—Table 2 gives for each State the number and membership of the Unaffiliated Mennonite Congregations for the census years 1936 and 1926, the membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools, for 1936.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1936 AND 1926, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, 1936			SUNDAY SCHOOLS, 1936		
	1936	1926	1936	1926	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	5	5	480	348	233	257	90.8	2	35	396
Pennsylvania.....	3	2	160	75	78	82	-----	-----	-----	-----
Ohio.....	1	2	187	187	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Indiana.....	1	1	90	86	45	45	-----	1	11	136
Kansas.....	1	-----	230	-----	100	130	76.9	1	24	260

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

METHODIST BODIES

GENERAL STATEMENT

The Methodist churches of America, in common with those of England and other lands, trace their origin to a movement started in Oxford University in 1729, when John and Charles Wesley, George Whitefield, and a number of others began to meet for religious exercises. Finding as they read the Bible that, as John Wesley expressed it, they "could not be saved without holiness, they followed after it, and incited others so to do." During the succeeding years the little company was derisively called "The Holy Club," "Bible Bigots," "Methodists," etc.; and this last term, intended to describe their methodical habits, seems to have been accepted by them almost immediately, as the movement they led soon became widely known as the "Methodist movement." The next step and its outcome are described by John Wesley as follows: "They saw likewise that men are justified before they are sanctified, but still holiness was their object. God then thrust them out to raise a holy people. * * * In the latter end of the year 1739, 8 or 10 persons came to me in London and desired that I would spend some time with them in prayer, and advise them how to flee from the wrath to come; this was the rise of the United Society."

About this time the Wesleys came into intimate relations with the Moravians, first on a visit to America¹ and subsequently in London and at their headquarters in Herrnhut, Saxony, and to the influence of these conferences may be traced much of the spiritual power of the new movement.

The three leaders, although ordained ministers of the Church of England, soon found themselves excluded from many of the pulpits of the Established Church on the ground that they were preachers of new doctrines, and they were obliged to hold their meetings in private houses, halls, barns, and in the fields. As converts were received they were organized into societies for worship, and as the work expanded class meetings were formed for the religious care and training of members. Then the circuit system was established, by which several congregations were grouped under the care of one lay preacher; the itinerancy came into existence, as the lay preachers were transferred from one appointment to another for greater efficiency; and finally, in 1744, the annual conference was instituted, in which Mr. Wesley met all his workers. Thus the principal distinctive features of the Methodist organization grew out of the necessities of the work.

As was natural, the doctrinal position accorded in the main with that of the Church of England, and the Articles of Religion were largely formulated from the Thirty-nine Articles of that church, although no formal creed was accepted save the Apostles' Creed. The stricter doctrines of Calvinism, predestination, and reprobation were cast aside, and the milder emphasis of Arminianism on repentance, faith, and holiness was accepted. As John Wesley said: "The first of these we count as it were the porch of religion; the next, the door; the third, religion itself." This acceptance of Arminianism caused a divergence, though not a permanent breach, between the Wesleys and Whitefield. Whitefield was Calvinistic, though not of the extreme type, and became identified with the Calvinistic Methodists, both the Welsh body and the Countess of Huntingdon's Connection. He afterwards withdrew from the leadership of the latter body and gave himself to general revival work in England and America.

¹ See Methodist Episcopal Church, p. 1096.

Though the Wesleys lived and died in full ministerial relations with the Church of England, serious differences arose, as already noted, between that church and the Methodists. In 1745 John Wesley wrote that he was willing to make any concession which conscience would permit in order to live in harmony with the clergy of the Established Church, but he could not give up the doctrines he was preaching, dissolve the societies, suppress lay preaching, or cease to preach in the open air. For many years he refused to sanction the administration of the sacraments by any except those who had been ordained by a bishop in the apostolic succession, and he himself hesitated to assume authority to ordain; but the Bishop of London having refused to ordain ministers for the Methodist societies in America, which were left by the Revolutionary War without the sacraments, Wesley, in 1784, by the laying on of hands, appointed or ordained men and gave them authority to ordain others. He thus ordained Thomas Coke, D. C. L., who was already a presbyter of the Church of England, to be superintendent of the Methodist societies in America, and set apart for a similar purpose in Great Britain Alexander Mather, who had not been episcopally ordained.

The development of church government, while following the general lines laid down by Wesley, was somewhat different in England and America. In England the conference remained supreme and the superintendency was not emphasized. In America the superintendency was in fact an episcopacy which, while not corresponding exactly to the episcopacy of the Church of England, became a very decided factor in church life. In each country, but especially in America, considerable opposition has developed at different times in connection with some features of the parent body, and divisions have resulted. In every case, however, the general principles of the founders have been preserved and, notwithstanding the various separations, the Wesleyan Methodist Connection in England and the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States remain the strongest representatives of the movement initiated in Oxford nearly two centuries ago.

It is to be noted that the influence of the Methodist doctrine and church organization has not been confined to those bodies which have adopted the name Methodist, but has been manifest in the development of a number of bodies which use modified forms of the episcopal, presbyterial, and congregational systems. In the United States several bodies, including the Evangelical Association and the United Evangelical Church (now one denomination), the United Brethren bodies, and particularly the large number of organizations emphasizing the doctrine of "holiness," or entire sanctification, claim to be true exponents of the doctrines of the Wesleys, while their polity is generally Methodist in type. On the other hand, the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, with whom Whitefield identified himself, were Presbyterian in polity, though Methodist in every other respect, as are the Wesleyan Methodist and some other Methodist churches in England and America.

STATISTICS

These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The denominations grouped as Methodists in 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906, with the principal statistics as reported for the four census periods, are listed in the table following. For general convenience of reference the Negro bodies have been grouped together in 1936, as in 1926 and 1916. Since 1926 two new bodies have been added—the Apostolic Methodist Church and the Reformed New Congregational Methodist Church.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE METHODIST BODIES, 1936, 1926, 1916, AND 1906

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Scholars
1936								
Total	42,837	7,001,637	39,851	\$546,184,814	41,634	\$79,560,919	37,010	4,547,531
Methodist Episcopal Church	18,349	3,509,763	17,719	345,402,555	18,157	46,231,459	16,228	2,515,181
Methodist Protestant Church	1,498	148,288	1,419	12,533,926	1,463	1,704,717	1,331	121,983
Wesleyan Methodist Connection (or Church) of America	565	22,017	514	1,606,235	553	668,597	520	40,387
Primitive Methodist Church in the United States of America	91	12,395	87	2,043,250	90	253,732	85	13,337
Methodist Episcopal Church, South	11,454	2,061,683	10,740	137,567,532	11,300	21,558,363	9,374	1,261,966
Congregational Methodist Church	121	8,293	99	106,795	116	17,143	89	4,507
Free Methodist Church of North America	1,084	37,587	968	4,097,534	1,056	1,167,385	905	76,678
New Congregational Methodist Church	25	1,449	20	20,300	22	5,412	10	481
Holiness Methodist Church	3	239	3	5,000	3	608	3	339
Reformed Methodist Church	9	288	9	21,500	9	7,965	9	369
Apostolic Methodist Church	2	31					1	37
Reformed New Congregational Methodist Church	8	329	5	2,500	8	1,797	8	320
African Methodist Episcopal Church	4,578	493,357	4,078	20,710,623	4,523	4,059,809	4,207	238,185
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church	2,252	414,244	2,008	14,750,166	2,230	2,319,367	2,069	167,362
Colored Methodist Protestant Church	1	216					1	42
Union American Methodist Episcopal Church	71	9,369	69	516,630	71	116,368	66	4,786
African Union Methodist Protestant Church	45	4,289	40	302,325	45	35,343	45	2,079
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church	2,063	269,915	1,979	6,148,826	1,886	1,378,746	1,976	94,668
Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church	54	5,035	53	283,100	54	18,460	54	3,715
Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church	25	1,836	23	49,229	25	8,359	22	700
Independent African Methodist Episcopal Church	29	1,064	18	16,789	23	7,259	17	409
Total	60,644	8,070,619	56,498	\$54,736,975	59,483	\$162,151,978	54,804	6,567,654
1926								
Methodist Episcopal Church	26,130	4,080,777	25,290	406,165,659	25,790	89,422,307	24,730	3,796,561
Methodist Protestant Church	2,239	192,171	2,094	16,817,278	2,160	3,137,211	1,917	173,438
Wesleyan Methodist Connection (or Church) of America	619	21,910	555	1,804,719	585	773,981	561	34,214
Primitive Methodist Church in the United States of America	80	11,990	79	1,676,800	80	326,596	78	15,190
Methodist Episcopal Church, South	18,092	2,487,694	16,443	161,986,430	17,798	41,651,150	15,526	1,802,464
Congregational Methodist Church	145	9,601	110	127,775	120	29,829	80	4,807
Free Methodist Church of North America	1,375	36,374	1,140	4,921,760	1,269	1,617,802	1,026	69,549
New Congregational Methodist Church	26	1,229	21	23,900	19	1,234	3	126
Holiness Methodist Church	7	459	7	18,500	7	2,073	7	531
Reformed Methodist Church	14	390	13	26,300	13	9,176	12	356
African Methodist Episcopal Church	6,708	545,814	5,829	32,092,549	6,492	7,600,161	5,894	288,247
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church	2,466	456,813	2,370	18,515,723	2,464	4,757,066	2,429	267,141
Colored Methodist Protestant Church	3	533	3	36,000	3	6,685	3	98
Union American Methodist Episcopal Church	73	10,169	64	478,951	68	222,621	69	4,360
African Union Methodist Protestant Church	43	4,086	40	476,299	43	99,563	43	2,851
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church	2,518	202,713	2,341	9,211,437	2,477	2,426,234	2,351	108,838
Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church	48	4,538	45	184,075	44	37,801	42	2,882

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE METHODIST BODIES, 1936, 1926, 1916, AND 1906—Continued

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Scholars
1926—Continued								
Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church.....	25	2,265	21	\$74,800	24	\$17,282	19	673
Independent African Methodist Episcopal Church.....	29	1,003	28	98,050	27	11,704	26	663
1916								
Total.....	65,686	7,166,451	60,982	\$17,916,402	64,139	70,887,406	59,191	6,473,500
Methodist Episcopal Church.....	29,315	3,717,785	28,134	215,104,014	28,791	43,993,681	27,549	3,872,264
Methodist Protestant Church.....	2,473	186,908	2,266	7,944,467	2,393	1,509,243	2,081	177,918
Wesleyan Methodist Connection of America.....	579	20,778	514	787,731	525	329,294	500	29,850
Primitive Methodist Church in the United States of America.....	93	9,353	91	829,035	92	147,695	90	14,918
Methodist Episcopal Church, South.....	19,184	2,114,479	17,133	62,428,433	18,751	17,139,398	16,308	1,688,559
Congregational Methodist Church.....	197	12,503	195	166,932	139	13,806	147	8,034
Free Methodist Church of North America.....	1,598	35,291	1,205	2,236,325	1,426	772,038	1,150	58,553
New Congregational Methodist Church.....	24	1,256	18	14,450	16	1,372	6	302
African Methodist Episcopal Church.....	6,633	548,355	6,232	14,631,792	6,516	3,413,395	6,084	311,051
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.....	2,716	257,169	2,475	7,591,393	2,641	1,700,737	2,535	135,102
Colored Methodist Protestant Church.....	26	1,967	16	52,733	23	12,129	24	870
Union American Methodist Episcopal Church.....	67	3,624	59	182,305	65	40,664	54	1,982
African Union Methodist Protestant Church.....	58	3,751	53	205,825	53	47,231	49	2,813
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.....	2,621	245,749	2,490	5,619,862	2,613	1,736,692	2,541	167,880
Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church.....	47	3,977	47	79,325	41	13,156	42	2,505
African American Methodist Episcopal Church.....	28	1,310	27	6,280	28	13,455	6	200
Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church.....	27	2,196	27	35,500	26	3,420	25	699
1906								
Total.....	64,255	5,749,838	59,077	\$29,450,996			55,227	4,472,930
Methodist Episcopal Church.....	29,742	2,986,154	27,888	163,357,805			26,869	2,700,742
Union American Methodist Episcopal Church (Colored).....	77	4,347	59	170,150			76	3,372
African Methodist Episcopal Church.....	6,608	494,777	6,299	11,303,489			6,056	292,689
African Union Methodist Protestant Church.....	69	5,592	68	183,697			66	5,266
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.....	2,197	184,542	2,104	4,833,207			2,060	107,692
Methodist Protestant Church.....	2,825	178,544	2,442	6,053,048			2,118	141,086
Wesleyan Methodist Connection of America.....	591	20,043	480	637,117			475	21,463
Methodist Episcopal Church, South.....	17,683	1,638,480	15,859	37,278,424			13,846	1,040,160
Congregational Methodist Church.....	324	14,729	250	194,275			181	8,785
New Congregational Methodist Church.....	35	1,782	33	27,650			27	1,298
Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.....	2,365	172,996	2,264	3,017,849			2,207	92,457
Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church (Colored).....	45	3,059	41	37,875			35	1,508
Primitive Methodist Church in the United States of America.....	96	7,558	93	630,700			91	13,177
Free Methodist Church of North America.....	1,541	32,838	1,140	1,688,745			1,066	41,443
Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church (Colored).....	57	4,397	57	36,965			54	1,792

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Methodist Episcopal Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

In this denomination persons are received into full membership upon public profession of faith (usually after 6 months' probation) and a pledge to conform to the discipline and rules of the church. Baptism is required and those baptized in infancy must publicly renew their vows.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	18,349	4,680	13,669	25.5	74.5
Members, number.....	3,509,763	2,057,012	1,452,751	58.6	41.4
Average membership per church.....	191	440	106		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	1,309,508	758,676	550,832	57.9	42.1
Female.....	1,923,547	1,111,647	811,900	57.8	42.2
Sex not reported.....	276,708	186,689	90,019	67.5	32.5
Males per 100 females.....	68.1	68.2	67.8		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	237,451	132,179	105,272	55.7	44.3
13 years and over.....	2,870,106	1,685,257	1,184,849	58.7	41.3
Age not reported.....	402,206	239,576	162,630	59.6	40.4
Percent under 13 years ¹	7.6	7.3	8.2		
Church edifices, number.....	18,032	4,611	13,421	25.6	74.4
Value—number reporting.....	17,719	4,570	13,149	25.8	74.2
Amount reported.....	\$345,402,555	\$248,499,528	\$96,903,027	71.9	28.1
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$340,930,574	\$245,868,146	\$95,062,428	72.1	27.9
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$4,471,981	\$2,631,382	\$1,840,599	58.8	41.2
Average value per church.....	\$19,493	\$54,376	\$7,370		
Debt—number reporting.....	3,814	2,251	1,563	59.0	41.0
Amount reported.....	\$42,863,553	\$38,533,300	\$4,330,253	89.9	10.1
Number reporting "no debt".....	7,989	1,427	6,562	17.9	82.1
Parsonages, number.....	11,893	3,716	8,177	31.2	68.8
Value—number reporting.....	10,895	3,619	7,276	33.2	66.8
Amount reported.....	\$42,643,320	\$22,408,672	\$20,234,648	52.5	47.5
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	18,157	4,659	13,498	25.7	74.3
Amount reported.....	\$46,231,459	\$30,570,501	\$15,660,958	66.1	33.9
Pastors' salaries.....	\$15,675,688	\$8,206,027	\$7,469,661	52.3	47.7
All other salaries.....	\$5,250,414	\$3,968,090	\$1,282,324	75.6	24.4
Repairs and improvements.....	\$4,128,162	\$2,389,673	\$1,738,489	57.9	42.1
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$3,904,531	\$3,130,977	\$773,554	80.2	19.8
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$8,766,943	\$6,723,737	\$2,043,206	76.7	23.3
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$945,041	\$654,287	\$290,754	69.2	30.8
Home missions.....	\$1,031,691	\$788,106	\$243,585	76.4	23.6
Foreign missions.....	\$1,284,060	\$978,458	\$305,602	76.2	23.8
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$3,163,447	\$2,282,900	\$880,547	72.2	27.8
All other purposes.....	\$2,081,482	\$1,448,246	\$633,236	69.6	30.4
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,546	\$6,562	\$1,160		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	16,228	4,462	11,766	27.5	72.5
Officers and teachers.....	319,760	139,423	180,337	43.6	56.4
Scholars.....	2,515,181	1,342,873	1,172,308	53.4	46.6

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3,213	1,116	2,097	34.7	65.3
Officers and teachers.....	29,677	12,490	17,187	42.1	57.9
Scholars.....	204,544	97,320	107,224	47.6	52.4
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	714	377	337	52.8	47.2
Officers and teachers.....	3,921	2,406	1,515	61.4	38.6
Scholars.....	44,340	31,217	13,123	70.4	29.6
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	119	40	79	33.6	66.4
Officers and teachers.....	1,330	683	647	51.4	48.6
Scholars.....	10,637	5,866	4,771	55.1	44.9

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	18,349	26,130	29,315	29,742
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-7,781	-3,185	-427	-----
Percent.....	-29.8	-10.9	-1.4	-----
Members, number.....	3,509,763	4,080,777	3,717,785	2,986,154
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-571,014	362,992	731,631	-----
Percent.....	-14.0	9.8	24.5	-----
Average membership per church.....	191	156	127	100
Church edifices, number.....	18,032	25,570	28,406	28,345
Value—number reporting.....	17,719	25,290	28,134	27,888
Amount reported.....	\$345,402,555	\$406,165,659	\$215,104,014	\$163,357,805
Average value per church.....	\$19,493	\$16,090	\$7,646	\$5,858
Debt—number reporting.....	3,814	5,064	6,332	4,662
Amount reported.....	\$42,863,553	\$42,749,854	\$16,615,195	\$8,640,273
Parsonages, number.....	11,893	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	10,895	13,665	14,262	12,215
Amount reported.....	\$42,643,320	\$60,724,434	\$34,751,557	\$25,508,417
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	18,157	25,790	28,791	-----
Amount reported.....	\$46,231,459	\$89,422,307	\$43,993,681	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$15,675,698	\$68,949,285	\$32,816,205	-----
All other salaries.....	\$5,250,414			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$4,128,162			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$3,904,531			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$8,766,943			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$945,041	\$20,462,262	\$11,099,675	-----
Home missions.....	\$1,031,691			
Foreign missions.....	\$1,284,060			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$3,163,447			
All other purposes.....	\$2,081,482			
Not classified.....	-----	\$10,760	\$77,801	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,546	\$3,467	\$1,528	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	16,228	24,730	27,549	26,869
Officers and teachers.....	319,760	382,943	391,949	351,312
Scholars.....	2,515,181	3,796,561	3,872,264	2,700,742

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Methodist Episcopal Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table

4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each conference in the Methodist Episcopal Church, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
United States.....	18,349	4,680	13,669	3,509,763	2,057,012	1,452,751
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	211	30	181	19,724	8,273	11,451
New Hampshire.....	108	22	86	13,435	7,933	5,502
Vermont.....	119	11	108	14,432	5,452	8,980
Massachusetts.....	294	186	108	80,722	66,636	14,086
Rhode Island.....	22	17	5	8,209	7,459	750
Connecticut.....	145	67	78	39,292	27,328	11,964
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	1,505	396	1,109	301,458	186,025	115,433
New Jersey.....	550	224	326	124,223	86,348	37,875
Pennsylvania.....	1,825	555	1,270	415,319	282,128	133,191
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	1,505	371	1,134	377,822	235,583	142,239
Indiana.....	1,148	247	901	252,803	134,454	118,349
Illinois.....	1,244	333	911	288,736	161,929	126,807
Michigan.....	826	214	612	142,141	93,895	48,246
Wisconsin.....	472	110	362	70,440	40,053	30,387
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	398	110	288	73,307	47,438	25,869
Iowa.....	931	138	793	204,047	88,182	115,865
Missouri.....	371	94	277	64,608	34,844	29,664
North Dakota.....	145	12	133	14,373	6,243	8,130
South Dakota.....	182	15	167	23,928	9,868	14,060
Nebraska.....	470	64	406	85,124	30,874	54,250
Kansas.....	635	100	535	140,792	66,835	73,957
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	136	26	110	25,542	10,152	15,390
Maryland.....	652	100	552	95,101	41,567	53,534
District of Columbia.....	34	34	-----	18,129	18,129	-----
Virginia.....	176	28	148	14,637	4,532	10,105
West Virginia.....	664	86	578	71,242	33,772	37,470
North Carolina.....	204	44	160	19,225	7,512	11,713
South Carolina.....	227	53	174	28,527	7,998	20,529
Georgia.....	201	58	143	18,137	8,573	9,564
Florida.....	134	61	73	18,105	14,587	3,518
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	206	42	164	23,848	10,051	13,797
Tennessee.....	330	63	267	37,453	18,257	19,196
Alabama.....	174	33	141	15,031	4,200	10,831
Mississippi.....	188	32	156	17,497	5,127	12,370
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	68	21	47	4,249	1,876	2,373
Louisiana.....	122	39	83	12,243	6,112	6,131
Oklahoma.....	222	49	173	48,137	26,373	21,764
Texas.....	210	66	144	26,986	17,173	9,813
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	110	16	94	13,238	7,286	5,952
Idaho.....	63	18	45	11,005	6,590	4,415
Wyoming.....	33	6	27	6,147	2,616	3,531
Colorado.....	148	47	101	36,932	25,338	11,594
New Mexico.....	24	14	10	2,363	1,733	630
Arizona.....	28	17	11	5,889	4,252	1,137
Utah.....	14	8	6	2,021	1,632	389
Nevada.....	10	2	8	927	472	455
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	232	80	152	40,978	27,680	13,298
Oregon.....	178	49	129	28,598	18,818	9,780
California.....	455	272	183	113,241	96,824	16,417

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	1,308,508	1,923,547	378,708	68.1	16,228	319,780	2,515,181
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....	6,018	11,871	1,835	50.7	175	2,295	15,678
New Hampshire.....	4,324	7,700	1,411	56.2	90	1,171	8,202
Vermont.....	5,326	8,405	701	63.4	103	1,333	8,358
Massachusetts.....	29,778	45,136	5,808	66.0	282	6,236	46,865
Rhode Island.....	3,581	4,628	.....	77.4	22	564	3,896
Connecticut.....	11,257	18,165	9,870	62.0	132	2,689	19,877
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	111,913	165,024	24,521	67.8	1,379	25,799	194,582
New Jersey.....	44,793	68,397	11,033	65.5	531	12,266	96,345
Pennsylvania.....	158,521	226,605	30,193	70.0	1,644	40,330	336,663
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	145,627	206,088	26,107	70.7	1,310	29,683	270,240
Indiana.....	98,309	137,285	17,209	71.6	1,072	21,815	171,858
Illinois.....	107,136	158,192	23,408	67.7	1,150	25,063	197,237
Michigan.....	51,543	77,492	13,106	66.5	738	14,082	125,546
Wisconsin.....	26,602	37,809	6,029	70.4	419	6,553	43,946
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	28,341	39,016	5,950	72.6	355	6,003	46,300
Iowa.....	72,201	107,247	24,569	67.3	856	17,345	132,539
Missouri.....	23,368	34,040	7,100	68.6	325	6,067	45,131
North Dakota.....	5,605	8,164	604	68.7	118	1,517	9,861
South Dakota.....	9,619	13,890	419	69.3	162	2,858	18,497
Nebraska.....	23,632	48,080	3,412	70.0	457	8,863	65,067
Kansas.....	54,482	79,820	6,490	68.3	583	14,149	109,642
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware.....	9,278	14,002	2,262	66.3	125	2,700	21,553
Maryland.....	22,993	51,303	10,805	64.3	531	9,719	70,302
District of Columbia.....	5,782	10,652	1,695	54.3	33	1,089	11,500
Virginia.....	5,410	8,405	822	64.4	125	1,525	10,582
West Virginia.....	27,879	39,717	3,646	70.2	462	8,245	63,388
North Carolina.....	7,318	10,472	1,435	69.9	175	1,935	13,682
South Carolina.....	11,532	16,846	149	68.5	166	2,411	12,258
Georgia.....	6,830	10,827	480	63.1	139	1,762	9,001
Florida.....	6,499	10,559	1,047	61.5	124	1,809	11,953
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	8,738	13,012	2,098	67.2	145	2,103	16,627
Tennessee.....	14,865	20,883	1,705	71.2	256	3,183	26,468
Alabama.....	6,037	8,435	559	71.6	138	1,478	8,066
Mississippi.....	6,858	10,335	304	66.4	147	1,558	7,555
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	1,515	2,723	11	55.6	61	726	2,890
Louisiana.....	4,458	7,785	.....	57.3	105	1,165	6,657
Oklahoma.....	17,455	24,913	3,769	70.1	215	4,552	35,433
Texas.....	9,774	15,705	1,507	62.2	178	2,459	15,354
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	4,937	7,857	444	62.8	86	1,377	9,839
Idaho.....	2,622	5,460	1,023	66.3	50	1,128	8,921
Wyoming.....	2,535	3,528	84	71.9	29	551	4,229
Colorado.....	13,622	20,052	3,258	67.9	143	3,045	26,218
New Mexico.....	945	1,418	.....	66.6	18	262	1,416
Arizona.....	1,845	2,680	824	70.3	27	551	4,975
Utah.....	769	1,252	.....	61.4	14	187	1,243
Nevada.....	302	625	.....	48.3	10	126	1,068
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	14,525	23,295	3,158	62.4	221	4,169	32,549
Oregon.....	9,553	15,274	3,771	65.5	168	3,088	23,145
California.....	41,616	62,478	9,147	66.6	425	10,217	91,679

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS	
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926
United States.....	18,349	26,130	29,315	29,742	3,509,763	4,080,777
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	211	289	338	311	19,724	22,038
New Hampshire.....	108	132	152	142	13,435	14,015
Vermont.....	119	158	200	215	14,432	16,950
Massachusetts.....	294	363	396	412	80,722	84,929
Rhode Island.....	22	39	42	43	8,209	9,304
Connecticut.....	145	171	198	206	39,292	38,139
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	1,505	1,930	2,126	2,193	301,458	345,307
New Jersey.....	550	671	672	633	124,223	141,244
Pennsylvania.....	1,825	2,167	2,327	2,369	415,319	452,145
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	1,505	2,108	2,334	2,398	377,822	434,905
Indiana.....	1,148	1,449	1,636	1,724	252,803	288,181
Illinois.....	1,244	1,723	1,944	2,021	288,736	333,280
Michigan.....	826	1,093	1,279	1,308	142,141	165,064
Wisconsin.....	472	618	796	829	70,440	73,143
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	398	503	638	634	73,307	71,897
Iowa.....	931	1,102	1,376	1,576	204,047	206,689
Missouri.....	371	690	854	1,001	64,508	93,772
North Dakota.....	145	211	278	233	14,373	14,706
South Dakota.....	182	239	292	291	23,928	29,514
Nebraska.....	470	569	712	744	85,124	92,820
Kansas.....	635	1,028	1,200	1,295	140,792	177,165
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	136	192	209	207	25,542	29,351
Maryland.....	652	936	973	963	95,101	118,426
District of Columbia.....	34	40	40	37	18,129	16,910
Virginia.....	176	306	321	314	14,637	22,841
West Virginia.....	664	1,039	1,002	968	71,242	94,161
North Carolina.....	204	372	387	357	19,225	26,895
South Carolina.....	227	398	407	393	28,527	47,749
Georgia.....	201	348	348	348	18,137	26,129
Florida.....	134	223	203	152	18,105	19,748
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	206	350	394	423	23,848	31,003
Tennessee.....	330	693	729	781	37,453	60,651
Alabama.....	174	349	361	368	15,031	24,283
Mississippi.....	188	528	553	559	17,497	41,254
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	68	170	213	246	4,249	10,452
Louisiana.....	122	244	256	264	12,243	19,515
Oklahoma.....	222	348	420	476	48,137	51,304
Texas.....	210	550	557	561	26,986	42,950
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	110	168	227	126	13,238	14,971
Idaho.....	63	93	121	81	11,005	12,788
Wyoming.....	33	53	50	28	6,147	6,923
Colorado.....	148	217	236	220	36,932	46,974
New Mexico.....	24	45	77	61	2,363	3,914
Arizona.....	28	34	39	34	5,389	4,937
Utah.....	14	16	29	30	2,021	2,198
Nevada.....	10	20	20	18	927	1,084
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	232	332	406	394	40,978	48,140
Oregon.....	178	220	296	290	28,598	32,133
California.....	455	593	651	495	113,241	116,974

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF MEMBERS—continued		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	3,717,788	2,908,184	837,481	2,870,106	402,806	7.0
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	22,551	20,087	617	16,816	2,291	3.5
New Hampshire.....	13,574	12,529	570	11,796	1,069	4.6
Vermont.....	16,808	17,471	583	12,774	1,075	4.4
Massachusetts.....	75,965	61,626	3,219	73,147	4,356	4.2
Rhode Island.....	7,801	6,536	352	7,008	249	4.4
Connecticut.....	36,181	32,878	758	30,682	7,852	2.4
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	328,280	291,919	11,412	252,901	37,145	4.3
New Jersey.....	131,211	106,505	5,609	104,100	14,514	5.1
Pennsylvania.....	427,809	318,911	26,229	346,201	42,889	7.0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	399,045	317,584	28,554	303,429	45,539	8.6
Indiana.....	261,228	210,593	21,418	203,303	28,062	9.5
Illinois.....	287,931	235,092	19,781	239,260	29,686	7.6
Michigan.....	144,094	114,326	7,633	118,099	16,409	6.1
Wisconsin.....	63,331	54,817	3,045	59,917	7,478	4.8
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	59,576	46,351	2,626	65,504	8,177	3.9
Iowa.....	199,036	156,576	12,851	160,683	30,313	7.4
Missouri.....	94,379	80,334	5,242	50,847	8,419	9.3
North Dakota.....	13,479	10,033	951	12,284	1,138	7.2
South Dakota.....	21,429	15,485	1,535	20,825	1,568	6.9
Nebraska.....	81,870	62,586	6,358	74,362	4,404	7.9
Kansas.....	151,348	108,007	13,629	117,172	9,991	10.4
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	28,004	24,269	1,554	21,563	2,425	6.7
Maryland.....	112,853	96,207	6,749	74,631	13,721	8.3
District of Columbia.....	18,065	11,019	868	13,124	4,137	6.2
Virginia.....	22,526	18,578	1,411	11,111	2,115	11.3
West Virginia.....	82,551	61,641	6,087	54,455	10,700	10.1
North Carolina.....	26,384	20,805	1,847	15,027	2,351	10.9
South Carolina.....	52,568	54,097	4,364	22,796	1,367	16.1
Georgia.....	29,749	28,579	3,099	13,776	1,262	18.4
Florida.....	12,418	8,287	1,734	15,078	1,293	10.3
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	30,147	30,158	2,296	17,201	4,351	11.8
Tennessee.....	56,484	46,190	2,922	37,657	6,574	9.5
Alabama.....	26,933	20,450	2,132	11,490	1,439	15.7
Mississippi.....	45,482	50,695	2,828	13,732	937	17.1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	12,419	12,599	698	3,621	30	14.4
Louisiana.....	19,311	19,763	1,237	9,938	1,068	11.1
Oklahoma.....	40,148	23,309	5,397	32,029	10,711	14.4
Texas.....	42,003	36,223	2,844	21,736	2,406	11.6
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	12,615	5,819	803	10,999	1,746	7.0
Idaho.....	11,373	5,313	613	8,423	1,999	6.8
Wyoming.....	4,293	1,612	313	5,530	304	5.4
Colorado.....	28,584	24,830	3,442	29,992	3,898	10.4
New Mexico.....	4,385	3,513	196	1,891	276	9.4
Arizona.....	3,712	1,734	387	4,039	963	8.7
Utah.....	1,848	1,537	153	1,746	122	8.1
Nevada.....	777	618	28	889	.....	4.1
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	40,020	28,347	1,866	32,731	6,381	5.4
Oregon.....	27,566	18,081	1,605	22,152	4,841	6.8
California.....	84,642	80,985	7,086	91,270	14,885	7.2

¹Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	18,349	18,032	17,719	\$345,402,555	3,814	\$42,863,553	10,895	\$42,643,320
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	211	206	206	1,692,000	27	107,098	130	398,390
New Hampshire.....	108	107	104	1,330,300	17	101,695	70	255,400
Vermont.....	119	116	115	1,135,165	13	28,795	75	257,500
Massachusetts.....	294	289	285	12,401,629	92	1,398,733	221	1,298,980
Rhode Island.....	22	22	22	950,900	8	109,144	17	112,600
Connecticut.....	145	145	142	6,153,225	51	682,455	117	819,325
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	1,505	1,486	1,464	45,105,895	383	5,757,615	1,005	5,386,543
New Jersey.....	550	548	539	16,679,186	204	1,803,268	393	2,425,798
Pennsylvania.....	1,825	1,810	1,768	51,314,391	476	6,474,382	998	5,584,906
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	1,505	1,463	1,453	31,680,237	239	4,206,042	804	3,459,140
Indiana.....	1,148	1,144	1,123	19,663,595	198	2,177,050	670	2,027,385
Illinois.....	1,244	1,234	1,209	34,096,682	236	5,064,262	771	3,267,900
Michigan.....	826	817	808	16,529,592	180	2,378,224	481	1,722,948
Wisconsin.....	472	464	461	7,259,343	107	910,628	276	1,089,550
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	398	388	388	6,472,850	95	572,362	230	830,950
Iowa.....	931	920	898	12,433,050	120	817,866	646	2,180,388
Missouri.....	371	365	355	4,779,931	60	647,523	205	555,225
North Dakota.....	145	140	134	982,400	13	34,654	83	249,050
South Dakota.....	182	180	178	1,951,700	31	119,018	122	316,950
Nebraska.....	470	464	457	5,596,000	87	491,434	363	1,051,800
Kansas.....	635	621	608	9,614,100	100	1,109,441	450	1,281,259
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware.....	136	135	134	2,238,200	26	106,212	86	371,450
Maryland.....	652	642	629	9,355,170	174	1,401,429	367	1,468,488
District of Columbia.....	34	34	33	2,581,755	20	642,502	28	307,500
Virginia.....	176	171	165	891,800	27	48,289	78	196,000
West Virginia.....	664	653	630	5,309,931	55	290,608	243	1,024,150
North Carolina.....	204	202	195	794,847	23	24,257	74	135,860
South Carolina.....	227	223	218	749,716	26	35,605	80	114,400
Georgia.....	201	198	191	720,340	27	27,098	76	119,900
Florida.....	134	131	130	2,281,502	35	338,864	67	256,076
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	206	198	196	1,436,500	27	86,308	96	304,056
Tennessee.....	330	310	306	2,225,106	37	250,205	113	281,972
Alabama.....	174	174	165	486,494	27	56,244	64	65,596
Mississippi.....	188	186	180	534,062	35	38,586	88	92,256
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	68	67	65	317,478	16	38,416	39	47,600
Louisiana.....	122	119	116	586,890	41	43,621	78	110,300
Oklahoma.....	222	214	213	3,800,795	51	855,515	164	388,100
Texas.....	210	202	199	1,431,201	54	125,658	128	261,356
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	110	107	106	901,150	13	50,875	67	189,400
Idaho.....	63	63	63	721,750	18	45,797	48	131,300
Wyoming.....	33	33	33	348,000	12	38,572	25	79,550
Colorado.....	148	141	141	2,141,000	41	433,040	107	286,250
New Mexico.....	24	23	23	223,600	4	10,420	14	37,450
Arizona.....	28	26	25	477,500	8	70,275	19	69,800
Utah.....	14	14	14	242,500	3	9,860	12	42,850
Nevada.....	10	10	10	163,000	3	41,410	8	25,000
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	232	225	223	2,465,020	69	347,249	168	366,400
Oregon.....	178	169	168	1,910,347	33	166,263	116	270,700
California.....	455	432	431	12,244,730	172	2,248,685	315	1,029,600

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	18,349	18,187	\$46,231,459	\$15,875,688	\$5,250,414	\$4,126,163
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	211	208	320,401	147,961	26,265	36,822
New Hampshire.....	106	107	191,175	93,072	16,299	14,540
Vermont.....	119	118	181,903	82,920	14,732	15,455
Massachusetts.....	294	292	1,375,127	430,463	177,430	118,689
Rhode Island.....	22	22	143,421	39,578	19,547	12,839
Connecticut.....	145	145	725,492	235,518	86,066	63,411
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	1,505	1,501	5,849,972	1,754,280	672,223	405,745
New Jersey.....	550	549	2,325,127	732,963	306,904	196,149
Pennsylvania.....	1,825	1,822	6,089,279	1,789,681	687,009	560,153
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	1,505	1,476	4,324,846	1,342,608	519,614	381,647
Indiana.....	1,148	1,138	2,509,686	890,261	274,865	256,451
Illinois.....	1,244	1,237	3,608,304	1,172,103	408,191	409,958
Michigan.....	826	820	2,221,381	741,458	259,918	244,384
Wisconsin.....	472	471	972,097	358,488	96,026	97,840
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	396	395	995,646	352,968	119,725	82,931
Iowa.....	931	919	1,911,437	789,253	207,660	192,060
Missouri.....	371	371	662,000	253,865	80,876	61,078
North Dakota.....	145	141	178,389	83,089	17,117	15,186
South Dakota.....	182	176	250,506	115,947	24,456	18,181
Nebraska.....	470	469	948,026	397,972	90,501	74,938
Kansas.....	635	621	1,401,764	546,561	171,792	101,132
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	136	131	341,421	126,963	37,325	30,424
Maryland.....	652	650	1,385,941	481,372	149,223	142,446
District of Columbia.....	24	34	387,842	77,266	52,190	26,397
Virginia.....	176	174	116,404	60,774	8,914	12,948
West Virginia.....	664	652	663,809	283,063	77,879	76,458
North Carolina.....	204	203	126,008	59,534	12,054	13,559
South Carolina.....	227	225	152,059	83,275	16,624	16,512
Georgia.....	201	200	89,938	43,044	11,168	8,964
Florida.....	124	133	270,196	88,607	31,430	34,729
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	206	203	226,818	101,278	23,782	23,390
Tennessee.....	830	819	352,781	117,701	35,563	31,117
Alabama.....	174	171	67,882	37,564	4,700	8,443
Mississippi.....	188	185	95,963	51,577	9,595	9,122
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	68	67	48,908	22,365	3,150	4,293
Louisiana.....	122	121	108,125	54,090	10,778	11,572
Oklahoma.....	222	217	803,626	193,898	58,544	33,660
Texas.....	210	207	296,008	118,757	27,487	24,396
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	110	109	191,901	75,992	15,699	33,665
Idaho.....	63	62	121,999	51,139	11,767	13,296
Wyoming.....	33	32	67,652	32,494	5,277	10,890
Colorado.....	148	147	388,324	147,967	37,731	25,738
New Mexico.....	24	24	26,532	13,425	2,082	3,061
Arizona.....	28	28	70,111	30,969	7,083	5,592
Utah.....	14	14	24,546	12,307	3,273	1,348
Nevada.....	10	10	20,988	8,800	975	1,278
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	223	228	490,690	183,531	49,253	41,934
Oregon.....	178	170	311,459	124,886	33,074	23,939
California.....	455	443	2,057,001	607,284	237,292	109,674

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$3,904,581	\$3,766,943	\$945,041	\$1,081,691	\$1,984,060	\$3,163,447	\$2,081,463
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....	10,503	61,934	6,917	2,506	2,411	15,004	10,056
New Hampshire.....	7,212	34,203	2,901	2,796	3,023	10,256	6,864
Vermont.....	11,589	30,366	2,556	2,659	2,618	10,712	8,287
Massachusetts.....	72,366	383,823	25,187	19,525	24,930	72,696	50,026
Rhode Island.....	6,726	37,478	2,450	2,963	2,487	10,766	8,567
Connecticut.....	69,973	166,616	19,972	12,609	13,984	34,645	22,706
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	481,357	1,200,280	110,754	131,847	258,216	447,908	387,362
New Jersey.....	198,877	534,981	41,944	41,212	42,166	156,570	73,361
Pennsylvania.....	509,487	1,360,193	112,021	130,179	144,495	526,330	269,731
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	379,265	849,996	80,586	124,995	140,489	337,037	168,609
Indiana.....	235,952	395,565	74,579	51,927	68,898	154,839	106,349
Illinois.....	334,356	640,003	94,408	77,162	81,510	247,140	143,473
Michigan.....	220,953	376,578	47,721	40,703	43,940	140,618	105,108
Wisconsin.....	51,195	189,201	13,590	16,229	21,495	58,328	40,303
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	85,687	191,390	17,397	22,584	25,895	58,306	38,763
Iowa.....	96,341	269,122	22,723	51,723	61,009	115,789	105,755
Missouri.....	89,799	111,713	13,090	13,509	15,204	38,491	24,375
North Dakota.....	6,265	28,106	1,972	3,650	5,124	10,980	6,870
South Dakota.....	7,632	39,710	2,712	3,985	10,075	12,342	15,467
Nebraska.....	53,601	173,323	17,758	21,787	24,509	49,196	44,441
Kansas.....	84,075	236,090	22,183	36,241	48,236	84,578	70,856
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware.....	20,685	63,650	5,843	9,230	11,515	19,330	16,456
Maryland.....	147,926	230,709	42,408	25,082	25,067	83,583	58,125
District of Columbia.....	74,283	74,063	10,637	9,727	8,754	32,301	21,624
Virginia.....	5,550	14,606	1,830	1,463	1,249	4,668	4,353
West Virginia.....	53,157	98,107	11,619	12,139	12,869	42,698	26,318
North Carolina.....	7,951	14,416	2,569	1,120	516	8,179	6,110
South Carolina.....	3,123	8,471	2,493	3,453	1,392	11,857	4,859
Georgia.....	3,720	7,528	2,195	1,051	1,348	6,300	4,580
Florida.....	32,107	34,925	4,237	4,056	4,435	28,263	7,409
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	15,171	23,868	7,497	5,121	6,014	8,803	11,894
Tennessee.....	70,374	44,214	15,275	3,917	3,900	16,966	13,754
Alabama.....	4,906	4,211	1,266	890	591	2,997	2,284
Mississippi.....	7,346	5,471	1,567	1,863	1,331	4,418	3,899
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	6,549	5,774	917	619	539	1,178	3,512
Louisiana.....	7,744	10,301	2,382	1,746	1,164	4,208	4,150
Oklahoma.....	33,056	92,971	9,085	15,061	17,045	26,014	22,322
Texas.....	27,703	36,181	6,457	4,738	4,047	17,339	18,913
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	7,454	27,312	3,060	3,450	2,693	15,040	7,536
Idaho.....	5,065	19,987	798	2,526	1,716	9,120	6,375
Wyoming.....	1,930	7,645	694	726	1,028	4,115	2,543
Colorado.....	42,065	78,973	3,922	9,026	8,134	18,984	15,784
New Mexico.....	887	4,215	330	970	40	914	608
Arizona.....	4,894	12,140	590	1,901	1,605	4,169	1,268
Utah.....	160	3,328	507	139	64	2,181	1,239
Nevada.....	2,070	4,626	66	269	208	682	1,954
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	30,662	75,963	8,579	16,275	18,769	28,920	24,914
Oregon.....	23,501	45,703	6,559	6,355	7,739	30,137	9,566
California.....	251,281	406,314	58,238	77,967	99,574	137,517	71,890

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES, 1936

CONFERENCE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total	18,349	3,509,763	17,719	\$345,402,555	3,814	\$42,863,553	18,157	\$46,231,459	16,228	2,515,181
Alabama	86	6,953	86	188,685	6	21,639	84	24,863	59	4,155
Atlanta	76	9,905	76	343,050	12	4,661	76	42,454	59	4,738
Baltimore	324	74,133	314	8,614,190	104	1,768,607	323	1,294,008	275	56,821
Blue Ridge-Atlantic	126	10,445	118	293,172	6	6,888	126	45,616	109	8,766
California	181	28,969	175	3,177,350	54	368,335	177	557,854	163	22,883
Central Alabama	90	8,120	81	317,469	21	34,605	89	44,350	81	4,014
Central New York	268	53,102	262	4,983,120	60	422,830	265	749,151	241	36,099
Central Northwest	95	10,645	94	1,383,300	37	105,961	95	200,416	78	8,491
Central Pennsylvania	505	96,249	491	8,223,081	89	1,059,833	503	1,115,624	440	77,686
Central Tennessee	41	2,718	37	58,450	1	418	40	8,167	26	1,413
Central West	38	2,874	35	162,200	10	7,425	38	31,330	32	1,397
Colorado	142	36,125	137	2,103,000	39	430,790	141	376,765	138	25,493
Dakota	179	23,818	175	1,943,400	31	119,018	173	249,734	160	18,409
Delaware	168	25,463	157	1,814,945	69	242,926	168	256,775	136	14,704
Detroit	455	87,890	444	10,375,323	122	1,589,836	452	1,446,758	411	79,966
East German	31	3,402	30	955,000	9	135,650	31	116,986	28	2,993
East Tennessee	66	5,137	58	414,400	16	26,363	60	53,396	54	3,201
Eastern Swedish	24	3,519	23	495,200	15	75,570	24	88,135	21	2,187
Erie	352	61,852	339	6,347,075	54	405,834	352	817,037	306	53,378
Florida	51	2,607	48	201,657	5	12,596	50	19,217	45	1,394
Genesee	267	53,031	260	7,753,000	79	1,728,901	266	1,103,056	245	40,759
Georgia	59	3,478	53	248,000	3	8,900	58	21,176	37	2,370
Holston	296	33,551	274	1,995,520	23	234,853	291	303,203	218	26,431
Idaho	64	10,846	63	628,550	16	38,500	63	115,282	61	8,982
Illinois	544	135,016	540	10,579,800	72	792,411	541	1,424,920	511	86,863
Indiana	472	96,800	465	7,429,145	74	1,170,209	466	932,237	425	62,420
Iowa-Des Moines	511	108,445	490	6,487,700	57	502,245	499	899,897	458	68,649
Kansas	291	67,890	278	4,569,465	49	549,744	285	592,627	260	48,417
Kentucky	172	20,501	163	1,204,900	20	47,482	171	197,399	123	15,394
Latin-American Mission	36	3,073	31	297,900	7	29,481	35	34,500	29	4,141
Lexington	76	15,394	71	876,200	29	105,434	73	120,355	61	6,420
Louisiana	104	9,510	98	374,790	37	25,097	103	76,335	91	4,909
Maine	215	20,196	210	1,723,800	30	110,328	212	328,112	180	15,970
Michigan	350	51,428	345	5,983,969	51	748,279	347	736,878	309	43,881
Minnesota	169	34,769	167	2,693,450	36	164,386	169	409,768	155	20,866
Mississippi	121	11,288	114	341,525	20	15,307	118	62,301	87	4,789
Missouri	365	63,755	351	4,720,031	59	649,470	364	685,373	323	45,552
Montana State	110	13,238	106	901,150	13	50,875	109	191,901	86	9,839
Nebraska	461	84,491	448	5,519,800	82	478,889	460	934,838	449	64,467
Newark	223	55,378	217	8,061,700	90	964,116	223	1,147,271	215	37,104
New England	191	61,376	183	9,708,654	63	1,102,871	190	1,032,213	184	34,581
New England South-ern	128	26,595	126	3,753,725	35	311,453	128	477,475	121	15,359
New Hampshire	111	15,055	107	1,517,025	15	101,165	110	212,587	93	9,370
New Jersey	336	70,703	331	8,785,341	110	798,387	335	1,227,098	325	60,809
New Mexico Mission	19	2,460	19	256,600	6	16,449	19	31,435	16	1,445
New York	241	40,188	230	9,074,650	42	807,091	240	1,172,046	205	20,561
New York East	230	82,755	223	14,933,225	99	2,376,074	230	1,651,212	218	43,954
North Carolina	85	9,101	82	509,775	17	17,369	84	83,780	72	5,196
North Dakota	141	14,222	130	966,900	13	34,654	137	175,911	116	9,750
North Indiana	397	87,620	385	6,227,400	61	507,884	397	958,102	378	65,422
North-East Ohio	541	157,435	526	14,635,944	100	2,264,065	540	1,866,320	494	110,974
Northern Minnesota	189	35,408	182	3,402,400	47	387,575	187	522,804	169	23,123
Northern New York	235	29,843	226	3,354,950	42	143,113	235	487,441	213	20,918
Northwest Indiana	261	66,034	256	5,783,050	53	491,934	258	592,233	253	42,856
Northwest Iowa	190	43,553	184	2,675,300	39	227,976	190	456,662	185	31,967

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES, 1936—Continued

CONFERENCE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Northwest Kansas.....	126	18,918	122	\$1,426,400	18	\$166,180	121	\$196,348	115	16,409
Norwegian and Danish.....	64	6,553	62	896,700	24	141,700	63	142,858	54	5,235
Ohio.....	945	216,738	908	16,789,693	126	1,918,176	917	2,416,254	798	157,444
Oklahoma.....	201	46,320	193	3,639,420	44	838,234	197	488,251	196	34,407
Oregon.....	154	26,345	146	1,771,547	27	160,407	147	285,025	146	20,928
Pacific Chinese Mission.....	11	470	3	58,000	1	1,750	5	3,208	10	1,338
Pacific Japanese Mission.....	23	2,907	18	189,950	4	17,400	23	36,608	21	2,520
Pacific Northwest.....	241	42,308	233	2,589,520	72	350,502	236	497,521	228	33,704
Philadelphia.....	342	95,374	331	18,127,512	146	1,986,851	342	1,984,741	325	79,480
Pittsburgh.....	368	107,188	360	13,221,800	124	2,473,393	368	1,472,171	354	86,268
Rock River.....	289	87,196	280	18,894,600	102	3,940,471	288	1,496,915	275	59,955
Saint Johns River.....	53	11,161	53	1,820,025	21	305,233	53	224,682	50	8,844
Savannah.....	65	4,694	63	129,290	12	13,537	65	26,018	43	1,883
South Carolina.....	226	28,500	217	749,216	26	35,605	224	152,019	165	12,238
South Florida.....	28	4,184	27	239,660	9	21,035	28	25,166	27	1,600
Southern.....	75	10,504	72	701,850	17	47,020	74	119,845	62	7,661
Southern California.....	254	85,627	246	9,145,580	119	1,930,024	253	1,516,232	247	69,288
Southern Illinois.....	370	56,177	349	3,526,782	44	224,216	367	552,288	325	44,277
Southwest.....	65	4,319	61	339,978	18	41,772	65	50,106	59	2,222
Southwest Kansas.....	218	54,680	209	3,706,610	35	404,362	214	615,658	207	44,452
Tennessee.....	34	4,839	31	182,136	9	10,330	33	41,933	29	2,168
Texas.....	71	9,766	66	405,351	15	34,919	70	99,911	58	4,863
Troy.....	260	48,362	258	6,099,865	47	543,628	259	739,671	237	28,533
Upper Iowa.....	219	50,521	212	3,173,850	22	84,918	219	533,181	203	30,978
Upper Mississippi.....	67	6,138	66	191,437	15	23,279	67	33,640	60	2,773
Utah Mission.....	14	2,021	14	242,500	3	9,860	14	24,546	14	1,243
Vermont.....	88	10,328	84	780,900	7	21,904	87	129,531	73	5,724
Washington.....	226	24,660	221	2,008,350	60	243,842	226	285,721	175	12,428
West Texas.....	75	8,109	72	414,800	21	58,544	74	79,570	65	3,371
West Virginia.....	606	64,613	578	4,744,751	46	258,362	593	610,340	419	58,254
West Wisconsin.....	254	32,627	244	2,712,338	54	282,094	253	367,873	220	20,283
Western Norwegian-Danish.....	15	818	15	194,000	4	23,500	15	28,789	14	704
Wilmington.....	269	42,001	264	3,863,390	40	162,717	264	538,404	240	36,086
Wisconsin.....	195	35,359	194	4,263,505	42	609,844	195	561,227	183	21,884
Wyoming.....	306	64,942	300	7,443,898	79	601,620	306	984,172	275	48,811
Wyoming State.....	33	6,147	33	348,000	12	38,572	32	67,652	29	4,229

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹**DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY**

The first interest of the Wesleys in America was connected with a philanthropic movement started by Governor Oglethorpe in Georgia in 1733. They had apparently attracted his attention by their manner of life at Oxford, and in 1735 he invited them to come as spiritual advisers to his colony. Both accepted the invitation, and John Wesley remained until 1738, though Charles Wesley returned earlier. It was at this time that they first came into relations with the Moravians, through the colony established in the same vicinity by Count Zinzendorf.

In 1760 Philip Embury, a Wesleyan local preacher from Ireland, landed in New York with members of his Irish class, and 6 years later he gathered for regular worship a company of Methodists, who in 1768 erected and dedicated a

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Thomas P. Potter, statistician and assistant editor, Methodist Episcopal Church, New York City, and approved by him in its present form.

chapel, since known as the "John Street Church." About the same time Robert Strawbridge, also an Irish Wesleyan preacher, assembled a small company in Frederick County, Md. Subsequently itinerant preachers were sent over by John Wesley, among them Thomas Rankin and Francis Asbury, and in 1773 the first annual conference was held in Philadelphia. During the Revolutionary War, notwithstanding the general adverse circumstances and the fact that Asbury alone of all the preachers sent over by Wesley remained in this country, the membership increased from 1,160 in 1773 to 14,988 in 1784. The declaration of peace found the societies still connected with the Church of England, though without leaders or church privileges, as many of the clergy had left their parishes, and consequently neither baptism nor the Lord's Supper was administered. On representation being made to Wesley, he set apart Dr. Thomas Coke, a presbyter of the Church of England, as superintendent and commissioned him to ordain Francis Asbury as joint superintendent with himself. Richard Whatcoat and Thomas Vasey were also ordained as presbyters (or elders) for America. They arrived in America in the latter part of 1784, and on December 24 what has been known as the "Christmas conference" began in Baltimore, Md., 60 preachers meeting with Dr. Coke and his companions. A letter from Wesley was read announcing the preparation of a liturgy to be used by the traveling preachers, and the appointment of "Dr. Coke and Mr. Asbury to be joint superintendents over our brethren in North America, as also Richard Whatcoat and Thomas Vasey to act as elders among them by baptizing and administering the Lord's Supper." It was also stated that as "our American brethren are now totally disentangled both from the state and the English hierarchy, we dare not entangle them again, either with the one or with the other. They are now at full liberty simply to follow the Scriptures and the Primitive Church."

The conference then proceeded to form a Methodist Episcopal Church, and elected both Coke and Asbury superintendents or bishops. The Order of Worship and Articles of Religion prepared by Wesley were adopted, one article being added, recognizing allegiance to the United States Government; the rules and discipline were revised and accepted; and a number of preachers were ordained.

The first General Conference was held in 1792, and after that it was held quadrennially. At the conference of 1800 Richard Whatcoat was elected bishop, and in 1808 William McKendree, the first native American to occupy that office. Until 1808 all the ministers were members of the conference, but in that year a plan was adopted providing for a membership of delegates elected by the annual conferences. By 1872 the sentiment within the church in favor of lay representation had grown so strong that a new rule was adopted by which lay delegates were admitted into the General Conference. Later the question arose as to what was meant by the term "lay," and it was interpreted to include women as well as men.

From the beginning the growth of the church has been remarkable. In 1799 there were 272 itinerant ministers, who constituted the clergy in the ordinary acceptance of the term, and 61,351 communicants. In 1812 the number of ministers had increased to 688, and the membership to 195,357; and in 1831 the ministers numbered 2,010, and the membership 513,114. In 1845, when the denomination was divided into two parts by the withdrawal of the churches in the slaveholding States, the number of members who withdrew to form the southern wing of American Methodism approximated 460,000, of whom about 1,500 were itinerant ministers. Notwithstanding this loss the parent body reported in 1852 a membership of 728,700, with 4,513 itinerant ministers. In 1867 the membership had increased to 1,146,081; in 1890 to 2,240,354, with 15,423 ministers. In 1920 the denominational records showed a large increase by reason of the addition of 286,753 nonresident members. These had been carried on the records of the local churches, but by action of the General Conference of 1912 they have been reported in the minutes of the conferences in a separate column. This gave a total for 1920 of 4,680,741 members and 20,439 ministers. The General Conference of 1932 ordered that the nonresident-inactive members should be added to and counted as full members. This has been done only in part. The reports for 1937 show that in the United States there were 16,055 ministers and 4,364,342 members, including a part of the 688,763 inactive members and 3,481,503 enrolled in the Sunday schools. Including the work and workers in the mission fields, there were 18,445 ministers, 4,694,820 members, including a part of the 718,011 inactive and 3,778,629 enrolled in the Sunday schools.

The church has not been free from disagreements. In 1792 James O'Kelley, of Virginia, with a considerable body of sympathizers, withdrew because of objec-

tion to the episcopal power in appointing the preachers to their fields of labor, and organized the "Republican Methodists," who later joined with others in what has become known as the "Christian Church." Between 1813 and 1817 many of the Negro members in various sections of the Middle Atlantic States, believing that they were not treated fairly by their white brethren, withdrew and formed separate denominations of Negro Methodists, such as the African Methodist Episcopal Church, the Union Church of Africans (now the Union American Methodist Episcopal Church), and the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church.

In 1830 the Methodist Protestant Church was organized as the outcome of a movement against episcopal power and for lay representation in church government. In 1843 the Wesleyan Methodist Connection was organized in the interests of a more emphatic protest against slavery and in objection to the episcopacy. Two years later the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, withdrew because of the antislavery agitation. The latest division was that of the Free Methodists, in 1860, on differences concerning secret societies, discipline, and certain doctrines, particularly sanctification. The other Methodist denominations in the United States arose otherwise than as secessions from the parent Methodist body.

The first Methodist Sunday school in America was established by Bishop Asbury in 1786, in Hanover County, Va. The denominational publishing interests are as old as the Methodist Episcopal Church itself, but the first definite organization, which later became known as the "Book Concern," was established in 1789. The Missionary Society, for home and foreign missions, was formed in 1819; the Sunday School Union, in 1827; the Tract Society, in 1852; the Board of Church Extension, in 1865; the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education Society, in 1866; the Board of Education, in 1868; the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, in 1869; the Woman's Home Missionary Society, in 1880; and the Epworth League, in 1889.

By 1937 changes had been made in the church boards, with the result that the following boards were carrying on the benevolent work of the church: Board of Foreign Missions; Board of Home Missions and Church Extension; Board of Education, including schools for Negroes, the church school, and the Epworth League; Board of Hospitals, Homes and Deaconess Work; Board of Pensions and Relief; Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals; and, in connection with other religious bodies, the American Bible Society; the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and the Woman's Missionary Society.

The constitution of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as adopted at the General Conference of 1900 and approved by the annual conferences, has three divisions: Articles of Religion, General Rules, and Articles of Organization and Government. The Articles of Religion are those drawn up by John Wesley, based upon the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England, with the exception of the twenty-third, which has reference to allegiance to the Government of the United States. The General Rules deal specifically with the conduct of church members and the duties of certain church officers, particularly the class leaders. The Articles of Organization and Government lay down the general principles of the organization and conduct of churches and conferences.

In 1935 the Committee on Union, appointed by the General Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal, the Methodist Episcopal, South, and the Methodist Protestant churches submitted a plan of union, to be voted on by the three churches. In 1936 the General Conference and the annual conferences of the Methodist Protestant Church accepted the plan and the General Conference and most of the annual conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church (the remaining conferences voting in the spring of 1937) also ratified the plan. In 1937 the annual conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, voted favorably and on April 29, 1938, the General Conference cast the final vote in favor of union. Delegates have been elected and the Uniting Conference will begin its work in Kansas City, Mo., on April 26, 1939. In the United States the new church, the Methodist Church, will have 50 bishops, 24,900 ministers, 7,386,000 members, and 5,600,000 enrolled in the Sunday schools. Including the foreign work, there will be 65 bishops, 27,400 ministers, 7,741,300 members, and 5,915,900 enrolled in the Sunday schools. The church has entered cordially into all general movements for church unity, is a constituent member of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, is represented in the Commission for a World Conference on Questions of Faith and Order, initiated by the Protestant Episcopal Church, and is identified with the work of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A.

DOCTRINE

In theology the Methodist Episcopal Church is Arminian, and its doctrines are set forth in the Articles of Religion, Wesley's published sermons, and his Notes on the New Testament. These emphasize belief in the Trinity, the fall of man and his need of repentance, freedom of the will, sanctification, future rewards and punishments, and the sufficiency of the Scriptures for salvation. The doctrine of sanctification or Christian perfection, as held by Methodists, and which is regarded as distinctively a Methodist doctrine, does not imply an absolute and sinless perfection, but "a freedom from sin, from evil desires and evil tempers, and from pride." It is regarded as not usually, if ever, attained at the moment of conversion, but as being attainable by faith and that only, and members are exhorted to seek it in this life.

Two sacraments are recognized: Baptism and the Lord's Supper. The first is administered both to infants and adults; as to the mode, sprinkling is preferred, though in the case of adult converts, choice of sprinkling, pouring, or immersion is given. The one condition required of those who seek admission to church membership is "a desire to flee from the wrath to come and to be saved from their sins." Each applicant is expected to evidence this desire by a variety of proofs, indicating the purpose to lead an honorable, peaceful, modest life, abstaining from anything that "is not for the glory of God." There are certain special advices to church members in regard to temperance, marriage and divorce amusements, etc.

ORGANIZATION

The ecclesiastical organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church includes the local church, the ministry, and the system of conferences.

The local church is ordinarily a single congregation with its own pastor (a separate pastor). To meet the needs of small congregations, unable to support a separate pastor, two or more congregations may be united in a circuit, all being under the care of one pastor. Each pastorate, whether it be a single congregation or a circuit, is termed a "charge," and appointments by the annual conferences are to charges, not to churches.

The membership of the local church is distinctly a lay membership; ministers are members of the annual conferences (explained later). Lay members are of two classes—full members and preparatory members. Full members are those who have been formally received into membership on recommendation of the official board, or the leaders' and stewards' meeting, and with the approval of the pastor. Preparatory members (formerly called probationers) are those who, after they have been instructed so as to be "wise unto salvation," may, on recommendation of the boards of the church, and with the approval of the pastor, be received into full membership. Preparatory members are entitled to all church privileges, but may not vote or be voted for, and are included in all statistics of church membership as preparatory members on roll. Full lay members, both male and female, have a vote in all church matters, and are eligible to local church offices and to membership in the quarterly and district conferences and in the General Conference. Each charge is represented in the united session of the annual conference by a lay delegate elected by the charge. The united session deals with all questions except those pertaining to the personnel of the conference. Women are now eligible for the ministry as local preachers, but not for conference membership.

For instruction and spiritual help probationers and members are assigned to classes, over which leaders are appointed. The business of the local church is generally conducted by an official board, while the property is held by trustees. The charges also have Sunday schools, Epworth Leagues, aid societies, and such other organizations as may be desired.

The church officers include the pastor, class leaders, stewards, trustees, superintendents of Sunday schools, and presidents of other societies. The pastor is appointed by the bishop in annual conference; the class leader, by the pastor; local preachers and exhorters are licensed by the quarterly or district conference; and other officers are elected or nominated by the various departments or by the pastor, but are confirmed by the quarterly conference. The official board, consisting of practically the same members as the quarterly conference, meets monthly under the presidency of the pastor.

The regular ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church includes two orders—deacons and elders. Under certain conditions, however, it has been the policy of the church to use laymen as exhorters and local preachers. A local preacher

is usually a layman adjudged to have "gifts, grace, and usefulness," who is licensed to preach by the district conference or the quarterly conference in whose jurisdiction he resides, but is not expected to give up his ordinary business. He becomes a member of the quarterly conference, is under its supervision, and his license must be renewed annually, and, on meeting the requirements of study and service, may be ordained deacon and later elder.

The regular ministry, generally spoken of as traveling preachers or itinerant ministers, is presented in the official minutes of the church under two heads—on trial and members of annual conferences.

Under the first head, members on trial are local preachers who have been certified by a district or quarterly conference, and have been received into an annual conference "on trial." After 2 years, on passing an examination in a prescribed course of study, they are eligible to ordination as deacons and to election to full membership in the conference. They have authority to solemnize matrimony, administer baptism, and assist in the administration of the Lord's Supper. After serving as deacons for 2 years and having completed the 4-year course of study, they are eligible to election by conferences and to ordination by a bishop as elders. Some qualifications, or allowances, are made in the case of candidates for the ministry who come from theological seminaries under the auspices of the church or from other ecclesiastical bodies.

Deacons and elders are members of annual conferences and are classed as effective, supernumerary, or retired. Elders have power to consecrate the elements of the Lord's Supper and are eligible to appointment as district superintendents, to a pastoral charge, or to some other church office, or for election as bishops. Originally, pastors, or "itinerants," as they were termed, moved every 6 months, and then every year. In 1804 the maximum length of a pastorate was fixed at 2 years; in 1864, at 3; in 1888, at 5; and in 1900 the time limit was removed entirely. Supernumeraries and retired ministers are elders or traveling ministers, who, temporarily or permanently, are classed as incapacitated for effective service. A "located" traveling minister is one whose membership in the annual conferences is discontinued, although he retains his ordination and holds the position of a local elder or deacon in a quarterly conference.

District superintendents, or presiding elders, as they were formerly termed, are elders appointed by the bishops for limited terms, to represent them in the care of the interests of the church in particular districts. They visit the churches, preside at quarterly and district conferences, and supervise traveling and local preachers.

Bishops, also called general superintendents, are elders elected by the General Conference and consecrated by three bishops, or by one bishop and two elders. They preside at general conferences and at annual conferences, according to special assignments by the board of bishops, make annual appointments to pastoral charges, ordain deacons and elders, and have general oversight of the religious work of the church.

The system of conferences includes quarterly, district, mission, annual, central, and general conferences.

The quarterly conference, identical in membership with the official board in each pastoral charge, is the highest authority in the station or circuit for the purpose of local administration.

The district conference, a convenience rather than an integral part of the conference system, is made up of the traveling and local preachers of a district, the district stewards, and other representatives. It meets once or twice a year, under the presidency of a bishop or a district superintendent, and its duties are nearly identical with those of the quarterly conference, though it reviews the mutual relations of charges as well as their internal affairs.

The annual conference is an administrative and not a legislative body. Its membership is confined to traveling ministers, whether effective, supernumerary, or retired; and all members, together with those on trial, are required to attend. It receives reports from pastors, district superintendents, and statisticians; the bishop ordains candidates for deacon's and elder's orders, and appoints the ministers to their charges; ministerial delegates are elected to the General Conference; and questions of discipline are decided. A lay conference, composed of a delegate from each pastoral charge in the conference, meets each year, joins with the ministers in the united session, and, once in 4 years, elects lay delegates to the General Conference.

The General Conference is the highest body in the church and is the general legislative and judicial body. First held in 1792, it was established as a delegated body in 1812, pursuant to legislation enacted at the conference in 1808. It con-

venes quadrennially and is composed of ministerial and lay delegates in equal numbers. It is presided over by the bishops, who, however, are not delegated members thereof, but are members *ex officio*, with limited privileges. It authorizes the organization of annual and mission conferences, and fixes their boundaries; it elects the bishops, official editors, publishing agents, book committee, the corresponding secretaries and boards of managers of the administrative societies of the church, the members of the different boards of trustees, and local book committees at New York and Cincinnati.

A mission, home or foreign, is constituted on the basis of a district conference, the bishop in charge appointing a superintendent. If a mission consists of more than one district, a district superintendent for each district is usually appointed, the superintendent exercising general supervision. The ministers in the mission retain their membership in their annual conferences. As missions develop, they are organized into mission conferences with the powers of annual conferences, except that they do not elect delegates to the General Conference, nor vote on constitutional changes.

Each church is practically independent in the conduct of its own financial affairs, though subject to the general ecclesiastical system. The salary of a pastor is fixed by an estimating committee of the quarterly conference of the charge he serves; that of a district superintendent, by the stewards of his district; that of a bishop, by the Book Committee of the church. The Book Committee divides the total amount necessary for episcopal salaries and expenses and for the expenses of general and judicial conferences among the annual conferences, they in turn informing each church of its share.

The General Conference and the annual conferences are incorporated, with boards of trustees which have charge of these funds.

The support of retired ministers, their wives, widows, and children, and the assistance of ministers who may be in financial straits are provided for from the dividends of the Book Concern, which can be applied to no other purpose, and from special contributions and invested funds.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has a liturgy based on the English prayer book, though abridged and changed materially, but large liberty is allowed in its use. Characteristic services are the love feast, regarded as reviving the *Agape* of the Primitive Church, at which all present partake of bread and water, while engaged in religious conference and testimony, and the watch-night service at the close of the old and the beginning of the new year.

WORK

The denominational work of the Methodist Episcopal Church is carried on by two classes of organizations—those whose managers are appointed directly by the General Conference and are answerable immediately to it, and those responsible to the General Conference only indirectly or through their individual members. To the first class belong the administrative boards and societies of the church, namely, the Book Committee; the Board of Foreign Missions; the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension; the Board of Education, including the Department of Educational Institutions, the Department of Education for Negroes, the Department of Church Schools, and the Department of the Epworth League; the University Senate; the Board of Pensions and Relief; the American Bible Society; the Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals; the Board of Hospitals, Homes, and Deaconess Work; the World Service Commission; the Trustees of Chartered Fund; the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church; the Trustees of John Street Church, New York; and the General Conference Commissions, such as the Commission on Unification, the Commission on Courses of Study, the Commission on World Peace, etc. These are all directly answerable to, and under the control of, the General Conference, the members of the boards and, in nearly all cases, the executive officers being selected by the General Conference.

To the second class belong the women's societies for home and foreign missions, many local city missionary and church extension societies, the various annual conference preachers' aid societies, the hospitals, orphanages, homes for the aged, deaconess homes, ladies' aid societies in local churches, and a great variety of organizations for the conduct of institutional and general work. They generally have independent charters, and are subject only to the general ecclesiastical control of the church. They elect their own officers and raise and expend their own funds, it being always understood that in the conduct of their work they shall conform to the ecclesiastical rules and act in harmony with the General Conference boards.

The chief agencies through which the home missionary work of the Methodist Episcopal Church was conducted, until January 1, 1907, were the Missionary Society, the Board of Church Extension, the Woman's Home Missionary Society, and the National City Evangelization Union, formed by the alliance of the various local city missionary and church extension societies. Beginning with January 1907 the home mission work of the Missionary Society was transferred to the Board of Church Extension, which then became the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. From its organization in 1819 until the close of 1906, the Missionary Society had included both home and foreign work.

The Missionary Society from 1819 to 1907 had charge of all the missionary work of the church, both at home and abroad. January 1 of this later date, they began to function as two boards, the Board of Foreign Missions and the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. The Board of Foreign Missions is what its name indicates, and has the oversight of all the missionary work outside of the United States, except Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Alaska, these being under the home board. The fields of foreign work are Europe, Asia, Africa, Mexico, and South America.

In 1937 there were 254 men and 282 women, including wives of missionaries, at work in the field under the Board of Foreign Missions, and 76 men and 157 widows of missionaries were on the retired list. There were 525 active and 218 retired missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. There were 2,380 members of foreign conferences, 3,783 local preachers, besides many unordained workers.

In 1937 there were 314,400 preparatory members on roll, 330,500 full members, 6,108 Sunday schools with an enrollment of 297,100; Epworth Leagues with 63,700 members, 2,675 churches, and 1,950 parsonages. The value of mission property was approximately \$35,000,000. The total contribution in the foreign field was \$2,144,000.

The Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church is authorized to carry on missionary work in the United States and its possessions, exclusive of the Philippine Islands. Disbursements for church building purposes in 1938 were \$179,000 to 50 churches, with a total outstanding of \$4,213,000 loaned to 921 churches. There were 2,550 workers under the board during the year. There was \$660,000 disbursed for home mission workers and \$234,000 for church extension. The regular income for the year was \$942,000.

During the year work was carried on in Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic, and in every conference in the United States. Church extension aid was given in 82 of the 90 conferences listed. The work is grouped as Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, Dominican (interdenominational), Latin American, Mountain Missions, Oriental Missions, etc.

The home mission work has been carried on as a nationally organized enterprise since 1819. The church extension work was organized on a national basis in 1864. In 1907 the home mission work and the work of church extension were united in one agency. Since the beginning of the church extension work more than 20,000 church and parsonage building enterprises have been aided either by donations or loans, or both. The board has a permanent fund of more than \$5,000,000. Outstanding loans to churches were \$4,213,308 in October 1938.

The Woman's Home Missionary Society held its first annual meeting in 1882, at which time Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes, wife of President Hayes, was elected president. This organization reports \$17,875 as the receipts for its first year. The work has grown from that time, and in 1937 there were 12,500 organizations with a total membership of 261,800. The receipts for 1937 were \$2,318,000.

The purpose of this organization is to do missionary work in the bounds of the United States and its outlying possessions. It maintains schools and homes for the mountaineers of the southern country, and devotes much time and money to New Mexico and southern California, and also in Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and Alaska. It has hospitals, homes, and schools.

The deaconess work of the church has played a large part in this organization. Their immigrant work, the task of looking after young women coming from foreign countries, has headquarters in New York City, Boston, and Angel Island, in the harbor of San Francisco. They do considerable work among the Indians of the western country, among the Chinese, Japanese, and Mexicans, and with white people and colored people. Thus their hands are out to render help to the needy, the distressed, the ignorant, the sick, and all classes who can be brought under their care throughout the homeland.

The National City Evangelization Union, which had for its special field the foreign population of the cities, has been merged into the Department of Cities

of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. The Commission on Evangelism has likewise been merged into the Department of Evangelism of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. Its particular mode of operation has been to hold institutes in the leading cities for the purpose of arousing the churches to a sense of their responsibility.

At the General Conference of 1916, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., fundamental changes were made in the organization of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. With respect to its work, it has now established five different departments—the Department of Church Extension, to encourage the erection of new churches in communities not already adequately supplied, to assist in the building of churches and parsonages, and to give special attention to church architecture; the Department of City Work, to promote religious and social work through the city societies, with special reference to the religious condition of the foreign-speaking peoples; the Department of Rural Work, to promote the interests of the rural church and to encourage the organization of rural societies, etc.; the Department of Frontier Work, to encourage the organization of new churches wherever desirable, and to cooperate with the Board of Sunday Schools and other denominational boards in preventing overlapping and in making effectual the work on the frontier; and the Department of Evangelism, to cooperate with the district superintendents and pastors in evangelistic campaigns, and to cooperate with the Board of Education in promoting evangelistic work in schools, colleges, and universities.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was organized in 1869 for the purpose of sending missionaries to the women of those countries to which the Methodist Episcopal Church sends the Christian message. Two women were sent to India the first year—a teacher and a doctor. In 1937, the work begun by Dr. Clara A. Swain had grown to 33 hospitals and dispensaries, with 881 workers, with 23,844 in-patients and 277,600 patient-days, 3,035 major and 3,872 minor operations, and 3,611 obstetrical cases in the hospitals. There were 54,000 treatments given to out-patients and 376,900 treatments were given in the dispensaries. The educational work started by Isabella Thoburn in a small room in Lucknow, India, with 6 pupils, reported in 1937, 1,080 schools, 20 Bible schools, and 16 colleges, with 67,600 pupils, of whom 35,300 were Christians. Though there are a few boys, most of these students are girls in the grades; but there are nearly 1,600 young women in the 16 Christian colleges in the Orient in which this organization cooperates.

In 1937 there were 525 missionaries, 827 native workers in the hospitals, 3,381 native teachers and 4,154 native workers in the general field, a total 8,362 native workers. During the year the 15,833 societies, with 351,800 members, raised \$1,450,000 for the work of the society.

The missionaries of this organization for 70 years have been establishing Christian ideals and building up Christian communities in 19 countries. The possibility and desirability of educating women has frequently been demonstrated in the schools of the society to those who doubted both the possibility and the desirability of such education. Besides educational and medical work, other methods have been used—evangelistic, social, industrial—to convey the message of Jesus to the women of the Orient, Africa, and Latin America.

In order to carry on this work abroad it has been necessary to educate the women in this country to an interest in the women and children in other lands. Study books, magazines, and missionaries bring correct information direct from the 19 countries where the missionaries are at work. In 1937 there were 87,000 subscriptions to the magazine published in the United States by the society. The broadening of the interests of women here is perhaps as valuable as the work done abroad.

It will be noticed that there are almost no missionaries employed in European countries; nearly all the pastors or other helpers are native to the land, in charge of what is practically home mission work of the same type as that carried on in this country, but classed as foreign missionary work because outside of the limits of the United States and under the care of the Foreign Mission Board.

The educational work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States now covers the responsibility for all of its educational institutions, including Wesley Foundations, institutions for Negroes, deaconess training schools, and religious education and training in the local church through the Sunday school and the Epworth League.

A summary of the educational institutions in the United States under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the close of 1935 shows that there were 5 universities, 36 colleges, 7 junior colleges, 20 secondary schools, 5 theologic-

ical schools, 3 training schools, and 15 colleges and secondary schools for Negroes. There were 3,000 members of the faculty and administrative officers, 67,000 students, with a total of 256,000 graduates since the founding of the various schools. The estimated value of the property was \$94,858,000 with endowments of \$100,040,000 and a current expense budget of \$20,604,000.

Originally the Board of Education was the agency charged by the General Conference with the promotion and supervision of the educational interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The board was organized in 1868 and its first large responsibility was the administration of the Student Loan Fund. In 1935, this fund, formed by the annual Children's Day offerings of Methodist Episcopal Sunday Schools, had an aggregate of more than \$3,000,000. Since 1873, loans amounting to \$7,281,700 have been made to 49,348 students. The offering for 1937 amounted to \$82,300. When repaid, the money is again loaned for the same purpose to successive generations of students. Beneficiaries must be members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and, except in a few special cases, must be in attendance at one of the schools of the church, by which they are recommended to the board.

The General Conference of 1924 provided for a united Board of Education to which was committed the work formerly under the care of the Board of Education, the Board of Education for Negroes, the Board of Sunday Schools, and the Board of Epworth League.

The work of the former Board of Education is now administered through the Department of Educational Institutions of the consolidated board. The board was charged by the General Conference of 1908 with a special responsibility for a group of schools for white people in the mountains of the South. The mistake had been made of founding too many schools, but a few years ago the Board of Education adopted a new policy. Wherever possible, the institutions that gave little promise of being more than local schools were turned over to the public school authorities. Elsewhere, the board gave ample notice that in the near future it would withdraw from elementary education and support only the college preparatory and special courses, thus, nine of the schools are likely to be maintained and five of the best, where permanence is reasonably sure, were selected for enlarged appropriations sufficient to develop suitable plants and adequate teaching forces. Within a short time, unless the work is halted by the lack of funds, these five schools will undoubtedly be equal to any denominational schools in the South.

The Board of Education was prominent in the organization and maintenance of the Interdenominational Council of Church Boards of Education, with headquarters in New York City, which aids all its constituent denominations in vigorous publicity campaigns for men and money, and acts as a general clearing house for information on all phases of Christian education.

The Department of Education for Negroes, formerly the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now has its headquarters at 740 Rush Street, Chicago, where all the units of the Board of Education are located. This society was organized in 1866 for the purpose of aiding the recently emancipated slaves and their children to establish schools and churches, so that they might be able to secure such an education as would fit them for citizenship in a Christian republic. This educational work has been carried on at many centers in the Southern States. During the 70 years of its existence the society has contributed to the education of more than 250,000 young people of the Negro race, with 5,286 students in 1935. At the present time it has 15 institutions of learning. One of these, Gammon Theological Seminary at Atlanta, Ga., provides a theological training school for the Christian ministry in the Negro churches. At Nashville, Tenn., is located Meharry Medical College, from which over 2,300 physicians have been graduated, and in which in 1935 there were 265 young men and women in training for medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, and professional nursing. Besides these, there are a few other schools whose principal work is to give a normal training that will prepare young men and women of the Negro race to become public school teachers among their own people. In addition to this, industrial training, including agriculture and domestic science, is given in nearly all of the schools. The number of teachers and students in these schools in 1935 was 5,619.

The society has raised and used for buildings, equipment, and running expenses \$10,000,000 since the time of its foundation. Its buildings, grounds, and equipment were valued at \$4,906,000 in 1935 and the current expense was \$1,085,000.

The University Senate of the Methodist Episcopal Church was established in 1892. Its function is to fix standards, scholastic and financial, on the basis of

which the Board of Education, after careful investigation, shall report and classify the schools and colleges of the church. During the more than a quarter of a century of its existence it has effected a marked improvement in academic instruction, scholastic method, and material equipment, with a steadily increasing influence for good in all sections of the country.

The hospitals, homes for children, the aged, and deaconesses are under the supervision of the Board of Hospitals, Homes, and Deaconess Work. The statistics for 1936 show 73 hospitals with property valued at \$52,000,000, endowments of \$12,000,000, with 9,208 beds, 1,800 nurses, and 2,700 nurses in training, serving 221,000 patients during the year at a cost of over \$9,000,000, of which \$1,800,000 was free and part-pay service. There were 45 homes for the aged, with property valued at \$8,600,000 and endowments of \$4,250,000, with 2,600 guests and expenses of \$1,108,000 of which \$282,000 was free work. The 43 homes for children had a property value of \$6,225,000, endowments of \$2,290,000, and 3,857 guests at an expense of \$818,000, with free service valued at \$348,000. There were 25 homes for business girls and young men, property value \$1,340,000, endowment \$61,000, with 803 residents, and expenses \$120,000 of which \$10,000 was free service. The 6 deaconess training schools were valued at \$255,000 with endowments of \$384,000, and 297 students at an expense of \$57,600; there were 5 deaconess schools, property value \$590,000, endowments \$142,000, pupils 270, and expenses \$70,000. The 45 deaconess homes had a property value of \$2,786,000, endowments of \$648,000, with 463 residents, and expenses \$293,000.

The Deaconess Movement of the Methodist Episcopal Church had its origin in 1887 in connection with the Chicago Training School for City, Home, and Foreign Missions. All the deaconesses are under the control and supervision of the Board of Hospitals, Homes, and Deaconess Work. The 1,050 deaconesses in the United States and Mexico who are in active service are working under the direction of the church as teachers, pastors' assistants, directors of religious education, pastors, nurses in hospitals and other institutions, and as welfare and social service workers in settlements, children's homes, and in other types of work. The deaconess is distinguished from other women workers of the church because of her official relationship, not by the type of work she is doing.

The Department of Church Schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church (formerly known as the Board of Sunday Schools) is responsible for the promotion of Sunday schools, weekday schools of religious education, and daily vacation church schools, also for the training of workers for these schools throughout the denomination at home and abroad. It supports Sunday-school missionaries and directors of religious education in the field, who devote themselves to the work of organizing new schools and improving those already established both in the United States and in foreign countries. The department aids needy schools by free grants of lesson materials, literature, and supplies. It conducts an intensive educational program in all the schools of the denomination in the interest of raising their educational, missionary, and evangelistic efficiency. The work of the department is supported by a designated percentage of the receipts of the Board of Education (of which it is a part), and is further aided by the annual Rally Day offerings of the Sunday schools. In 1937 the Sunday schools contributed \$2,402,000 for current expenses of the schools, besides large sums for World Service and other benevolences.

Among the organizations reported in 1906 was the Tract Society, one of the oldest societies in the church. That, however, was consolidated in 1907 with the Board of Education, the Freedmen's Aid Society, and the Board of Sunday Schools of the church, and in 1908 the General Conference directed that these three boards should transfer the tract funds in their possession to the Board of Foreign Missions, and the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, share and share alike; said funds to be administered by the said mission boards in harmony with the purposes of the donors. These two boards were directed to solicit and receive funds for the publication and distribution of tract literature, and under the direction of their board of managers to make distribution of said funds in their respective fields. The book editor of the Methodist Episcopal Church is editor of all tracts issued by the Book Concern.

The Epworth League, organized at Cleveland, Ohio, May 15, 1889, is the official young people's society of the church, and takes the place in the Methodist Episcopal Church of the Christian Endeavor Society in other denominations. A senior chapter is found in nearly every church of the denomination, and junior chapters in many of them. The membership of the League in 1937 made up of seniors, young people, intermediates, and juniors, was 456,000. The features of the League are the departments of spiritual work, world evangelism, mercy and help, and literary and social work.

The Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church (formerly known as the Temperance Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church) is one of the official benevolent boards of the church. It was organized by the General Conference to teach the young people and children of the church the principles of true temperance, to pledge them to lines of total abstinence, and to enlist her voters to stand for complete prohibition. The board publishes and circulates temperance leaflets, pamphlets, and books by the millions of copies, supplies speakers to aid in temperance campaigns, and conducts a press service which gives the most up-to-date prohibition news and argument to all the important newspapers and magazines in the United States.

The publishing house of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now the Methodist Book Concern, was established in 1789 in Philadelphia and later removed to New York City. In 1820 a branch house was located in Cincinnati, Ohio, which in 1840 became a separate corporation. These two houses were united by the General Conference in 1912; it is now the Methodist Book Concern, with headquarters at both New York and Cincinnati. According to its charter, the profits, after the demands for capital are supplied, are devoted to the support of retired preachers and to the widows and orphans of preachers. The publication and sale of books and Sunday-school supplies are very large, and about \$250,000 a year is contributed to the fund for conference claimants, called in the early days of the church the "worn-out preachers."

The Book Committee, elected by the General Conference, is a most important factor in the organization of the church. In the intervals between the annual meeting of the conference, it may be said to exercise authority over the temporal affairs of the church in the following particulars: It has supervision of the publishing interests, and examines carefully into their condition; fixes the salaries of the bishops, publishing agents, and official editors not otherwise provided for; has power, under certain limitations, to discontinue any depository or periodical; and estimates the amount of money necessary to meet the expenses of the General Conferences and the judiciary conferences, and makes apportionment of the different amounts to be raised by the annual conferences.

The official periodical literature of the Methodist Episcopal Church includes *Religion in Life*, nine *Christian Advocates*, including three foreign language papers, *The Epworth Herald*, and various semiofficial and unofficial publications which are identified with the church, but are not under the control of the General Conference. The church school periodicals, under the supervision of an editor elected by the General Conference, include five monthly magazines of religious education; six quarterlies of closely graded lessons; five of the international group lessons and four of the international uniform lessons; five story papers; and study course textbooks for children and young people.

The Chartered Fund of the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in Pennsylvania in 1794. Its object is the relief of the itinerant and retired ministers and their dependents, and it is the oldest chartered organization connected with the church.

The Board of Pensions and Relief, successor to the Board of Conference Claimants, was organized in 1908 "to minister to retired ministers and the widows and orphans of deceased ministers." The General Conference of 1912 authorized this board to inaugurate a campaign to raise \$5,000,000 for this purpose. Later the objective was raised to \$10,000,000, and still later to \$20,000,000.

The American Bible Society has been one of the official agencies of the Methodist Episcopal Church for a century. In 1836 it was incorporated into the church program and has had its sympathy and support ever since. During the century the Scriptures or portions thereof have been translated into 1,021 languages and dialects, and today, in 200 languages and dialects, the Scriptures are distributed in the United States and 40 other countries.

The World Service Commission was established in 1924, and is the successor and outcome of certain earlier organizations and movements within the church, such as the Commission of Finance, the Centenary, and the Council of Boards of Benevolences and its Committee on Conservation and Advance. It examines and determines the budgets of the constituent boards each year, authorizes the total world service askings, and fixes the ratio of distribution to the boards. It provides for the distribution of the world service responsibility to the various areas of the church and supervises the methods of the world service promotion.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, in recent years has taken an active part in the Oxford and Edinburgh conferences; held the National Methodist Council at which over 4,100 delegates registered, to face squarely the question of our opportunities and responsibilities; observed the two-hundredth anniversary of John Wesley's Aldersgate experience; has taken part in the Madras Conference on foreign mission work; and is planning for the Uniting Conference in April 1939, when, as a result of the votes of the Annual and General conferences of the three churches—the Methodist Episcopal; the Methodist Episcopal, South; and the Methodist Protestant—these three churches will unite to become the Methodist Church, with over 7,000,000 members.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Methodist Protestant Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination comprises those persons who have been received into the local churches by vote of the congregations, upon profession of faith. Persons received on probation and children enrolled for instruction are not included.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	1,498	260	1,238	17.4	82.6
Members, number.....	148,288	54,831	93,457	37.0	63.0
Average membership per church.....	99	211	75		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	57,520	21,479	36,041	37.3	62.7
Female.....	82,414	31,875	50,539	38.7	61.3
Sex not reported.....	8,354	1,477	6,877	17.7	82.3
Males per 100 females.....	69.8	67.4	71.3		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	8,262	3,157	5,105	38.2	61.8
13 years and over.....	124,863	48,230	76,633	38.6	61.4
Age not reported.....	15,163	3,444	11,719	22.7	77.3
Percent under 13 years ¹	6.2	6.1	6.2		
Church edifices, number.....	1,446	255	1,191	17.6	82.4
Value—number reporting.....	1,419	255	1,164	18.0	82.0
Amount reported.....	\$12,533,926	\$7,696,675	\$4,837,251	61.4	38.6
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$12,351,701	\$7,629,725	\$4,721,976	61.8	38.2
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$182,225	\$66,950	\$115,275	36.7	63.3
Average value per church.....	\$8,533	\$30,183	\$4,166		
Debt—number reporting.....	180	114	66	63.3	36.7
Amount reported.....	\$1,304,239	\$1,183,354	\$120,885	90.7	9.3
Number reporting "no debt".....	694	80	614	11.5	88.5
Parsonages, number.....	854	170	684	19.9	80.1
Value—number reporting.....	686	162	524	23.6	76.4
Amount reported.....	\$2,208,873	\$1,006,000	\$1,202,873	45.6	54.4
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1,463	287	1,206	17.6	82.4
Amount reported.....	\$1,704,717	\$924,318	\$780,399	54.2	45.8
Pastors' salaries.....	\$667,668	\$288,318	\$379,350	43.2	56.8
All other salaries.....	\$97,490	\$67,903	\$30,157	69.1	30.9
Repairs and improvements.....	\$171,566	\$81,149	\$90,407	47.3	52.7
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$136,247	\$116,006	\$20,241	85.1	14.9
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$326,824	\$215,346	\$111,478	65.9	34.1
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$36,127	\$16,254	\$19,873	45.0	55.0
Home missions.....	\$26,668	\$13,329	\$13,239	50.2	49.8
Foreign missions.....	\$26,967	\$13,008	\$13,959	48.2	51.8
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$120,085	\$90,889	\$29,196	50.7	49.3
All other purposes.....	\$95,215	\$52,716	\$42,499	55.4	44.6
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,165	\$3,597	\$647		

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number	1,331	244	1,087	18.3	81.7
Officers and teachers	16,349	5,034	11,315	30.8	69.2
Scholars	121,983	47,572	74,411	39.0	61.0
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number	95	34	61	(¹)	(¹)
Officers and teachers	737	296	441	40.2	59.8
Scholars	5,171	2,141	3,030	41.4	58.6
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number	34	13	21	(¹)	(¹)
Officers and teachers	280	104	176	37.1	62.9
Scholars	1,433	898	535	62.7	37.3
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number	6	—	6	—	(¹)
Officers and teachers	29	—	29	—	(¹)
Scholars	230	—	230	—	100.0

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Methodist Protestant Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number	1,498	2,239	2,473	2,825
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number	—741	—234	—352	—
Percent	—33.1	—9.5	—12.5	—
Members, number	148,288	192,171	186,908	178,544
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number	—43,883	5,263	8,364	—
Percent	—22.8	2.8	4.7	—
Average membership per church	99	86	76	63
Church edifices, number	1,446	2,109	2,266	2,457
Value—number reporting	1,419	2,094	2,266	2,442
Amount reported	\$12,533,926	\$16,817,278	\$7,944,467	\$6,053,048
Average value per church	\$8,833	\$8,031	\$3,506	\$2,479
Debt—number reporting	180	249	250	244
Amount reported	\$1,304,239	\$1,496,175	\$484,679	\$247,524
Parsonages, number	854	—	—	—
Value—number reporting	686	737	679	661
Amount reported	\$2,208,873	\$2,951,550	\$1,385,160	\$910,645
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number	1,463	2,160	2,393	—
Amount reported	\$1,704,717	\$3,137,211	\$1,509,243	—
Pastors' salaries	\$667,668	—	—	—
All other salaries	\$97,460	—	—	—
Repairs and improvements	\$171,556	\$2,581,210	\$1,352,530	—
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	\$136,247	—	—	—
All other current expenses, including interest	\$326,824	—	—	—
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	\$36,127	—	—	—
Home missions	\$26,568	—	—	—
Foreign missions	\$26,967	\$547,120	\$156,713	—
To general headquarters for distribution	\$120,085	—	—	—
All other purposes	\$95,215	—	—	—
Not classified	—	\$8,881	—	—
Average expenditure per church	\$1,165	\$1,452	\$631	—
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number	1,331	1,917	2,081	2,118
Officers and teachers	16,349	19,171	20,778	18,970
Scholars	121,983	173,438	177,918	141,086

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Methodist Protestant Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each conference or mission in the Methodist Protestant Church, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	1,498	260	1,238	148,288	54,831	93,457	57,520	92,414	8,354	69.8	1,331	16,349	121,993
NEW ENGLAND:													
Connecticut.....	2	1	1	117	61	56	54	63	.....	(1)	2	22	160
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	48	11	37	3,213	1,039	2,174	1,204	1,979	30	60.8	43	602	3,449
New Jersey.....	40	20	20	3,462	2,226	1,236	1,263	2,199	.....	57.4	40	752	5,138
Pennsylvania.....	93	22	71	15,034	8,856	6,178	6,136	8,898	.....	69.0	90	1,405	11,792
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	141	20	121	18,277	6,236	12,041	7,297	10,504	476	69.5	136	1,955	14,862
Indiana.....	75	16	59	6,236	2,471	3,765	2,377	3,472	387	68.5	72	1,010	6,855
Illinois.....	49	4	45	3,544	594	2,950	1,422	2,122	.....	67.0	44	593	3,866
Michigan.....	82	11	71	3,940	1,291	2,649	1,527	2,413	.....	63.3	80	897	6,826
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Iowa.....	16	2	14	1,737	388	1,349	722	1,015	.....	71.1	15	234	1,292
Missouri.....	34	3	31	1,928	300	1,628	537	852	539	63.0	29	253	1,540
Kansas.....	12	2	10	1,609	526	1,083	659	950	.....	69.4	12	190	1,461
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	23	4	19	3,381	1,230	2,151	1,328	2,053	.....	64.7	21	317	2,608
Maryland.....	141	32	109	19,638	10,091	9,547	7,458	11,686	494	63.8	136	2,204	18,074
Dist. of Columbia.....	5	5	.....	1,440	1,440	.....	560	880	.....	63.6	5	107	1,132
Virginia.....	45	4	41	4,868	803	4,065	1,875	2,710	283	69.2	38	497	4,010
West Virginia.....	192	8	184	14,540	3,446	11,094	4,715	6,448	3,377	73.1	185	1,730	11,771
North Carolina.....	140	34	106	20,152	7,312	12,840	8,196	10,023	1,933	81.8	129	1,645	14,672
South Carolina.....	19	3	16	1,630	284	1,346	629	960	41	65.5	16	105	446
Georgia.....	35	7	28	1,810	549	1,261	854	956	.....	89.3	25	167	984
Florida.....	8	4	4	220	121	99	82	138	.....	59.4	5	35	180
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	18	2	16	836	75	761	151	249	436	60.6	10	71	484
Tennessee.....	19	3	16	1,046	136	910	466	580	.....	80.3	12	77	511
Alabama.....	54	12	42	6,219	2,521	3,698	2,621	3,598	.....	72.8	43	383	3,188
Mississippi.....	87	5	82	5,112	316	4,796	2,157	2,955	.....	73.0	58	351	2,342
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	48	8	40	2,884	687	2,197	1,238	1,645	1	75.3	30	243	1,487
Louisiana.....	40	6	34	2,831	549	2,282	1,087	1,637	107	66.4	25	184	1,294
Oklahoma.....	25	5	20	1,444	261	1,183	582	862	.....	67.5	23	219	1,243
Texas.....	4	3	1	322	204	118	113	209	.....	54.1	4	35	116
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	3	3	.....	818	818	.....	210	358	250	58.7	3	66	500

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Un- der 13 years	13 years and over	Age not report- ed	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	1,498	2,239	2,473	2,825	148,288	192,171	186,908	178,544	8,262	124,863	15,163	6.2
NEW ENGLAND:												
Connecticut.....	2	3	5	4	117	90	128	161	3	114	-----	2.6
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	48	62	75	67	3,213	3,804	4,376	3,890	76	3,094	43	2.4
New Jersey.....	40	45	46	50	3,462	4,755	6,076	5,248	91	3,137	234	2.8
Pennsylvania.....	93	117	130	122	15,034	16,336	15,015	12,317	472	13,202	1,360	8.5
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	141	192	233	246	18,277	23,326	25,629	23,494	950	16,774	553	5.4
Indiana.....	75	108	130	128	6,236	8,838	10,367	10,408	354	5,634	248	5.9
Illinois.....	49	77	86	104	3,544	4,645	4,948	5,512	220	3,129	195	6.6
Michigan.....	82	108	134	154	3,940	4,945	5,797	5,077	238	3,216	486	6.9
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Iowa.....	16	31	49	57	1,737	2,484	3,426	2,994	128	1,355	254	8.6
Missouri.....	34	61	73	97	1,928	3,547	4,216	4,712	196	1,273	459	13.3
Kansas.....	12	14	26	41	1,609	1,304	1,490	2,050	110	1,499	-----	6.8
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware.....	23	44	40	39	3,381	4,466	4,598	3,463	123	3,113	145	3.8
Maryland.....	141	172	189	181	19,638	22,014	22,174	16,373	879	17,761	998	4.7
Dist. of Columbia.....	5	5	6	5	1,440	1,383	1,486	1,415	28	1,412	-----	2.0
Virginia.....	45	58	44	61	4,868	5,004	4,028	4,480	277	4,591	-----	5.7
West Virginia.....	192	300	316	281	14,540	21,702	18,948	16,004	706	10,263	3,571	6.4
North Carolina.....	140	223	187	227	20,152	26,922	18,033	18,271	1,844	16,308	2,000	10.2
South Carolina.....	19	23	25	33	1,630	1,987	2,324	1,840	75	1,009	546	6.9
Georgia.....	35	51	50	77	1,810	3,115	2,884	4,970	163	1,548	99	9.5
Florida.....	8	8	3	8	220	374	141	168	19	131	70	12.7
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	18	28	37	43	836	1,407	1,836	2,341	56	535	245	9.5
Tennessee.....	19	32	30	43	1,046	1,570	1,759	2,716	-----	872	174	-----
Alabama.....	54	96	100	95	6,219	7,392	7,088	5,403	470	4,343	1,406	9.8
Mississippi.....	87	90	102	93	5,112	4,668	4,531	4,517	285	4,264	563	6.3
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	48	92	77	166	2,884	5,439	4,087	6,658	112	1,999	773	5.3
Louisiana.....	40	59	84	91	2,831	3,160	3,010	3,513	185	1,987	659	8.5
Oklahoma.....	25	45	30	85	1,444	1,966	1,113	2,054	123	1,269	52	8.8
Texas.....	4	92	164	227	322	4,852	7,002	8,495	64	228	30	21.9
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	3	3	2	-----	818	676	398	-----	15	803	-----	1.8

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount
United States.....	1,498	1,446	1,419	\$12,533,928	180	\$1,304,239	686	\$2,208,873
NEW ENGLAND:								
Connecticut.....	2	2	2					
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	48	48	47	1483,300	5	16,700	36	142,300
New Jersey.....	40	40	40	902,650	17	89,735	29	158,600
Pennsylvania.....	93	90	84	1,578,300	19	160,038	50	270,716
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	141	141	140	1,599,900	15	138,609	74	221,900
Indiana.....	75	74	72	537,380	5	8,200	42	92,299
Illinois.....	49	48	47	226,000	2	8,600	21	34,100
Michigan.....	82	81	80	519,900	9	35,809	63	145,000
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Iowa.....	16	16	16	123,200	2	32,950	8	18,500
Missouri.....	34	30	29	51,200	1	150	9	7,850
Kansas.....	12	12	12	99,400	3	10,718	8	21,400
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware.....	23	22	22	437,000	5	89,650	14	91,500
Maryland.....	141	141	138	2,628,300	38	463,314	89	392,833
District of Columbia.....	5	5	5	241,000	4	14,350	4	42,000
Virginia.....	45	42	42	361,800	7	63,550	20	69,800
West Virginia.....	192	186	186	989,700	9	17,705	65	209,400
North Carolina.....	140	139	138	1,007,705	15	110,655	61	180,800
South Carolina.....	19	18	18	26,100	3	793	2	(¹)
Georgia.....	35	34	34	46,375	4	675	2	(¹)
Florida.....	8	6	5	12,650			1	(¹)
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	18	17	16	29,300			1	(¹)
Tennessee.....	19	19	19	19,151			4	4,800
Alabama.....	54	49	49	155,730	3	12,550	21	30,100
Mississippi.....	87	81	78	85,115	2	5,850	23	20,100
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	48	41	38	89,650	2	8,200	14	8,775
Louisiana.....	40	39	38	87,375	4	1,850	11	14,500
Oklahoma.....	25	18	17	35,500	3	9,553	10	9,500
Texas.....	4	4	4	14,000	2	1,135	2	(¹)
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	3	3	3	146,245	1	2,900	2	(¹)
Combinations.....								22,100

¹ Amount for Connecticut combined with figures for New York, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

² Amount included in figures on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	1,496	1,463	\$1,704,717	\$667,666	\$27,460	\$171,566
NEW ENGLAND:						
Connecticut.....	2	2				
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:			175,563	33,836	4,840	7,234
New York.....	48	47				
New Jersey.....	40	40	90,978	38,833	4,678	8,195
Pennsylvania.....	93	92	201,126	71,636	17,723	14,869
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	141	137	199,601	77,484	11,657	21,699
Indiana.....	75	74	91,283	34,904	3,440	9,340
Illinois.....	49	46	44,594	20,055	2,276	7,317
Michigan.....	82	81	90,342	45,241	2,442	8,478
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Iowa.....	16	16	13,281	6,034	248	1,322
Missouri.....	34	34	11,164	6,291	541	891
Kansas.....	12	12	13,034	7,148	502	870
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	23	23	49,509	18,419	3,094	3,072
Maryland.....	141	140	234,896	111,746	24,262	32,563
District of Columbia.....	5	5	32,689	10,600	1,554	3,076
Virginia.....	45	43	53,191	21,034	2,122	5,849
West Virginia.....	192	192	102,914	46,642	5,869	11,437
North Carolina.....	140	137	188,457	65,381	4,381	24,444
South Carolina.....	19	19	6,993	2,637	360	710
Georgia.....	35	35	8,947	3,679	254	1,647
Florida.....	8	8	1,358	888	10	255
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	18	12	1,801	932	130	488
Tennessee.....	19	18	1,577	997	45	326
Alabama.....	54	53	22,335	11,513	1,014	2,482
Mississippi.....	87	79	14,326	8,722	1,261	1,092
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	48	48	27,892	5,257	512	823
Louisiana.....	40	39	16,142	8,262	1,924	1,312
Oklahoma.....	25	24	8,720	4,146	519	1,465
Texas.....	4	4	3,046	1,151	312	180
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	3	3	9,058	4,100	1,460	310

¹ Amount for Connecticut combined with figures for New York, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$136,947	\$336,834	\$36,127	\$26,568	\$36,967	\$120,066	\$95,215
NEW ENGLAND:							
Connecticut.....	1,050	17,441	750	774	863	5,613	3,162
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	5,130	23,969	848	269	493	4,490	4,163
New Jersey.....	13,936	35,138	3,219	6,125	5,496	13,587	19,467
Pennsylvania.....							
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	13,642	43,861	4,601	2,747	4,117	9,888	9,905
Indiana.....	2,685	24,726	1,616	1,161	909	3,619	4,453
Illinois.....	1,200	6,376	1,702	797	748	2,613	1,510
Michigan.....	6,426	9,133	3,254	2,066	1,963	8,073	3,961
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Iowa.....		2,558	185	303	270	1,941	420
Missouri.....		1,189	43	248	85	355	1,521
Kansas.....	138	3,407	73	50	75	667	114
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware.....	1,655	12,876	786	84	112	5,396	4,035
Maryland.....	26,359	66,248	6,892	3,218	4,253	30,707	18,718
District of Columbia.....	4,850	5,670	785	760	765	3,330	1,959
Virginia.....	4,490	10,122	1,492	477	1,633	3,447	2,525
West Virginia.....	6,915	16,402	2,553	449	524	6,694	8,489
North Carolina.....	27,942	35,633	4,751	4,872	2,966	9,211	9,176
South Carolina.....	148	811	376	281	322	749	399
Georgia.....	113	679	338	203	88	1,827	219
Florida.....		130	1	28	20	26	
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....		80	50	5	5	30	81
Tennessee.....		112	20	31	26	29	
Alabama.....	612	3,174	342	682	499	1,083	934
Mississippi.....	320	840	422	175	115	595	784
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	19,000	1,283	45	176	122	313	362
Louisiana.....	40	1,515	441	151	298	643	1,556
Oklahoma.....	175	920	327	176	105	267	620
Texas.....	551	440	60	135	20	77	129
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	470	2,091	225	125	75		202

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES OR MISSIONS, 1936

CONFERENCE OR MISSION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total	1,498	148,288	1,419	\$12,533,926	180	\$1,304,239	1,463	\$1,704,717	1,331	121,983
Alabama	50	6,008	48	155,580	3	12,550	49	21,890	39	3,068
Arkansas	37	2,814	34	125,325	2	8,200	37	27,889	19	1,062
Bureau	72	5,550	67	1,248,550	23	106,035	71	140,131	69	7,742
Florida	8	220	5	12,650			8	1,358	5	180
Fort Smith-Oklahoma	42	2,049	27	42,400	3	9,553	41	11,561	35	1,812
Georgia	35	1,810	34	46,375	4	673	35	8,947	25	984
Illinois	49	3,544	47	226,000	2	8,600	46	44,594	44	3,866
Indiana	77	6,326	74	544,880	5	8,200	76	92,763	73	6,935
Iowa-Missouri	19	1,866	19	126,600	2	32,950	19	13,790	18	1,432
Kansas	12	1,609	12	99,400	3	10,718	12	13,034	12	1,461
Kentucky	14	645	12	25,800			12	1,706	10	469
Louisiana	34	2,296	32	44,800	4	1,850	33	13,304	24	1,150
Maryland	215	30,469	207	3,815,300	59	646,701	212	476,967	210	27,198
Michigan	82	3,940	80	519,900	9	35,809	81	90,342	80	6,526
Mississippi	73	4,294	62	73,650	2	5,850	66	12,924	51	1,936
Missouri	31	1,799	26	47,800	1	150	31	10,655	26	1,400
North Carolina	152	21,500	149	1,028,905	16	110,965	149	195,541	138	15,250
North Mississippi	21	1,134	20	12,690			20	2,013	12	561
Ohio	136	17,366	135	1,382,400	12	101,253	132	181,261	132	14,134
Oregon	36	1,911	35	207,400	1	750	36	34,444	30	1,921
Pittsburgh	56	13,429	54	1,645,300	15	177,007	56	201,738	53	9,648
South Carolina	15	1,180	14	15,600	2	493	15	5,145	14	356
Tennessee	13	743	13	13,600			9	1,019	8	251
Texas-Colorado	4	322	4	14,000	2	1,135	4	3,046	4	116
Virginia	18	818	16	18,576			16	1,108	16	570
Washington Mission	3	818	3	146,245	1	2,900	3	9,058	3	500
West Virginia	194	13,828	190	894,200	9	21,905	194	88,519	181	11,455

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The general revolt against ecclesiastical rule which characterized the earlier years of the last century was the occasion for the organization of the Methodist Protestant Church. The Methodist Episcopal Church at that time vested an unlimited legislative, executive, and judicial power in the ministry, to the exclusion of all the lay members. In 1821, after years of desultory discussion, the *American Repository* was established as a medium for the special consideration of what came to be called the "mutual rights" of the ministry and laity. Later it was superseded by a paper called "Mutual Rights," which vigorously discussed and earnestly advocated the right of the laity to an equal representation with the ministers in the lawmaking bodies of the church.

Union societies were formed in order to develop sentiment in favor of the movement, and in 1827 a convention was called which formally petitioned the General Conference of 1828 to concede the principle of lay representation in all the conferences of the church. The reply was unfavorable and the petitioners were charged with being disturbers of the peace of the church. The result was an increase of agitation and of intensity of feeling. The union societies became more active, and their organ, *Mutual Rights*, more pronounced than ever. Then followed citations for trial before church courts on the charge of "speaking evil of

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Education, 1924, has been revised by Rev. James H. Straughn, D. D., president of the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, Baltimore, Md., and approved by him in its present form.

magistrates and ministers," the expelling of some and the withdrawal of many who sympathized with them. A number of local independent societies were organized, and a convention was held in Baltimore in November 1828, where a provisional organization was formed under the name of The Associated Methodist Churches. Two years later another convention was held at the same place, and the Methodist Protestant Church was formed, enrolling 83 ministers and about 5,000 members. During the succeeding quadrennium the membership increased rapidly, new annual conferences were formed, the territorial limits of the church were considerably extended, and one or two schools were established.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

In doctrine the Methodist Protestant Church stands on the same basis as the Methodist Episcopal Church. In polity, however, there are certain radical differences. The Methodist Protestant Church has no bishops or presiding elders and no life officers of any kind. It makes ministers and laymen equal in number and in power in the legislative bodies of the church, and grants to ministers the right to appeal from the stationing authority of the conference. With these exceptions, the general organization, including the system of quarterly, annual, and general conferences, is similar to that of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1936, after many years of negotiations, the Methodist Protestant Church ratified "The Plan of Union" for the union of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Protestant Church, a merger which was to be completed by April 1939 and to be known as the Methodist Church.

WORK

The denomination operates through a General Conference president elected every 4 years; an executive committee which acts on behalf of the General Conference, ad interim, but with no legislative powers and to which all the agencies of the Church are responsible; and three general boards—the Board of Christian Education, with two departments each with its own executive staff, the department of Educational Institutions and the department of Religious Education; the Board of Missions, a consolidation continuing in two departments the Boards of Foreign Missions, the Board of Home Missions, the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and the Woman's Home Missionary Society, each of the two departments with its own staff—the General Department of Missions and the department of Women's Work; and the Board of Publication which directs two publishing and distributing houses—the department of Sunday school literature; and the national publication, The Methodist Protestant-Recorder.

In addition to these activities there are two aged peoples' homes and one orphanage.

The educational work of the church is done by five institutions—four colleges located in Maryland, Michigan, North Carolina, and Texas, and one theological seminary located at Westminster, Md.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CONNECTION (OR CHURCH) OF AMERICA

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Wesleyan Methodist Connection (or Church) of America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been publicly received by a majority vote of the local church, after having declared their experience of salvation, belief in the doctrines of the church, and willingness to submit to its form of government as outlined in its Book of Discipline.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	565	162	403	28.7	71.3
Members, number.....	22,017	8,852	13,165	40.2	59.8
Average membership per church.....	39	55	33		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	7,904	3,070	4,834	38.8	61.2
Female.....	13,078	5,308	7,770	40.6	59.4
Sex not reported.....	1,035	474	561	45.8	54.2
Males per 100 females.....	60.4	57.8	62.2		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	621	281	340	45.2	54.8
13 years and over.....	18,767	7,752	11,015	41.3	58.7
Age not reported.....	2,629	819	1,810	31.2	68.8
Percent under 13 years ¹	3.2	3.5	3.0		
Church edifices, number.....	517	146	371	28.2	71.8
Value—number reporting.....	514	144	370	28.0	72.0
Amount reported.....	\$1,606,235	\$718,980	\$887,255	44.8	55.2
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$1,509,895	\$672,640	\$837,255	44.5	55.5
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$96,340	\$46,340	\$50,000	48.1	51.9
Average value per church.....	\$3,125	\$4,993	\$2,398		
Debt—number reporting.....	108	69	39	63.9	36.1
Amount reported.....	\$175,571	\$132,090	\$43,481	75.2	24.8
Number reporting "no debt".....	246	50	196	20.3	79.7
Parsonages, number.....	306	83	223	27.1	72.9
Value—number reporting.....	294	76	208	26.8	73.2
Amount reported.....	\$487,570	\$191,750	\$295,820	39.3	60.7
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	553	160	393	28.9	71.1
Amount reported.....	\$668,597	\$324,532	\$344,065	48.5	51.5
Pastors' salaries.....	\$297,299	\$129,297	\$168,002	43.5	56.5
All other salaries.....	\$25,735	\$13,201	\$12,534	51.3	48.7
Repairs and improvements.....	\$67,951	\$34,332	\$33,619	50.5	49.5
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$25,400	\$15,747	\$9,653	62.0	38.0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$90,910	\$54,375	\$36,535	59.8	40.2
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$17,343	\$8,433	\$8,910	48.6	51.4
Home missions.....	\$16,292	\$6,915	\$9,377	42.4	57.6
Foreign missions.....	\$32,684	\$13,346	\$19,338	40.8	59.2
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$25,318	\$11,877	\$13,441	46.9	53.1
All other purposes.....	\$69,665	\$37,009	\$32,656	53.1	46.9
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,209	\$2,028	\$875		

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	520	157	363	30.2	69.8
Officers and teachers.....	6,191	2,275	3,916	36.7	63.3
Scholars.....	40,387	18,302	22,085	45.3	54.7
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	19	6	13	(²)	(²)
Officers and teachers.....	107	42	65	39.3	60.7
Scholars.....	740	283	457	38.2	61.8
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	11	7	4	(²)	(²)
Officers and teachers.....	52	42	10	(²)	(²)
Scholars.....	484	403	81	83.3	16.7
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	5	—	5	—	(²)
Officers and teachers.....	14	—	14	—	(²)
Scholars.....	100	—	100	—	100.0

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Wesleyan Methodist Connection for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	565	619	579	591
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-54	40	-12	—
Percent.....	-8.7	6.9	-2.0	—
Members, number.....	22,017	21,910	20,778	20,043
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	107	1,132	735	—
Percent.....	0.5	5.4	3.7	—
Average membership per church.....	39	35	36	34
Church edifices, number.....	517	572	529	489
Value—number reporting.....	514	555	514	480
Amount reported.....	\$1,606,235	\$1,804,719	\$787,731	\$637,117
Average value per church.....	\$3,125	\$3,252	\$1,533	\$1,327
Debt—number reporting.....	108	108	84	49
Amount reported.....	\$175,571	\$201,660	\$37,060	\$13,914
Parsonages, number.....	306	—	—	—
Value—number reporting.....	284	262	217	176
Amount reported.....	\$487,570	\$538,394	\$243,650	\$159,175
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	553	585	525	—
Amount reported.....	\$668,597	\$773,981	\$329,294	—
Pastors' salaries.....	\$297,299	\$578,681	\$230,666	—
All other salaries.....	\$25,735			—
Repairs and improvements.....	\$67,951			—
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$25,400			—
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$90,910			—
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$17,343	\$193,725	\$94,237	—
Home missions.....	\$16,292			—
Foreign missions.....	\$32,684			—
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$25,318			—
All other purposes.....	\$69,665			—
Not classified.....	—	\$1,575	\$4,391	—
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,209	\$1,323	\$627	—
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	520	561	500	475
Officers and teachers.....	6,191	4,739	3,912	3,442
Scholars.....	40,387	34,314	29,850	21,463

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Wesleyan Methodist Connection by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each conference in the Wesleyan Methodist Connection, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	565	182	408	22,017	8,852	13,165	7,904	13,078	1,035	80.4	520	6,191	40,387
NEW ENGLAND:													
Vermont.....	2	---	2	64	---	64	23	41	---	---	2	15	152
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	58	9	49	2,201	609	1,592	815	1,296	90	62.9	56	666	3,797
New Jersey.....	4	3	1	241	211	30	53	84	104	---	4	53	321
Pennsylvania.....	53	14	39	1,673	675	998	573	911	189	62.9	42	535	3,307
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	45	26	19	1,793	1,184	609	616	1,090	87	56.5	40	530	3,382
Indiana.....	82	25	57	3,728	1,653	2,075	1,377	2,241	110	61.4	78	1,079	6,218
Illinois.....	3	3	96	---	---	96	32	64	---	---	3	37	260
Michigan.....	52	11	41	2,285	695	1,590	845	1,358	82	62.2	51	703	3,942
Wisconsin.....	12	3	9	410	125	285	161	249	---	64.7	12	122	736
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	5	1	4	160	25	144	73	96	---	---	5	57	211
Iowa.....	18	3	15	520	154	366	225	277	18	81.2	18	170	897
Missouri.....	1	1	---	20	20	---	8	12	---	---	1	11	40
North Dakota.....	3	---	3	126	---	126	57	69	---	---	2	25	104
South Dakota.....	13	3	10	621	254	367	189	311	121	60.8	12	123	605
Nebraska.....	2	---	2	45	---	45	17	28	---	---	2	20	73
Kansas.....	28	7	21	1,159	304	855	416	709	34	58.7	28	444	2,223
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Virginia.....	7	3	4	460	274	186	136	252	72	54.0	7	96	1,175
West Virginia.....	3	1	2	36	12	24	10	26	---	---	3	24	152
North Carolina.....	55	20	35	2,182	1,091	1,091	773	1,380	29	56.0	52	509	5,253
South Carolina.....	45	12	33	1,766	568	1,198	611	1,091	64	56.0	44	363	3,377
Georgia.....	21	4	17	402	104	298	147	255	---	57.6	11	111	626
Florida.....	3	---	3	64	---	64	25	39	---	---	---	---	---
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	3	2	1	166	158	8	61	105	---	58.1	3	44	629
Tennessee.....	9	3	6	396	174	222	159	237	---	67.1	8	73	390
Alabama.....	13	3	10	592	151	441	234	323	35	72.4	12	110	992
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Oklahoma.....	9	2	7	448	207	241	157	291	---	54.0	9	125	709
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	5	1	4	114	62	52	30	84	---	---	5	42	230
Wyoming.....	1	---	1	25	---	25	3	22	---	---	1	10	66
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	1	1	---	11	11	---	3	8	---	---	1	14	80
Oregon.....	4	2	2	82	61	21	34	48	---	---	4	41	233
California.....	5	2	3	122	70	52	41	81	---	---	4	39	207

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent un- der 13 ¹
United States.....	565	619	579	591	22,017	21,910	20,778	20,043	621	18,787	2,629	3.2
NEW ENGLAND:												
Vermont.....	2	2	3	3	64	60	96	146	3	61	-----	-----
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	58	81	73	93	2,201	2,360	2,365	3,097	37	2,066	98	1.8
New Jersey.....	4	3	-----	-----	241	111	-----	-----	3	238	-----	1.2
Pennsylvania.....	53	45	46	47	1,673	1,266	1,386	1,239	19	1,349	305	1.4
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	45	39	40	51	1,793	1,783	1,803	2,443	45	1,512	236	2.9
Indiana.....	82	93	96	85	3,728	4,320	4,511	3,459	100	3,174	454	3.1
Illinois.....	3	6	7	5	96	232	248	308	-----	48	48	-----
Michigan.....	52	63	72	92	2,285	2,180	2,411	2,354	39	2,106	140	1.8
Wisconsin.....	12	18	10	14	410	484	256	288	18	392	-----	4.4
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	5	3	2	2	169	106	54	80	7	162	-----	4.1
Iowa.....	18	17	19	25	520	535	556	712	7	450	63	1.5
Missouri.....	1	-----	-----	-----	20	-----	-----	-----	4	16	-----	-----
North Dakota.....	3	3	-----	-----	126	73	-----	-----	-----	126	-----	-----
South Dakota.....	13	12	7	5	621	526	294	176	8	396	217	2.0
Nebraska.....	2	-----	-----	5	45	-----	-----	67	6	39	-----	-----
Kansas.....	28	25	28	36	1,159	978	1,004	1,077	12	1,109	38	1.1
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Virginia.....	7	4	1	-----	460	230	73	-----	10	378	72	2.6
West Virginia.....	3	9	8	11	36	204	216	238	-----	36	36	-----
North Carolina.....	55	64	48	24	2,182	2,285	1,477	886	98	1,925	159	4.8
South Carolina.....	45	48	35	32	1,766	1,797	1,613	1,603	56	1,366	344	3.9
Georgia.....	21	31	39	37	402	788	1,005	1,096	4	341	57	1.2
Florida.....	3	5	8	8	64	92	91	195	-----	64	-----	-----
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	3	3	-----	-----	166	147	-----	-----	9	157	-----	5.4
Tennessee.....	9	9	11	6	396	340	354	422	86	310	-----	21.7
Alabama.....	13	16	11	-----	592	565	642	-----	20	273	299	6.8
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Oklahoma.....	9	9	15	7	448	233	323	157	18	416	14	4.1
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	5	3	-----	-----	114	72	-----	-----	-----	114	-----	-----
Wyoming.....	1	-----	-----	-----	25	-----	-----	-----	-----	25	-----	-----
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	1	-----	-----	-----	11	-----	-----	-----	2	9	-----	-----
Oregon.....	4	4	-----	-----	82	73	-----	-----	4	78	-----	-----
California.....	5	4	-----	-----	122	70	-----	-----	6	92	24	-----

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

(Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices)

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR- SONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	565	517	514	\$1,606,235	108	\$175,571	284	\$487,570
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	58	58	58	275,350	11	40,200	44	105,600
New Jersey.....	4	3	3	73,600	2	33,079	1	(¹)
Pennsylvania.....	53	41	41	142,550	8	33,226	18	43,900
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	45	35	35	145,590	11	18,481	14	35,600
Indiana.....	82	81	80	222,775	15	7,190	55	66,150
Illinois.....	3	3	3	6,500			3	3,400
Michigan.....	52	51	51	134,525	8	3,613	39	65,280
Wisconsin.....	12	10	10	21,728	3	4,125	4	9,450
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	5	3	3	7,750	1	3,000	1	(¹)
Iowa.....	18	16	16	28,200	2	3,200	14	18,300
North Dakota.....	3	3	3	10,100	1	250		
South Dakota.....	13	10	10	40,650	3	1,135	5	8,400
Kansas.....	28	22	22	40,765	6	3,620	17	20,950
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Virginia.....	7	7	7	21,800	2	3,600	3	9,000
West Virginia.....	3	3	3	9,000			1	(¹)
North Carolina.....	55	53	53	203,600	15	9,250	20	29,400
South Carolina.....	45	43	43	90,100	4	1,435	12	18,400
Georgia.....	21	20	19	18,210			4	4,300
Florida.....	3	3	3	2,800				
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	3	3	3	6,000	2	600	3	9,000
Tennessee.....	9	9	8	11,300	2	747	1	(¹)
Alabama.....	13	13	13	27,242	3	665	9	8,840
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Oklahoma.....	9	9	9	17,500	1	300	6	4,600
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	5	3	3	15,500	2	4,925	2	(¹)
PACIFIC:								
Oregon.....	4	3	3	3,750	1	125	1	(¹)
California.....	5	5	5	17,200	2	1,495	3	6,400
Other States.....	7	7	7	12,150	3	1,310	4	20,600

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: Vermont, 2; Missouri, 1; Nebraska, 2; Wyoming, 1; and Washington, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

(Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting)

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	555	553	\$668,567	\$397,299	\$35,735	\$67,961
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	58	58	87,838	40,950	1,725	8,306
New Jersey.....	4	4	16,975	5,260	457	1,183
Pennsylvania.....	53	51	69,724	33,331	2,302	8,461
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	45	43	70,009	28,195	3,887	7,375
Indiana.....	82	82	102,299	41,123	4,727	8,025
Illinois.....	3	3	3,763	2,077	112	9
Michigan.....	82	52	67,516	31,721	1,990	5,864
Wisconsin.....	12	12	10,396	4,719	479	439
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	5	5	3,496	2,142	—	23
Iowa.....	18	18	15,776	7,120	459	2,647
North Dakota.....	3	3	3,251	1,795	145	87
South Dakota.....	12	12	11,994	6,161	316	285
Kansas.....	28	28	35,411	14,499	1,843	1,702
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Virginia.....	7	7	19,678	8,632	785	3,007
West Virginia.....	3	3	1,200	783	—	100
North Carolina.....	55	54	64,376	30,851	2,109	7,963
South Carolina.....	45	45	34,941	14,761	1,828	4,602
Georgia.....	21	18	6,103	2,596	545	1,182
Florida.....	3	3	520	290	142	100
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	3	3	5,771	2,090	456	216
Tennessee.....	9	8	3,978	2,311	464	113
Alabama.....	13	12	6,924	3,465	222	654
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Oklahoma.....	9	9	8,455	4,744	355	363
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	5	5	4,559	1,579	75	1,200
PACIFIC:						
Oregon.....	4	4	4,155	1,025	—	836
California.....	8	8	8,733	2,107	150	3,284
Other States.....	7	16	3,775	2,062	32	195

¹ Includes: Vermont, 2; Nebraska, 2; Wyoming, 1; and Washington, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Pay- ment on church debt, ex- cluding interest	Other current expenses, includ- ing in- terest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To gen- eral head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$25,400	\$90,910	\$17,343	\$16,292	\$32,684	\$25,318	\$89,685
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	4,092	12,532	1,660	2,309	5,243	3,195	7,926
New Jersey.....	2,595	4,929	450	243	348	818	692
Pennsylvania.....	881	8,953	643	1,313	2,849	2,040	5,951
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	4,023	10,300	1,931	2,044	2,809	1,867	7,678
Indiana.....	1,963	14,435	2,793	2,288	5,481	6,727	14,738
Illinois.....	200	528	34	192	155	232	224
Michigan.....	1,369	7,496	2,332	2,063	3,765	3,634	7,192
Wisconsin.....	921	1,503	124	552	723	227	709
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	188	638	—	62	192	78	174
Iowa.....	62	2,316	317	344	778	247	1,556
North Dakota.....	—	889	8	102	134	4	137
South Dakota.....	920	1,967	189	223	463	310	1,060
Kansas.....	386	4,965	1,844	1,071	1,232	1,564	6,305
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Virginia.....	547	2,270	933	179	838	956	1,531
West Virginia.....	—	155	—	8	46	104	65
North Carolina.....	3,484	7,855	1,427	747	3,082	1,406	5,422
South Carolina.....	1,323	2,836	1,125	780	2,188	716	4,682
Georgia.....	—	635	35	284	309	25	540
Florida.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	500	800	457	74	289	—	809
Tennessee.....	90	443	321	84	95	25	32
Alabama.....	128	1,052	256	239	418	2	488
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Oklahoma.....	200	1,040	116	399	220	406	612
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	847	431	75	54	119	56	114
PACIFIC:							
Oregon.....	—	262	56	92	417	115	462
California.....	536	1,331	136	332	351	334	172
Other States.....	145	369	81	214	140	230	286

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES, 1936

CONFERENCE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	565	22, 017	514	\$1, 606, 235	108	\$175, 571	553	\$868, 597	520	40, 387
Alabama.....	13	592	13	27, 242	3	665	12	6, 924	12	992
Allegheny.....	54	1, 947	43	202, 590	11	43, 575	51	84, 100	47	4, 448
California.....	5	122	5	17, 200	2	1, 495	5	8, 733	4	207
Champlain.....	23	687	23	94, 000	3	4, 920	23	25, 732	21	1, 111
Dakota.....	22	886	17	69, 400	7	6, 690	21	20, 631	20	1, 005
Indiana.....	74	3, 605	72	211, 425	13	5, 534	74	98, 275	70	5, 897
Iowa.....	24	737	20	35, 950	2	3, 200	24	20, 684	24	1, 219
Kansas.....	31	1, 224	25	44, 765	7	4, 070	30	36, 478	31	2, 336
Kentucky.....	12	312	12	18, 850	4	2, 256	12	10, 688	12	1, 040
Lockport.....	16	839	16	99, 600	5	19, 743	16	39, 427	16	1, 505
Michigan.....	31	1, 481	30	93, 000	4	1, 045	31	45, 487	31	2, 575
Middle Atlantic.....	7	339	6	101, 600	5	44, 829	7	25, 221	7	463
North Carolina.....	61	2, 628	60	225, 900	17	12, 850	60	84, 829	58	6, 384
North Georgia.....	5	160	4	3, 860	-----	-----	5	3, 670	5	331
North Michigan.....	21	804	21	41, 525	4	2, 568	21	22, 029	20	1, 367
Ohio.....	28	1, 057	21	43, 750	5	4, 890	27	34, 478	25	1, 643
Oklahoma.....	9	448	9	17, 500	1	300	9	8, 455	9	709
Oregon.....	5	93	4	4, 750	2	605	5	4, 453	5	313
Rochester.....	34	1, 056	30	102, 050	3	7, 029	34	34, 540	28	1, 812
South Carolina.....	46	1, 780	43	89, 600	4	1, 435	46	34, 166	45	3, 421
South Georgia.....	19	306	18	17, 150	-----	-----	16	2, 953	6	295
South Ohio.....	3	83	3	6, 500	-----	-----	3	812	3	129
Tennessee.....	9	396	8	11, 300	2	747	8	3, 978	8	390
Wisconsin.....	13	435	11	26, 728	4	7, 125	13	11, 854	13	795

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹**DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY**

The various divisions of Methodism have separated from the parent body on questions of ethics, polity, and nationality, and not for doctrinal reasons; and the Wesleyan Methodist Connection (or Church) of America shares with the other Methodist bodies the inheritance of its history and literature from the period of John Wesley's conversion to the date of its own organization as a separate denomination in 1843.

As the question of the enslaving of the colored race in America began to compel attention not only in political life, but in church life, there arose within the Methodist Episcopal Church many earnest opposers of slavery. Their activities were opposed by some of the ecclesiastical authorities of the church, resulting in the expulsion of a number of persons and the withdrawal of others.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by F. R. Eddy, agent of the Wesleyan Methodist Publishing Association, Syracuse, N. Y., and approved by him in its present form.

The stand taken by these persons was that the Bible and early Methodist authorities united in declaring slavery to be wrong, and the church should not condemn liberty of testimony and free discussion. These persons joined forces, and in 1841 a conference was formed in Michigan which took the name of Wesleyan Methodist. The next year a paper was issued in Massachusetts called "The True Wesleyan," with Rev. Orange Scott as editor. In November 1842 Rev. J. Horton and Rev. L. R. Sunderland became identified with this movement and in December were joined by Rev. Luther Lee and Rev. L. C. Matlock. The result was the formation, on May 31, 1843, in Utica, N. Y., of the Wesleyan Methodist Connection (or Church) of America. About 6,000 members united in this organization. At first these churches were all located in the northeastern States, but missionary and evangelistic activities have since built up churches throughout the United States and in eastern Canada.

With the passing of slavery in the Civil War, one of the issues that called the church into existence ceased to exist. Numerical losses were sustained in this period, but the conviction prevailed that other important issues of a spiritual and reform character should continue to be maintained, chief of which were the advocacy of the experience of entire sanctification and the prohibition of the liquor traffic.

DOCTRINE

In doctrine the church is in accord with historic Methodism. It holds that man is not only justified by faith in Christ, but also sanctified by faith. Special emphasis is placed upon this experience, and it is defined in the Discipline in the following manner:

Article of Religion XIV—Entire Sanctification

Entire sanctification is that work of the Holy Spirit by which the child of God is cleansed from all inbred sin through faith in Jesus Christ. It is subsequent to regeneration, and is wrought when the believer presents himself a living sacrifice, holy, and acceptable unto God, and is thus enabled through grace to love God with all the heart and to walk in His holy commandments blameless. Entire sanctification as a separate Article of Religion, distinct from that of regeneration, appeared in the Book of Discipline in 1849.

The great cardinal doctrines of Christianity as interpreted in the general standards of Methodism are received by this church. Briefly stated, the Wesleyan Methodist Connection (or Church) of America believes: (1) in one God revealed in the Holy Trinity: The Father, Son, and Holy Spirit; (2) in the divine inspiration of the authority of the Old and New Testament Scriptures, and that they contain all things necessary to salvation; (3) that man is born with a fallen nature, and is therefore inclined to sin and that continually; (4) that the atonement through Christ is for the whole human race, and that whosoever repents and believes on the Lord Jesus Christ as his Saviour is justified and regenerated and saved from the dominion of sin; (5) that believers are sanctified wholly subsequent to conversion through faith in Christ; (6) in the bodily resurrection of Christ, and His return, in the resurrection of the dead, and in the final judgment.

ORGANIZATION

Though it is not an episcopal body, this church conforms in its general features to the polity of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with a quarterly conference, annual conferences, and a general conference as the essential units of organization. Lay representation is provided for in all these bodies. The General Conference, which meets every 4 years, is the lawmaking body of the connection, limited by a constitution. The limitations are as follows:

The articles of faith cannot be changed except by the consent of the annual conferences, churches, and members. While the church has an itinerant ministry, yet it is by agreement between the ministry and the churches, and this cannot be abolished except by vote of the annual conferences, churches, and members. No new conditions of membership can be instituted except by vote of the general and annual conferences, and a majority of the membership. No change in the above can be made except by a two-thirds vote of the three bodies, the General Conference, annual conferences, and local churches.

Admission to full membership in the Wesleyan Methodist Connection (or Church) of America requires a profession of saving faith in Christ, compliance with the rules, articles of faith, and polity of the church, and baptism by one of the three modes of Christian baptism, and (1) no connection with slavery in any form; (2) the nonuse or manufacture of intoxicants, or aiding or abetting the sale, either directly or indirectly; (3) withdrawal from all secret societies on the ground that the God-ordained relations with "home, State, and church" are sufficient to meet the obligations and duties of mankind toward God and man; and (4) the use, sale, or manufacture of tobacco in any form must be abandoned. The above are the conditions of full membership. Persons may be received as associate members on professing saving faith in Christ, and endeavoring to govern their lives by the general rules of the church. The Wesleyan Methodist Connection (or Church) of America also recognizes and encourages the baptism of infants.

WORK

The missionary activities of the church are carried on through the Missionary Society of the Wesleyan Methodist Connection. All pastors are regarded as home missionary workers and agents, but there are in addition 14 special missionaries in the home field. No help is given to specific churches, but the work is general evangelism. It extends through different parts of the United States and Canada. In Canada work is developing in Ottawa and Quebec. In the United States missionary territory is being developed as follows: Onondaga Indian Mission, N. Y.; Alabama Mission School (colored); Blue Ridge Mountain Work in North Carolina; Zion's Hill Mountain Mission, Ky.; Carlsbad Mexican Mission, Calif.; Hephzibah Orphanage, Ga. Mission conferences are as follows: Middle Atlantic States, California, Tennessee, East Tennessee, South Georgia, North Georgia, Alabama, Oklahoma, Kentucky, North Michigan, Oregon, and Canada. The receipts for this work in 1936 were \$14,785. In addition, the various annual conferences have funds of their own which they expend as they deem best, without reference to the Missionary Society and without making any report to the General Conference.

The foreign missionary work is carried on in Africa, with headquarters at Kamabai, near Freetown, Sierra Leone. They have strong mission stations in the Surat and Sanjan districts in India, also in Japan. The appropriations by the Missionary Society are, for the most part, merely supplementary to amounts raised in the mission churches or appropriated by the annual conferences. In addition to the mission station at Kamabai, there are three outstations where missionaries reside. In 1936 there were 23 American missionaries in Africa, India, and Japan; 110 native workers; 11 church organizations, including several congregations and reporting 600 members; 4 church schools, with about 240 students; and 15 general schools open to all. Medical work is now organized and directed by doctors and nurses with well-equipped hospitals. The total amount received for the foreign work during the year 1936 was \$47,707, and the property is valued at \$78,984.

The home educational work of the church includes four institutions of higher grade in New York, Indiana, Kansas, and South Carolina, with a total of 1,000 students. The net assets of the four institutions are \$863,498. During the year 1936 the contributions for education were \$214,886, part of which was used in erecting buildings.

Young people's work is represented by the young missionary workers' banda, with a membership of 17,895 and an offering in 1936 of \$29,046, and by the Wesleyan Young People's Society with an approximate membership of 4,000.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Primitive Methodist Church in the United States of America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

In this denomination persons are received into full membership upon public profession of faith and a pledge to conform to the discipline and rules of the church. Baptism is administered to infants.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	91	56	35	—	—
Members, number.....	12,395	9,959	2,436	80.3	19.7
Average membership per church.....	136	178	70	—	—
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	4,753	3,523	930	80.4	19.6
Female.....	7,642	6,136	1,506	80.3	19.7
Males per 100 females.....	62.2	62.3	61.8	—	—
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1,039	888	151	85.8	14.5
13 years and over.....	11,148	9,052	2,096	81.2	18.8
Age not reported.....	208	19	189	9.1	90.9
Percent under 13 years ¹	8.5	8.9	6.7	—	—
Church edifices, number.....	89	54	35	—	—
Value—number reporting.....	87	54	33	—	—
Amount reported.....	\$2,043,250	\$1,787,800	\$255,750	87.5	12.5
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$1,968,250	\$1,727,800	\$240,750	87.8	12.2
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$75,000	\$60,000	\$15,000	80.0	20.0
Average value per church.....	\$23,496	\$33,102	\$7,760	—	—
Debt—number reporting.....	43	37	6	—	—
Amount reported.....	\$262,750	\$252,537	\$10,223	96.1	3.9
Number reporting "no debt".....	32	10	22	—	—
Parsonages, number.....	68	47	21	—	—
Value—number reporting.....	64	43	21	—	—
Amount reported.....	\$316,000	\$240,000	\$76,000	75.9	24.1
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	90	55	35	—	—
Amount reported.....	\$253,732	\$203,458	\$50,274	80.2	19.8
Pastors' salaries.....	\$96,659	\$75,159	\$21,500	77.8	22.2
All other salaries.....	\$16,090	\$13,806	\$2,284	85.8	14.2
Repairs and improvements.....	\$19,495	\$15,231	\$4,264	78.1	21.9
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$20,321	\$18,405	\$1,916	90.6	9.4
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$55,668	\$46,114	\$9,554	82.8	17.2
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$3,842	\$2,825	\$1,017	73.5	26.5
Home missions.....	\$6,154	\$4,844	\$1,310	78.7	21.3
Foreign missions.....	\$6,154	\$4,801	\$1,353	78.0	22.0
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2,602	\$1,661	\$941	63.8	36.2
All other purposes.....	\$38,747	\$20,612	\$18,135	77.1	22.9
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,819	\$3,699	\$1,436	—	—

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	85	53	32		
Officers and teachers.....	1,833	1,298	535	70.8	29.2
Scholars.....	13,337	10,514	2,823	78.8	21.2
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	14	6	8		
Officers and teachers.....	104	63	41	60.6	39.4
Scholars.....	971	643	328	66.2	33.8
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	10	6	4		
Officers and teachers.....	48	26	22		
Scholars.....	428	303	125	70.8	29.2

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Primitive Methodist Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	91	80	93	96
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	11	-13	-3	...
Percent ²				...
Members, number.....	12,395	11,990	9,353	7,558
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	405	2,637	1,795	...
Percent.....	3.4	28.2	23.7	...
Average membership per church.....	136	150	101	79
Church edifices, number.....	89	83	93	101
Value—number reporting.....	87	79	91	93
Amount reported.....	\$2,043,250	\$1,676,800	\$829,035	\$630,700
Average value per church.....	\$23,486	\$21,225	\$9,110	\$6,782
Debt—number reporting.....	43	27	36	45
Amount reported.....	\$262,750	\$121,049	\$85,869	\$90,965
Parsonages, number.....	68			
Value—number reporting.....	64	63	51	49
Amount reported.....	\$316,000	\$406,300	\$164,300	\$103,600
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	90	80	92	...
Amount reported.....	\$253,732	\$326,598	\$147,695	...
Pastors' salaries.....	\$96,659			
All other salaries.....	\$16,090			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$19,495	\$270,598	\$124,166	...
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$20,321			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$55,668			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$3,842			
Home missions.....	\$6,154	\$56,090	\$20,554	...
Foreign missions.....	\$6,154			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2,602			
All other purposes.....	\$26,747			
Not classified.....			\$2,975	...
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,819	\$4,082	\$1,605	...
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	85	78	90	91
Officers and teachers.....	1,833	1,571	1,557	1,563
Scholars.....	13,337	15,190	14,918	18,177

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Primitive Methodist Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each conference in the Primitive Methodist Church, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	91	56	35	12,395	9,959	2,436	4,753	7,642	62.2	85	1,833	13,337
NEW ENGLAND:												
Massachusetts.....	11	11	—	2,167	2,167	—	814	1,353	60.2	11	249	1,516
Rhode Island.....	7	1	6	906	99	807	347	559	62.1	7	130	711
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	2	2	—	631	631	—	270	361	74.8	2	61	894
Pennsylvania.....	49	36	13	7,567	6,502	1,065	2,876	4,691	61.3	47	1,170	8,921
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	2	2	—	222	222	—	95	127	74.8	2	41	274
Illinois.....	1	1	—	173	173	—	74	99	(1)	1	29	180
Wisconsin.....	16	2	14	627	89	538	243	384	63.3	13	134	757
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Iowa.....	3	1	2	102	76	26	34	68	(1)	2	19	84

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	91	80	93	96	12,395	11,990	9,353	7,558	1,039	11,148	208	8.5
NEW ENGLAND:												
Massachusetts.....	11	10	11	9	2,167	2,415	1,599	1,264	210	1,957		9.7
Rhode Island.....	7	8	8	8	906	787	500	532	45	861		5.0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	2	3	2	3	631	432	205	298	42	589		6.7
Pennsylvania.....	49	41	42	43	7,567	7,137	5,793	3,807	673	6,798	96	9.0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	2	2	4	3	222	328	232	138	41	181		18.5
Illinois.....	1	2	2	3	173	285	259	331	28	145		16.2
Wisconsin.....	16	11	22	25	627	543	725	1,158		538	89	
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Iowa.....	3	3	2	2	102	63	40	30		79	23	

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.**TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	91	89	87	\$2,043,250	43	\$262,750	64	\$316,000
NEW ENGLAND:								
Massachusetts.....	11	11	11	403,500	9	61,000	10	61,500
Rhode Island.....	7	7	7	117,500	2	5,930	5	25,500
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
Pennsylvania.....	49	48	47	1,321,700	25	171,124	34	195,500
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Wisconsin.....	16	15	14	57,050	2	638	10	18,000
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Iowa.....	3	3	3	5,500			2	(¹)
Other States.....	5	5	5	138,000	5	24,058	3	15,500

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: New York, 2; Ohio, 2; and Illinois, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States	91	90	\$353,723	\$96,659	\$16,090	\$19,495
NEW ENGLAND:						
Massachusetts	11	11	41,536	13,039	4,377	1,354
Rhode Island	7	7	19,002	8,054	1,286	1,267
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
Pennsylvania	40	40	163,711	62,376	10,091	13,317
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Wisconsin	16	15	10,812	5,470	264	961
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Iowa	3	3	2,607	1,800	-----	50
Other States	5	15	16,064	5,920	72	2,546

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Pay- ment on church debt, exclud- ing interest	Other current ex- penses, includ- ing interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States	\$30,321	\$55,668	\$3,842	\$6,154	\$6,154	\$3,602	\$36,747
NEW ENGLAND:							
Massachusetts	1,757	10,572	1,363	696	616	138	7,624
Rhode Island	100	4,524	504	468	382	597	1,820
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
Pennsylvania	16,599	35,185	1,434	3,876	3,858	1,605	15,370
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Wisconsin	555	1,754	235	229	354	173	817
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Iowa	-----	465	10	75	147	60	-----
Other States	1,310	3,168	296	810	797	29	1,116

¹ Includes: New York, 2; Ohio, 2; and Illinois, 1.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES, 1936

CONFERENCE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	91	12,895	87	\$2,043,350	43	\$362,750	80	\$353,733	85	12,337
Eastern.....	19	3,490	19	571,000	12	76,930	19	67,421	19	3,056
Pennsylvania.....	72	8,896	68	1,472,250	31	185,820	71	186,311	66	10,281

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

Among the features of the evangelistic movement in this country during the first decade of the nineteenth century was one that was distinctively American—the camp meeting. The first one appears to have been conducted in eastern Kentucky in 1800 by a union of Methodists and Presbyterians. Subsequently the Presbyterians withdrew to a considerable degree, and the camp meeting became a special feature of Methodist revival work, particularly throughout the West and the South. So much attention was attracted to this institution that several accounts were printed in the Methodist magazines of England, and early in the nineteenth century an American named Lorenzo Dow went over to England and aroused in the hearts of several members of the Wesleyan Connection a strong desire to have one in that country. Accordingly arrangements were made and one was held at Mow Cop, Staffordshire, on Sunday, May 31, 1807. So successful was this that other meetings followed, and a large number of converts were organized into societies or classes. When they sought admission into the Wesleyan Connection, however, they were refused unless they would break off all connection with the camp meeting Methodists, the conference declaring the meetings highly improper and likely to be productive of considerable mischief. A few persisted in holding them, and the immediate result was the expulsion from the Methodist body in June 1808 of Hugh Bourne, and in September 1810 of William Clowes, two of the leaders, who have always been considered the founders of the Primitive Methodist Church.

The meeting at Mow Cop is regarded as the real beginning of Primitive Methodism, although the first society, or church, was organized in March 1810 at Standley, and was composed of 10 converts, none of whom belonged to any other church. The name "Primitive" was officially assumed at a meeting held at Tunstall, England, in February 1812, in order to distinguish the new societies which, up to that time, had been known as Camp Meeting Methodists, from the original Methodist body, which later adopted the name Wesleyan. The subsequent emigration of considerable numbers of members to America led to the formation of societies in various parts of the United States and Canada, the first missionaries arriving in July 1829, while Bourne himself visited America in 1844. As the work extended three conferences were formed—the Western, the Pennsylvania, and the Eastern.

At the meeting of the General Conference in Kewanee, Ill., in September 1925 a proposal was made to unite the three conferences into one annual conference. This resulted in the union of the Pennsylvania and Western conferences, they having already voted in favor of the union; but the Eastern Conference deferred action on the question until the General Conference meeting in September 1929.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1929, has been revised by Rev. William B. Sharp, secretary of the General Conference of the Primitive Methodist Church in the United States of America, Lonsdale, R. I., and approved by him in its present form.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

The doctrine of the Primitive Methodist Church is essentially that of other branches of Methodism. It lays special emphasis on one triune God; the deity of Jesus Christ; the deity and personality of the Holy Spirit; the innocence, fall, and redemption of mankind; the necessity of repentance, justification by faith, regeneration, and sanctification producing holiness of heart and life; the resurrection of the dead and the conscious future existence of all men; the general judgment and eternal rewards and punishments.

In polity the church is very democratic. There is no centralization of authority. The General Conference is the legislative body and is composed of an equal number of ministerial and lay delegates elected by the several annual conferences on the basis of 1 each for every 300 members or fractional part thereof over 150. There is no distinction in this respect between male and female. Women are eligible to every office, including the regular ordained ministry.

The annual conferences have general and district committees which attend to necessary business in the interim of the annual meetings.

There are no bishops or district superintendents and there is no time limit for the pastorate. Each church is supplied with a pastor by the annual conference, usually by its "invitation." A society meeting is called the first week in March, at which three ministers are designated as first, second, and third choice for pastor for the ensuing year beginning in May. If the first declines, the second is invited; if he declines, the third is invited; if he declines, another society meeting is called, and the same course pursued. When an invitation is accepted by a minister, the annual conference simply ratifies the agreement, "except for grave reasons." The invitation is for 1 year, but may be renewed indefinitely. All uninvited ministers are stationed by the annual conference, and no candidates for the ministry are received unless there are churches for them.

WORK

The general activities of the Primitive Methodist Church are under the care of committees elected by the conference. The home mission work is under the direction of conference missionary boards, the members of which are elected annually by the two conferences of the denomination. Each board has jurisdiction within the bounds of its own conference and reports to it annually. During the year 1938 there were 14 missionaries employed, and contributions were reported to the amount of \$18,400.

The foreign mission work is under the care of a General Conference foreign missionary committee, composed of two representatives from each annual conference, one minister and one layman, elected by the General Conference and holding office for 4 years.

In 1921 the General Conference began to centralize its foreign missionary activities in Guatemala, Central America. A missionary was sent to open the work and it has grown with unexpected rapidity. The headquarters in the field are at Totonicapan, Quiche, Chichicastenango, and San Cristobal. There are 17 outstations, with 4 paid missionaries, 4 paid native workers, and 12 volunteer native workers.

The board of education is elected quadrennially by the General Conference. The official denominational organ is the Primitive Methodist Journal, published monthly.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination is conditional upon an acceptance of the Apostles' Creed as the statement of faith, a promise of obedience to God's will and commandments, and support of the church services and institutions.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	11,454	1,719	9,735	15.0	85.0
Members, number.....	2,061,683	949,426	1,112,257	46.1	53.9
Average membership per church.....	180	552	114		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	794,483	363,790	430,693	45.8	54.2
Female.....	1,056,854	482,325	574,529	45.6	54.4
Sex not reported.....	210,346	103,311	107,035	49.1	50.9
Males per 100 females.....	75.2	75.4	75.0		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	189,988	86,097	103,891	45.3	54.7
13 years and over.....	1,561,805	712,122	849,683	45.6	54.4
Age not reported.....	309,890	151,207	158,683	48.8	51.2
Percent under 13 years ¹	10.8	10.8	10.9		
Church edifices, number.....	10,864	1,682	9,182	15.5	84.5
Value—number reporting.....	10,740	1,666	9,074	15.5	84.5
Amount reported.....	\$137,567,532	\$92,893,847	\$44,673,685	67.6	32.4
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$135,080,883	\$91,608,388	\$43,472,495	67.8	32.2
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$2,486,649	\$1,285,459	\$1,201,190	51.7	48.3
Average value per church.....	\$12,809	\$55,759	\$4,923		
Debt—number reporting.....	1,266	665	601	52.5	47.5
Amount reported.....	\$13,007,264	\$11,906,095	\$1,101,169	91.5	8.5
Number reporting "no debt".....	4,771	581	4,190	12.2	87.8
Parsonages, number.....	7,199	1,347	5,852	18.7	81.3
Value—number reporting.....	5,097	1,279	3,818	25.1	74.9
Amount reported.....	\$17,752,052	\$7,923,108	\$9,828,944	44.6	55.4
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	11,300	1,715	9,585	15.2	84.8
Amount reported.....	\$21,558,363	\$12,852,874	\$8,705,489	59.6	40.4
Pastors' salaries.....	\$6,968,337	\$3,201,819	\$3,766,518	45.9	54.1
All other salaries.....	\$1,680,055	\$1,268,996	\$411,059	75.5	24.5
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,836,096	\$907,533	\$928,563	49.4	50.6
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,894,058	\$1,442,162	\$451,896	76.1	23.9
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3,487,168	\$2,474,836	\$1,012,332	71.0	29.0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$756,368	\$464,596	\$291,772	61.4	38.6
Home missions.....	\$364,274	\$241,159	\$123,115	66.2	33.8
Foreign missions.....	\$335,367	\$215,052	\$120,315	64.1	35.9
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,962,446	\$1,203,738	\$758,708	61.3	38.7
All other purposes.....	\$2,274,194	\$1,432,983	\$841,211	63.0	37.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,908	\$7,494	\$908		

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	9,374	1,612	7,762	17.2	82.8
Officers and teachers.....	143,132	84,758	88,374	38.3	61.7
Scholars.....	1,261,966	578,152	683,814	45.6	54.4
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2,119	699	1,420	33.0	67.0
Officers and teachers.....	19,619	8,683	10,936	44.3	55.7
Scholars.....	121,856	60,436	71,420	45.8	54.2
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	272	79	193	29.0	71.0
Officers and teachers.....	2,110	608	1,507	28.6	71.4
Scholars.....	12,655	5,227	7,428	41.3	58.7
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	77	15	62	(¹)	(¹)
Officers and teachers.....	667	199	468	29.8	70.2
Scholars.....	4,243	1,878	4,365	30.1	69.9

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	11,454	18,096	19,184	17,683
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-6,642	-1,088	1,501	-----
Percent.....	-36.7	-5.7	8.5	-----
Members, number.....	2,061,683	2,487,694	2,114,479	1,638,480
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-426,011	373,215	475,999	-----
Percent.....	-17.1	17.7	29.1	-----
Average membership per church.....	180	137	110	93
Church edifices, number.....	10,864	16,582	17,251	15,933
Value—number reporting.....	10,740	16,443	17,133	15,859
Amount reported.....	\$137,567,532	\$161,986,430	\$62,428,433	\$37,278,424
Average value per church.....	\$12,809	\$9,851	\$3,644	\$2,351
Debt—number reporting.....	1,266	2,158	1,914	1,195
Amount reported.....	\$13,007,264	\$16,072,816	\$3,849,850	\$1,256,093
Parsonages, number.....	7,199	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	5,097	5,973	5,327	4,566
Amount reported.....	\$17,752,052	\$24,914,300	\$11,777,753	\$7,265,610
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	11,300	17,798	18,751	-----
Amount reported.....	\$21,558,363	\$41,651,150	\$17,139,398	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$6,968,337	\$29,809,625	\$11,995,816	-----
All other salaries.....	\$1,680,055			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,836,096			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,894,058			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3,487,168	\$11,168,543	\$5,134,562	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$756,368			
Home missions.....	\$364,274			
Foreign missions.....	\$335,367			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,962,446	\$672,982	\$9,020	-----
All other purposes.....	\$2,274,194			
Not classified.....	-----	\$2,340	\$914	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,908	-----	-----	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	9,374	15,525	16,308	13,846
Officers and teachers.....	143,132	166,752	152,177	113,328
Scholars.....	1,261,966	1,802,464	1,688,559	1,040,160

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each conference in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
United States.....	11,454	1,719	9,735	2,061,683	949,426	1,112,257
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
Pennsylvania.....	7		7	605		605
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Indiana.....	1	1		230	230	
Illinois.....	68	6	62	5,836	1,496	4,340
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Iowa.....	1		1	35		35
Missouri.....	624	103	521	107,714	49,679	58,035
Nebraska.....	2		2	138		138
Kansas.....	3	1	2	504	231	273
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	103	20	83	15,236	6,663	8,573
District of Columbia.....	5	5		5,879	5,879	
Virginia.....	1,011	138	873	189,621	80,578	109,043
West Virginia.....	354	31	323	46,224	16,524	29,700
North Carolina.....	1,035	153	882	207,875	91,233	116,642
South Carolina.....	418	81	337	91,514	42,297	49,217
Georgia.....	1,078	160	918	201,247	93,263	107,984
Florida.....	328	89	239	57,523	35,002	22,521
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	724	80	644	99,371	31,896	67,475
Tennessee.....	890	151	739	160,951	79,787	81,164
Alabama.....	885	116	769	155,416	70,187	85,229
Mississippi.....	751	58	693	107,245	32,012	75,233
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	753	75	678	114,924	45,865	69,059
Louisiana.....	258	53	205	53,259	30,888	22,371
Oklahoma.....	331	50	281	65,948	36,250	29,698
Texas.....	1,598	272	1,326	335,739	174,306	161,433
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	7	2	5	482	120	362
Idaho.....	4		4	254		254
Colorado.....	17	5	12	2,736	1,799	937
New Mexico.....	80	16	64	10,225	4,907	5,318
Arizona.....	35	10	25	4,873	3,285	1,588
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	2	2		448	448	
Oregon.....	11	5	6	1,490	727	763
California.....	70	36	34	18,141	13,874	4,267

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	794,483	1,056,854	210,346	75.2	9,374	143,133	1,261,966
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
Pennsylvania.....	242	363	-----	66.7	7	61	383
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Indiana.....	98	135	-----	70.4	1	25	175
Illinois.....	2,145	3,091	600	69.4	50	586	3,903
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Iowa.....	16	19	-----	(¹)	1	4	24
Missouri.....	40,080	57,911	9,743	69.2	560	7,942	66,556
Nebraska.....	52	86	-----	(¹)	2	16	108
Kansas.....	221	283	-----	78.1	3	72	215
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland.....	5,778	8,584	874	67.3	97	1,371	11,559
District of Columbia.....	720	906	4,253	70.5	5	287	3,378
Virginia.....	71,152	95,652	22,817	74.4	851	13,975	133,636
West Virginia.....	17,606	24,323	4,295	72.4	306	4,118	40,057
North Carolina.....	78,300	96,934	30,641	79.1	882	13,461	140,966
South Carolina.....	35,975	43,370	12,169	82.9	357	6,240	57,791
Georgia.....	78,991	102,848	19,408	76.8	787	12,179	108,322
Florida.....	22,540	30,877	4,106	73.0	260	4,650	37,955
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	36,627	49,783	12,961	73.6	581	7,456	60,234
Tennessee.....	63,672	85,411	11,868	74.5	739	11,123	99,632
Alabama.....	59,798	74,296	21,322	80.5	655	9,890	81,451
Mississippi.....	40,987	50,482	15,776	81.2	524	6,840	50,629
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	43,977	62,895	8,552	70.5	658	8,805	74,683
Louisiana.....	18,876	25,329	9,054	74.5	207	3,296	27,066
Oklahoma.....	25,977	36,188	3,783	71.8	291	4,562	39,375
Texas.....	136,634	185,454	13,651	73.7	1,350	23,168	196,637
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	143	339	-----	42.2	7	60	386
Idaho.....	124	130	-----	95.4	4	36	313
Colorado.....	965	1,577	194	61.2	16	189	1,388
New Mexico.....	3,261	4,770	2,194	68.4	64	937	7,321
Arizona.....	1,573	1,967	1,333	80.0	32	404	3,971
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	172	276	-----	62.3	2	41	334
Oregon.....	586	904	-----	64.8	10	129	1,007
California.....	7,218	10,171	752	71.0	65	1,176	10,521

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS	
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926
United States.....	11,454	18,066	19,184	17,683	2,061,683	2,487,694
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
Pennsylvania.....	7	7	15	14	605	512
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Indiana.....	1	1	2	8	230	395
Illinois.....	68	92	104	114	5,836	6,201
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Iowa.....	1	2	2	7	35	269
Missouri.....	624	953	1,114	1,170	107,714	126,334
Nebraska.....	2	2	3	3	128	181
Kansas.....	3	8	23	43	504	1,281
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	103	146	155	152	15,236	17,616
District of Columbia.....	6	7	7	7	5,879	6,306
Virginia.....	1,011	1,588	1,594	1,501	189,621	237,903
West Virginia.....	354	673	687	572	45,234	65,068
North Carolina.....	1,035	1,664	1,661	1,622	207,875	248,916
South Carolina.....	418	827	851	799	91,514	134,129
Georgia.....	1,078	1,620	1,665	1,544	201,247	248,722
Florida.....	328	565	590	474	57,528	74,242
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	794	1,043	1,064	1,038	99,371	120,458
Tennessee.....	890	1,465	1,518	1,466	160,961	189,830
Alabama.....	885	1,422	1,506	1,395	155,410	197,219
Mississippi.....	751	1,150	1,154	1,105	107,245	134,573
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	753	1,004	1,205	1,075	114,924	123,676
Louisiana.....	256	401	402	370	53,299	56,882
Oklahoma.....	331	578	716	673	65,948	76,771
Texas.....	1,598	2,569	2,785	2,341	355,739	390,453
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	7	14	16	28	482	893
Idaho.....	4	8	16	12	254	370
Colorado.....	17	30	16	15	2,736	2,787
New Mexico.....	80	101	114	48	10,225	8,848
Arizona.....	35	38	22	10	4,873	4,290
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	2	4	9	14	448	564
Oregon.....	11	23	30	42	1,490	2,493
California.....	70	101	118	127	18,141	17,521

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF MEMBERS—continued		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	2,114,479	1,638,480	189,988	1,561,805	309,890	10.8
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
Pennsylvania.....	811	806	17	588	.....	2.8
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Indiana.....	428	818	7	223	.....	3.0
Illinois.....	7,328	7,198	705	3,945	1,186	15.2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Iowa.....	116	562	.....	35	.....	.....
Missouri.....	133,756	112,068	7,284	87,755	12,695	7.6
Nebraska.....	184	181	1	137	.....	.7
Kansas.....	1,795	2,332	101	403	.....	20.0
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	15,751	12,642	949	13,212	975	6.7
District of Columbia.....	2,666	1,922	28	1,598	4,253	1.7
Virginia.....	202,648	157,354	14,442	142,137	33,042	9.2
West Virginia.....	53,020	36,632	3,663	36,363	6,228	9.2
North Carolina.....	199,764	151,808	19,836	150,682	37,457	11.6
South Carolina.....	106,806	84,266	9,326	66,739	16,449	12.3
Georgia.....	219,765	178,307	19,502	184,871	27,374	11.2
Florida.....	51,506	32,390	4,485	45,043	7,995	9.1
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	114,795	99,355	7,216	73,311	18,844	9.0
Tennessee.....	167,270	140,308	14,351	121,748	24,852	10.5
Alabama.....	167,938	125,702	16,593	110,381	28,442	13.1
Mississippi.....	114,469	94,845	10,308	73,408	23,529	12.3
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	110,993	81,699	11,123	90,833	12,968	10.9
Louisiana.....	38,940	31,639	5,339	36,996	10,934	12.6
Oklahoma.....	60,263	40,473	6,820	49,913	9,215	12.0
Texas.....	316,812	226,431	34,403	271,764	26,572	11.2
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	1,268	1,068	53	429	.....	11.0
Idaho.....	680	503	30	169	55	15.1
Colorado.....	1,858	1,465	230	2,207	299	9.4
New Mexico.....	7,120	2,882	773	6,630	2,932	10.6
Arizona.....	1,939	682	400	3,913	560	9.3
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	620	718	83	365	.....	18.5
Oregon.....	2,615	2,272	93	1,272	125	6.8
California.....	12,176	10,222	1,857	15,375	909	10.8

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount
United States.....	11,454	10,864	10,740	\$137,567,532	1,266	\$13,007,264	5,097	\$17,752,052
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
Pennsylvania.....	7	7	7	34,200	—	—	2	(¹)
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Illinois.....	68	67	66	220,050	3	15,650	32	43,800
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Missouri.....	624	614	601	8,813,921	76	846,282	307	899,400
Kansas.....	3	3	3	18,500	1	800	2	(¹)
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	103	102	101	1,834,950	24	240,569	48	294,650
District of Columbia.....	5	5	5	952,000	2	51,000	4	53,500
Virginia.....	1,011	977	957	13,220,487	139	1,183,771	426	2,166,980
West Virginia.....	354	307	303	3,312,000	36	249,980	111	544,600
North Carolina.....	1,035	1,017	1,008	16,073,940	94	1,538,849	379	1,871,950
South Carolina.....	418	401	390	5,144,943	47	411,132	192	809,101
Georgia.....	1,078	1,053	1,036	10,605,619	64	521,414	426	1,391,350
Florida.....	328	312	312	4,576,356	45	434,426	162	659,600
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	724	699	687	6,496,056	50	415,623	270	905,925
Tennessee.....	890	853	844	11,035,756	108	1,511,302	392	1,263,770
Alabama.....	885	836	835	9,228,525	97	822,535	373	1,214,598
Mississippi.....	751	725	719	5,055,504	62	419,198	279	841,900
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	753	680	676	5,483,670	72	525,790	345	746,050
Louisiana.....	258	253	246	3,038,235	24	210,850	114	426,150
Oklahoma.....	331	294	285	5,253,751	45	529,489	204	475,225
Texas.....	1,598	1,461	1,461	22,879,944	232	2,850,837	862	2,680,558
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	7	7	7	36,200	1	200	5	9,500
Idaho.....	4	3	3	17,000	—	—	3	3,200
Colorado.....	17	16	16	262,200	4	15,324	14	35,900
New Mexico.....	80	58	58	716,150	9	24,050	50	104,345
Arizona.....	35	31	31	655,450	6	35,105	25	69,150
PACIFIC:								
Oregon.....	11	11	11	171,000	5	5,000	10	27,600
California.....	70	66	66	2,376,925	20	148,088	55	181,750
Other States.....	6	6	6	54,200	—	—	5	31,500

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: Indiana, 1; Iowa, 1; Nebraska, 2; and Washington, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	11,454	11,300	\$21,558,383	\$8,968,337	\$1,880,055	\$1,836,086
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
Pennsylvania.....	7	7	2,363	1,555	-----	144
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Illinois.....	68	63	44,993	18,672	1,895	4,290
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Missouri.....	624	612	1,165,451	396,920	99,338	92,350
Kansas.....	3	3	4,954	2,135	217	797
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	103	102	241,430	85,616	12,786	23,044
District of Columbia.....	5	5	122,494	18,700	18,776	10,814
Virginia.....	1,011	1,001	2,042,329	608,033	154,953	149,399
West Virginia.....	354	349	529,186	177,702	33,903	44,127
North Carolina.....	1,035	1,027	2,314,397	659,923	151,083	190,414
South Carolina.....	418	414	845,005	276,220	67,949	68,684
Georgia.....	1,078	1,062	1,776,556	590,274	129,754	143,691
Florida.....	328	324	790,281	267,868	54,495	62,261
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	724	719	969,819	351,049	61,163	90,526
Tennessee.....	890	885	1,630,414	480,286	121,531	130,888
Alabama.....	885	866	1,339,957	458,860	109,390	163,240
Mississippi.....	751	739	950,142	347,762	55,825	104,427
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	753	744	1,036,913	352,251	71,016	78,117
Louisiana.....	258	253	592,394	193,368	55,654	35,672
Oklahoma.....	331	327	750,463	251,791	73,695	61,240
Texas.....	1,598	1,573	3,873,172	1,239,099	354,149	337,115
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	7	7	4,779	2,757	192	707
Colorado.....	17	17	36,257	13,255	3,655	6,910
New Mexico.....	80	79	129,929	49,616	8,435	11,402
Arizona.....	35	34	68,093	25,092	7,485	6,489
PACIFIC:						
Oregon.....	11	10	19,344	8,380	1,338	3,173
California.....	70	70	266,038	86,644	31,174	14,863
Other States.....	10	8	11,210	4,509	204	1,312

¹ Includes: Indiana, 1; Iowa, 1; Nebraska, 2; Idaho, 2; and Washington, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$1,894,088	\$3,487,168	\$756,398	\$364,374	\$335,367	\$1,903,446	\$3,374,194
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
Pennsylvania.....		101	10	54	57	165	377
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Illinois.....	4,380	5,003	1,744	795	512	2,584	5,118
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Missouri.....	64,435	205,430	69,378	14,299	13,341	91,483	117,478
Kansas.....		1,170	300	40	20	219	80
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland.....	29,048	41,727	3,658	275	2,806	26,076	16,394
District of Columbia.....	1,215	50,891	1,500	1,230	1,280	7,381	10,887
Virginia.....	163,742	\$34,997	69,407	38,521	47,810	214,799	260,698
West Virginia.....	78,285	69,165	19,584	7,128	8,205	48,519	42,568
North Carolina.....	196,723	386,989	63,038	44,672	32,097	251,611	336,847
South Carolina.....	60,855	128,954	21,271	11,924	15,220	96,233	103,698
Georgia.....	158,409	251,107	85,625	33,618	39,937	164,492	179,649
Florida.....	64,786	128,818	28,957	9,383	10,948	80,203	83,083
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	46,195	163,883	33,304	17,545	16,252	93,587	96,335
Tennessee.....	181,112	276,278	68,784	29,824	25,880	149,720	166,111
Alabama.....	115,344	176,488	48,409	16,908	16,563	110,087	124,666
Mississippi.....	64,709	137,755	38,900	15,257	14,333	81,786	89,418
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	123,630	167,623	35,487	10,690	14,505	92,722	90,872
Louisiana.....	56,428	84,799	22,545	28,103	8,879	45,007	66,989
Oklahoma.....	66,722	127,490	21,597	13,634	10,362	44,662	79,279
Texas.....	386,653	661,190	108,270	67,956	49,149	319,969	349,633
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	75	321	95	50	10	314	268
Colorado.....	600	4,283	909	236	261	1,822	4,236
New Mexico.....	14,600	21,994	4,488	1,628	2,086	8,886	6,794
Arizona.....	2,200	13,052	1,515	99	357	5,528	6,279
PACIFIC:							
Oregon.....	1,775	1,871	597	241	257	1,040	672
California.....	12,137	48,990	6,483	4,024	4,084	22,337	35,283
Other States.....		1,199	513	140	236	1,444	1,683

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES, 1936

CONFERENCE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total	11,454	2,061,683	10,740	\$137,567,532	1,266	\$13,007,264	11,300	\$21,558,363	9,374	1,261,966
Alabama	428	63,543	410	3,482,330	43	215,921	416	474,516	271	28,608
Arizona	27	4,391	24	525,800	6	35,105	26	64,223	26	3,508
Baltimore	497	78,813	472	16,936,070	71	557,876	490	998,338	428	59,351
California Oriental Mission	4	407	2				4	4,330	4	180
Central Texas	368	77,657	341	5,172,260	61	819,757	361	837,418	324	44,167
Florida	264	47,598	256	4,123,706	43	431,776	261	721,825	228	32,993
Holston	562	87,221	516	6,299,343	63	862,700	555	871,246	463	69,825
Illinois	68	5,836	66	220,050	3	15,650	63	44,993	50	3,903
Indian Mission	37	1,366	26	32,271	1	294	37	5,174	32	877
Kentucky	220	30,808	214	2,201,100	20	59,938	218	350,349	191	20,440
Latin Mission	5	527	4	38,000			5	4,709	5	520
Little Rock	326	53,427	299	2,512,870	25	287,568	325	462,037	265	32,299
Louisiana	258	53,259	246	3,035,235	24	210,850	253	592,594	208	27,284
Louisville	398	52,232	374	3,312,575	21	259,333	396	462,677	299	29,072
Memphis	382	68,025	366	3,959,581	49	516,901	381	713,426	323	38,694
Mississippi	309	49,400	297	2,207,850	23	232,734	301	421,369	206	22,661
Missouri	264	40,653	256	2,853,346	15	319,754	260	325,900	229	22,528
New Mexico	115	19,032	90	1,466,650	23	75,162	115	261,537	96	12,263
North Alabama	517	101,285	478	6,160,959	57	609,264	509	929,347	412	57,299
North Arkansas	427	61,497	377	2,970,800	47	238,222	419	574,876	393	42,414
North Carolina	571	104,979	557	6,900,737	37	268,706	569	1,088,668	502	65,103
North Georgia	630	122,418	607	6,331,275	37	261,289	624	1,081,453	479	68,018
North Mississippi	442	57,845	422	2,847,654	39	186,464	438	527,773	318	27,968
North Texas	275	70,287	266	4,758,370	31	455,456	271	700,250	235	42,122
Northwest	24	2,674	23	256,700	6	5,200	21	30,253	23	2,040
Northwest Texas	295	52,692	242	2,672,775	41	168,534	289	556,523	241	32,092
Oklahoma	283	63,400	250	5,141,580	44	529,195	279	731,519	249	37,663
Pacific	63	17,459	62	2,353,900	20	143,088	63	259,714	68	9,951
St. Louis	180	36,951	167	3,766,825	35	281,144	174	529,056	164	24,788
South Carolina	178	34,624	173	1,700,800	17	58,775	177	307,014	142	20,420
South Georgia	438	77,804	420	4,180,850	26	259,525	428	685,507	298	39,358
Southwest Missouri	187	30,984	185	2,221,650	27	246,184	184	318,204	174	19,667
Tennessee	337	62,363	321	3,818,193	29	384,400	334	555,095	285	35,641
Texas	381	80,786	356	6,169,567	45	970,532	377	1,046,099	309	45,655
Texas Mexican	20	1,859	20	77,400			19	15,588	19	1,609
Upper South Carolina	240	56,890	217	3,444,143	30	352,357	237	537,991	215	37,371
Virginia	479	113,062	458	8,202,787	91	892,172	478	1,268,179	411	73,311
West Texas	252	45,430	211	3,496,872	43	363,270	230	621,749	199	28,841
Western Mexican	26	2,169	22	189,975			25	12,904	22	1,955
Western North Carolina	467	103,104	451	9,173,203	57	1,270,143	461	1,225,992	383	75,941
Western Virginia	230	26,921	196	2,338,500	16	147,025	227	338,348	200	23,596

¹ Amount for California Oriental Mission Conference combined with figures for Baltimore Conference, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The early history of Methodism in America was closely identified with slaveholding sections. The southern colonies furnished the majority of the young men who entered the ministry of the church during the Revolutionary War, and out of approximately 15,000 members of the Methodist societies in 1783, only about 2,000 resided in what, in later years, were known as the "free States." All the conferences between 1776 and 1808 were held either in Baltimore or in that region, and six out of the nine bishops elected previous to 1844 had been natives of slaveholding States. Nevertheless, the Methodist preachers of the time were, with practical unanimity, opposed to human bondage.

The "Christmas Conference" of 1784, which organized the scattered congregations into the Methodist Episcopal Church, enacted a specific rule which required all slaveholding members, under penalty of expulsion for noncompliance, to emancipate their slaves; but it stirred up so much strife, and proved to be so impracticable of execution, that in less than 6 months it was suspended. After various and somewhat conflicting measures had been adopted, the General Conference of 1808 provided that thereafter each annual conference should deal with the whole matter according to its own judgment. In 1816 this provision was modified by another statute which remained in force until 1844, to the effect that no slaveholder should be appointed to any official position in the church, if the State in which he lived made it possible for him to liberate his slaves. This compromise proceeded upon the supposition that, while slavery was an evil to be mitigated in every possible way, it was not necessarily a sin.

In 1844 a new issue was raised. Bishop James O. Andrew, of Georgia, a man of high Christian character and "eminent beyond almost any living minister for the interest that he had taken in the welfare of the slaves," became by inheritance and by marriage a nominal slaveholder. Under the laws of Georgia it was not possible for him or his wife to free their slaves. He was therefore exempt, as scores of other southern ministers were, from the operation of the law of 1816. In the General Conference of 1844, held in New York, a preamble and resolution were adopted calling attention to the embarrassment which would result from this connection with slavery in the bishop's exercise of his office as an itinerant general superintendent, and declaring it "the sense of this General Conference that he desist from the exercise of his office so long as this impediment remains." The southern delegates resented this action, which virtually deposed him from the episcopacy, and entered a protest against it. They said that if Bishop Andrew had violated any law of the church they did not object to his being put upon trial for the offense; but they did object to his deposition by mere majority vote, and without any specific allegation based upon the law of the church being brought against him. Such action they regarded as a flagrant violation of the constitution of the church, according to which, as they interpreted it, the episcopacy was not a mere office subject to the control of an omnipotent General Conference, but a coordinate and independent branch of the church government. The result was that after long debate, conducted for the most part in an admirably Christian spirit, a provisional plan of separation was adopted, to become effective whenever the southern conferences should deem it necessary. A convention of representatives from the southern conferences was held at Louisville, Ky., and on May 17, 1845, by an almost unanimous vote, the plan of separation was approved, and the annual conferences in the slaveholding States were erected into a distinct ecclesiastical connection, separate from the jurisdiction of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the name chosen for the new body being the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Its first General Conference was held at Petersburg, Va., in 1846.

Although the General Conference of 1844 had adopted the provisional plan of separation, many northern leaders in the church, including some of those who had voted for it, regretted the action taken, and declared the plan unconstitutional and void. Furthermore, the part of the plan relating to the division of the property of the Book Concern, while receiving a majority of votes in the annual conferences, failed to obtain the requisite three-fourths required by the constitution of the church; and in the General Conference of 1848, held at Pittsburgh,

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Dr. H. B. Trimble, dean, Candler Schools of Theology, Emory University, Emory University, Ga., and approved by him in its present form.

Pa., the entire plan was repudiated and declared null and void. A fraternal delegate from the South was denied reception, the conference stating that it did "not consider it proper, at present, to enter into fraternal relations with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South." Suits were finally decided by the Supreme Court of the United States declaring the plan valid and binding in all its parts.

The southern church began with 2 bishops, Joshua Soule and James O. Andrew, and 16 annual conferences. In 1846 there were 1,519 traveling preachers, 2,833 local preachers, 327,284 white members, 124,961 Negro members, and 2,972 Indian members, or a total of 459,569. The growth was rapid, and when the Civil War began the membership had increased to 757,205, including 207,776 Negroes.

The Civil War of 1860-65 wrought havoc. Hundreds of church buildings were burned or dismantled, college buildings were abandoned, and the endowments were swept away. During the war the annual conferences met irregularly or in fragments; the General Conference of 1862 was not held; and the whole order of the itinerancy was interrupted. Many of the most liberal supporters of the church and its institutions were reduced to abject want; the publishing house was seized for a United States printing office, and the church press was silent. The missionaries in China were cut off from their home board and would have suffered much but for the fact that the treasurer of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church endorsed the drafts for their support. By 1866 the membership had been reduced to 511,161, showing a loss of 246,044. Three-fourths of the Negro members had joined either the African Methodist churches or the Methodist Episcopal Church, whose representatives were to be found everywhere throughout the South. The remainder formed, in 1870, an independent organization, the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, cooperating in that organization.

In spite of these facts the work of reconstruction was begun at once. At the General Conference of 1866 changes were made in regard to lay representation in annual and general conferences, the probationary system, class meetings, and the itinerancy. In 1874 the first fraternal delegation from the Methodist Episcopal Church was received. Since the Civil War contributions to foreign missions have greatly advanced, and home mission work for Indians, Mexicans, and others has developed. Vanderbilt University was opened for the reception of students in 1875, and 4 years later reported 519 students. In 1884, the centennial year of Episcopal Methodism, a special contribution of \$1,382,771 was made, mostly for local objects. By 1882 the membership had increased to 860,687, and at the General Conference in 1890 it was reported as 1,177,150.

The church has entered heartily into the various movements for church unity and fellowship, is a constituent member of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, is represented on the Committee on a World Conference on Questions of Faith and Order, and is closely identified with interdenominational movements, as the Y. M. C. A., American Bible Society, etc. It has participated with the Methodist Episcopal Church in the consideration of plans for the union of the two churches. As yet, however, there has been no action that has resulted in the union of these bodies.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

In doctrine the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is in agreement with other branches of Methodism throughout the world, putting special emphasis upon the universality of the atonement, the witness of the Spirit, and the possibility of holiness in heart and life.

In polity it is in close accord with the Methodist Episcopal Church and emphasizes the episcopate. The bishops hold office for life, unless removed by due process of law for personal or official misconduct, and have a limited veto on constitutional questions over the acts of the General Conference. There is equal clerical and lay representation in the General Conference and effective lay representation in the annual conferences. Attendance on class meeting ceased to be a condition of membership in 1866. The fixed probation of 6 months is not required of candidates for membership, nor are they required to subscribe to the 25 Articles of Religion, as in the northern branch of the church. The itinerancy is still maintained, the pastoral term being limited to 4 consecutive years, but is so modified that a bishop may reappoint a minister for a longer term when a majority of the presiding elders vote for the extension of the pastoral term. In other respects there is little difference from the polity of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WORK

The general denominational work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is under the care of the General Board of Missions, which includes the home and foreign missionary work of the women, a Board of Church Extension, a Sunday School Board, an Epworth League Board, a General Board of Education, a Board of Lay Activities, a General Board of Temperance and Social Service, a General Hospital Board, and a General Board of Finance, supplemented by special boards in the several annual conferences. The Board of Finance is charged with the work of providing funds for retired ministers, and widows and orphans of deceased ministers.

The home mission work is conducted by the Home Department of the General Board of Missions, by the annual conference boards, the Board of Church Extension, and women's boards of city missions in various cities, the last-named being auxiliary to the women's department of the general board. The general board gives particular attention to the work among immigrants, mountain people, miners, Negroes, and Indians, as well as to work in congested quarters of the cities. The various city mission boards deal chiefly with the last-named problem by means of social settlements and the like. The annual conference boards of missions are concerned chiefly in supplementing pastoral support in poor territory, where without their help preachers could not be maintained. During 1938 these various home mission agencies employed 2,000 missionaries, gave missionary support in whole or in part to about 3,000 mission workers and pastors, and aided 2,037 churches. The church contributed to all of these home mission causes in 1938 the sum of \$396,088. The Board of Church Extension assisted in the building of 155 parsonages and 153 churches during the year, and has a loan fund of \$3,244,398 which is used for this purpose. The church contributed to all of the church extension causes the sum of \$114,992 as donations and \$387,053 in loans.

The foreign missionary work of the church is carried on by the General Board of Missions, and the fields occupied are China, Japan, Korea, Brazil, Mexico, Cuba, Africa, Belgium, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Siberia. The report for 1938 shows 35 stations, occupied by 291 missionaries, and 575 native preachers and other helpers; 1,519 churches, with 125,000 members; 500 schools; and 11 hospitals and dispensaries, treating 45,350 patients. There were 1,533 Sunday schools, which enrolled 94,846 scholars. The contributions of the church to foreign missions in 1938 were \$1,013,182, an increase of more than \$24,844 over the total for the previous year.

The educational institutions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in the United States, include 26 senior colleges, 16 junior colleges, 3 academies, and 3 universities, with 2,059 teachers and 33,316 students. The total value of these institutions was \$62,325,874, with an endowment of \$55,537,597. The annual contribution of the churches to the current account of the institutions was \$330,314. The young people of the church are organized in 15,132 Young People's Departments, with a membership of 531,432; and there are 1,980,145 enrolled in the church schools, including children, young people, adults, officers, and teachers.

The church has under its care 12 hospitals, with property valued at approximately \$10,000; and 18 orphanages, valued at \$6,439,775 and caring for 3,004 orphans. It reports, also, endowment for these institutions amounting to \$1,379,072, and about \$3,019,237 contributed for their establishment and maintenance.

In 1938 the Methodist Publishing House, in Nashville, Tenn., with branches at Dallas, Tex., Richmond, Va., and San Francisco, Calif., had assets of \$2,967,440, and reported sales amounting to \$2,016,197. The publishing house in Nashville publishes 18 periodicals, including Sunday-school literature, having an aggregate circulation of 1,563,079 copies. In addition there are 12 periodicals supported by the annual conferences, which have a circulation of about 115,000. These periodicals do not include those issued by the Board of Missions—The World Outlook which has a circulation of approximately 60,000; and the Upper Room, with a circulation of 1,050,000 copies.

The Board of Lay Activities promotes the organization of Wesley Brotherhoods among the men and fosters church-wide programs of Christian stewardship. The various district boards also render valuable service in providing lay speakers and furnishing religious services for places otherwise neglected.

The General Board of Temperance and Social Service especially concerns itself with law enforcement in the case of the liquor traffic and with the development of better interracial relations and the substitution of law for lynching and mob rule.

CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Congregational Methodist Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination includes all adult communicant members and children under the care of the church.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	121	13	108	10.7	89.3
Members, number.....	8,293	1,078	7,215	13.0	87.0
Average membership per church.....	69	83	67		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	3,431	419	3,012	12.2	87.8
Female.....	4,862	659	4,203	13.6	86.4
Males per 100 females.....	70.6	63.6	71.7		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	265	32	233	12.1	87.9
13 years and over.....	7,167	1,046	6,121	14.6	85.4
Age not reported.....	861		861		100.0
Percent under 13 years ²	3.6	3.0	3.7		
Church edifices, number.....	102	11	91	10.8	89.2
Value—number reporting.....	99	11	88		
Amount reported.....	\$106,795	\$14,900	\$91,895	14.0	86.0
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$97,920	\$13,900	\$84,020	14.2	85.8
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$8,875	\$1,000	\$7,875	11.3	88.7
Average value per church.....	\$1,079	\$1,355	\$1,044		
Debt—number reporting.....	3		3		
Amount reported.....	\$640		\$640		100.0
Number reporting "no debt".....	60	5	55		
Parsonages, number.....	3		3		
Value—number reporting.....	2		2		
Amount reported.....	\$800		\$800		100.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	116	13	103	11.2	88.8
Amount reported.....	\$17,143	\$2,637	\$14,506	15.4	84.6
Pastors' salaries.....	\$8,434	\$1,143	\$7,291	13.6	86.4
All other salaries.....	\$1,265	\$145	\$1,120	11.5	88.5
Repairs and improvements.....	\$2,754	\$580	\$2,174	21.1	78.9
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$515		\$515		100.0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,110	\$79	\$1,031	7.1	92.9
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$405	\$10	\$395	2.5	97.5
Home missions.....	\$641	\$78	\$563	12.2	87.8
Foreign missions.....	\$259	\$41	\$218	15.8	84.2
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$445	\$179	\$266	40.2	59.8
All other purposes.....	\$1,315	\$382	\$933	29.0	71.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$148	\$203	\$141		

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	89	8	81		
Officers and teachers.....	660	75	585	11.4	88.6
Scholars.....	4,507	581	3,926	12.9	87.1
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3		3		
Officers and teachers.....	11		11		
Scholars.....	77		77		

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Congregational Methodist Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	121	145	197	324
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-24	-52	-127	
Percent.....	-16.6	-26.4	-39.2	
Members, number.....	8,293	9,691	12,503	14,729
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-1,398	-2,812	-2,226	
Percent.....	-14.4	-22.5	-15.1	
Average membership per church.....	69	67	63	45
Church edifices, number.....	102	110	195	262
Value—number reporting.....	99	110	195	250
Amount reported.....	\$106,795	\$127,775	\$166,932	\$194,275
Average value per church.....	\$1,079	\$1,162	\$856	\$777
Debt—number reporting.....	3	5	10	19
Amount reported.....	\$640	\$995	\$4,353	\$9,477
Parsonages, number.....	3			
Value—number reporting.....	2	1		1
Amount reported.....	\$800	\$5,000		\$1,500
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	116	120	139	
Amount reported.....	\$17,143	\$29,529	\$13,806	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$8,434			
All other salaries.....	\$1,265			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$2,754	\$22,557	\$10,442	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$515			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,110			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$405			
Home missions.....	\$641			
Foreign missions.....	\$259	\$6,662	\$2,019	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$445			
All other purposes.....	\$1,315			
Not classified.....		\$310	\$1,345	
Average expenditure per church.....	\$148	\$246	\$99	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	89	80	147	181
Officers and teachers.....	660	515	790	1,146
Scholars.....	4,507	4,807	8,034	8,785

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Congregational Methodist Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each conference in the Congregational Methodist Church, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States	121	13	108	8,293	1,078	7,215	3,431	4,862	70.6	89	660	4,507
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Indiana	5	1	4	240	90	150	87	153	56.9	3	28	181
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Missouri	3	1	2	97	36	61	22	75	---	3	40	150
South Dakota	1	---	1	91	---	91	53	38	---	1	1	47
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Georgia	12	1	11	1,210	75	1,135	520	690	75.4	6	45	311
Florida	4	---	4	323	---	323	143	180	79.4	4	28	181
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky	1	---	1	24	---	24	9	15	---	1	4	40
Tennessee	11	---	11	544	---	544	236	308	76.6	6	40	290
Alabama	21	2	19	1,955	402	1,553	778	1,177	66.1	16	119	878
Mississippi	12	2	10	1,029	180	849	462	567	81.5	10	72	523
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas	3	---	3	127	---	127	54	73	---	---	---	---
Louisiana	19	1	18	1,060	28	1,032	410	650	63.1	16	109	626
Oklahoma	1	---	1	169	---	169	79	90	---	1	14	150
Texas	28	5	23	1,424	267	1,157	578	846	68.3	22	160	1,130

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not- re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	121	145	197	324	8,293	9,691	12,503	14,729	265	7,167	861	3.6
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: New Jersey.....			5	5			201	403				
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Indiana.....	5	4			240	214			18	202	20	8.2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Missouri.....	3	8	12	27	97	361	676	1,118	2	95		
SOUTH ATLANTIC: North Carolina.....		3				209						
Georgia.....	12	23	37	47	1,210	1,839	2,385	2,656	2	1,106	102	.2
Florida.....	4	2	9	4	323	97	249	156	6	317		1.9
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: Tennessee.....	11	7	12	21	544	490	508	977	9	457	78	1.9
Alabama.....	21	31	38	59	1,955	2,664	3,073	3,355	9	1,334	612	.7
Mississippi.....	12	20	31	38	1,029	1,362	2,148	1,640	62	957	10	6.1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: Arkansas.....	3	7	1	26	127	287	14	684	6	121		4.7
Louisiana.....	19	7	18	18	1,060	407	1,281	711	55	1,005		5.2
Oklahoma.....	1		1	6	169		26	107	10	159		5.9
Texas.....	28	32	30	71	1,424	1,755	1,896	2,759	38	1,347	39	2.7
Other States.....	2	1	3	2	115	6	46	163	48	67		41.7

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.² Includes: South Dakota, 1, and Kentucky, 1.**TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	121	108	99	\$106,795	3	\$940
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Indiana.....	5	3	3	2,300		
SOUTH ATLANTIC: Georgia.....	12	11	11	12,650		
Florida.....	4	4	4	4,500		
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: Tennessee.....	11	6	4	2,400		
Alabama.....	21	21	20	17,350	1	25
Mississippi.....	12	12	12	15,225		
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: Arkansas.....	3	3	3	1,360		
Louisiana.....	19	18	18	11,050	1	15
Texas.....	28	20	20	33,560		
Other States.....	6	4	4	6,400	1	600

¹ Includes: Missouri, 2; Kentucky, 1; and Oklahoma, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$121	\$116	\$17,143	\$8,434	\$1,285	\$2,754	\$515	\$1,110	\$405	\$641	\$259	\$445	\$1,315
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Indiana.....	5	4	1,869	865	195	100	---	115	---	92	175	325	2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Missouri.....	3	3	603	150	95	225	---	48	15	50	---	---	20
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Georgia.....	12	11	1,318	940	20	205	---	50	50	50	---	3	---
Florida.....	4	4	217	112	---	75	---	1	---	21	---	---	8
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Tennessee.....	11	10	301	205	3	67	---	8	10	---	---	---	8
Alabama.....	21	21	2,553	1,432	113	669	25	104	25	97	---	8	80
Mississippi.....	12	12	2,463	1,023	251	470	---	71	---	49	46	11	542
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Louisiana.....	19	20	2,498	1,038	159	480	55	278	25	68	1	29	365
Texas.....	28	26	3,256	1,624	229	333	35	410	110	179	37	9	290
Other States.....	6	15	2,065	1,045	200	130	400	25	170	35	---	60	---

¹ Includes: South Dakota, 1; Kentucky, 1; Arkansas, 2; and Oklahoma, 1.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES, 1936

CONFERENCE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Scholars
Total.....	121	8,293	99	\$108,795	3	\$640	116	\$17,143	89	4,507
Alabama.....	21	1,955	20	17,350	1	25	21	2,553	16	878
Arkansas.....	3	127	3	1,360	---	---	2	(¹)	---	---
Florida.....	4	323	4	4,500	---	---	4	217	4	181
Georgia.....	12	1,210	11	12,650	---	---	11	1,318	6	311
Indiana.....	6	264	4	3,300	1	600	5	2,779	4	221
Louisiana.....	20	1,099	19	23,050	1	15	20	2,498	17	686
Mississippi.....	12	1,029	12	15,225	---	---	12	2,463	10	523
Missouri.....	3	97	2	(¹)	---	---	3	603	3	150
Oklahoma.....	1	169	1	(¹)	---	---	1	(¹)	1	150
South Dakota.....	1	91	---	---	---	---	1	(¹)	1	47
Tennessee.....	11	544	4	2,400	---	---	10	301	6	290
Texas.....	27	1,385	19	21,560	---	---	26	3,256	21	1,070
Combinations.....	---	---	---	5,400	---	---	---	1,155	---	---

¹ Amount included in figures on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The same general influences that led to the organization of the Methodist Protestant Church in 1830, two decades later led to the establishment of the Congregational Methodist Church. Soon after the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, separated from the Methodist Episcopal Church, there arose in Georgia considerable objection to certain features of the episcopacy and itinerancy, and a number of ministers and members withdrew in order to secure what they considered a more democratic form of church government. A conference was held in Forsyth, Monroe County, Ga., in May 1852, and was presided over by a layman, Hon. William L. Fambro, while its secretary was a clergyman, Rev. Hiram Phinazee. This conference adhered strictly to the doctrine of Methodism, but adopted the congregational form of government, although modified to a certain degree of connectionalism, and the name chosen was Congregational Methodist Church.

In a few years the movement extended into the neighboring States of Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi, and at present churches are to be found in most of the Southern and some of the Northern States.

The denomination suffered a considerable loss in 1887-88, when nearly one-third of its churches joined the Congregational Church. Later a number of them returned and the church gained in strength for a time, but in 1910 it had heavy losses when its schools and publications failed. The last decade it has made considerable advancement.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

The doctrinal position of the Congregational Methodist Church is distinctly John Wesley Methodist.

It is congregational in its government with a connectional system of district, annual, and general conferences. Each local church calls its pastor, attends to its business in general, and recommends to its district conference such business as needs to be brought before the district conference through its delegates to this conference. The district conference has power to grant license and ordination to preach to any candidates for the ministry whom they find are qualified. Delegates are chosen from the various district conferences to represent the business of the districts in the annual conferences. The annual conference is subordinate to the general conference. Each of these conferences constitutes a church court, and may condemn opinions and practices considered contrary to the word of God or the laws of the church; cite offending churches or ministers to trial; and admonish, rebuke, suspend, or expel from its membership any whom they find worthy of such treatment.

WORK

The missionary work of the Congregational Methodist Church is carried on through the conferences by mission boards and assisted by the missionary unions. The denomination has a church paper called *The Messenger*, published at Mount Pleasant, Tex.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. W. H. Hartgraves, pastor, Congregational Methodist Church, Nacogdoches, Tex., and approved by him in its present form.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Free Methodist Church of North America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

In this denomination persons are received into full membership upon public profession of faith after 6 months of probation. Baptism is required and persons baptized in infancy must publicly assent to the baptismal covenant before being received into full membership.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number	1,084	485	599	44.7	55.3
Members, number	37,587	23,563	14,024	62.7	37.3
Average membership per church	35	49	23		
Membership by sex:					
Male	12,478	7,614	4,864	61.0	39.0
Female	23,674	14,915	8,759	63.0	37.0
Sex not reported	1,435	1,034	401	72.1	27.9
Males per 100 females	52.7	51.0	55.5		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years	1,801	1,219	582	67.7	32.3
13 years and over	34,425	21,471	12,954	62.4	37.6
Age not reported	1,361	873	488	64.1	35.9
Percent under 13 years ¹	5.0	5.4	4.3		
Church edifices, number	974	445	529	45.7	54.3
Value—number reporting	968	440	528	45.5	54.5
Amount reported	\$4,097,534	\$2,952,734	\$1,144,800	72.1	27.9
Constructed prior to 1936	\$3,992,234	\$2,886,634	\$1,105,600	72.3	27.7
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936	\$105,300	\$66,100	\$39,200	62.8	37.2
Average value per church	\$4,233	\$6,711	\$2,168		
Debt—number reporting	134	96	38	71.6	28.4
Amount reported	\$184,065	\$162,160	\$21,905	88.1	11.9
Number reporting "no debt"	505	218	287	43.2	56.8
Parsonages, number	735	375	360	51.0	49.0
Value—number reporting	707	361	346	51.1	48.9
Amount reported	\$1,549,434	\$1,030,774	\$518,660	66.5	33.5
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number	1,056	478	578	45.3	54.7
Amount reported	\$1,167,385	\$782,287	\$385,098	67.0	33.0
Pastors' salaries	\$502,195	\$308,369	\$193,826	61.4	38.6
All other salaries	\$66,971	\$46,303	\$20,668	69.1	30.9
Repairs and improvements	\$104,232	\$68,079	\$36,153	65.3	34.7
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	\$48,458	\$37,717	\$10,741	77.8	22.2
All other current expenses, including interest	\$181,893	\$136,905	\$44,988	75.3	24.7
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	\$19,581	\$14,143	\$5,438	72.2	27.8
Home missions	\$15,975	\$10,348	\$5,627	64.8	35.2
Foreign missions	\$51,707	\$37,191	\$14,516	71.9	28.1
To general headquarters for distribution ..	\$88,214	\$61,042	\$27,172	69.2	30.8
All other purposes	\$88,159	\$62,190	\$25,969	70.5	29.5
Average expenditure per church	\$1,105	\$1,637	\$666		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number	905	438	467	48.4	51.6
Officers and teachers	12,167	6,851	5,316	56.3	43.7
Scholars	76,678	48,855	27,823	63.7	36.3

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	66	37	28	(¹)	(¹)
Officers and teachers.....	456	326	130	71.5	28.5
Scholars.....	3,615	2,522	1,093	69.8	30.2
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	15	10	5	(¹)	(¹)
Officers and teachers.....	68	29	39	(¹)	(¹)
Scholars.....	332	161	171	48.5	51.5
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2	2	.....	(¹)	.....
Officers and teachers.....	47	47	.....	(¹)	.....
Scholars.....	365	365	.....	100.0	.....

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Free Methodist Church of North America for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	1,084	1,375	1,598	1,541
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-291	-223	57	.....
Percent.....	-21.2	-14.0	3.7	.....
Members, number.....	37,587	36,374	35,291	32,838
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	1,213	1,083	2,453	.....
Percent.....	3.3	3.1	7.5	.....
Average membership per church.....	35	26	22	21
Church edifices, number.....	974	1,207	1,217	1,140
Value—number reporting.....	968	1,140	1,205	1,140
Amount reported.....	\$4,097,534	\$4,921,760	\$2,236,325	\$1,688,745
Average value per church.....	\$4,233	\$4,317	\$1,856	\$1,481
Debt—number reporting.....	134	139	171	112
Amount reported.....	\$184,065	\$292,817	\$121,979	\$61,124
Parsonages, number.....	735	.....	.....	.....
Value—number reporting.....	707	783	700	598
Amount reported.....	\$1,549,434	\$2,144,535	\$946,618	\$612,050
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	1,056	1,269	1,426	.....
Amount reported.....	\$1,167,385	\$1,617,802	\$772,038	.....
Pastors' salaries.....	\$502,195	.....	.....	.....
All other salaries.....	\$66,971	.....	.....	.....
Repairs and improvements.....	\$104,232	\$1,241,701	\$606,860	.....
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$48,458	.....	.....	.....
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$181,893	.....	.....	.....
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$19,581	.....	.....	.....
Home missions.....	\$15,975	.....	.....	.....
Foreign missions.....	\$51,707	\$329,741	\$162,298	.....
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$88,214	.....	.....	.....
All other purposes.....	\$88,159	.....	.....	.....
Not classified.....	.....	\$46,360	\$2,880	.....
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,105	\$1,275	\$541	.....
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	905	1,026	1,150	1,066
Officers and teachers.....	12,167	9,458	8,763	7,493
Scholars.....	76,678	60,549	58,553	41,443

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Free Methodist Church of North America by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over."

Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each conference in the Free Methodist Church of North America, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	1,084	485	599	37,587	23,563	14,024	12,478	23,674	1,435	52.7	905	12,167	76,678
NEW ENGLAND:													
Vermont.....	1	1	—	56	56	—	15	41	—	—	1	23	51
Massachusetts.....	3	2	1	59	31	28	21	38	—	—	3	26	114
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	88	43	45	3,315	2,013	1,302	1,076	2,096	143	51.3	81	1,100	5,562
New Jersey.....	3	3	—	80	80	—	28	52	—	—	3	36	182
Pennsylvania.....	147	57	90	5,224	3,118	2,106	1,688	3,535	1	47.8	123	1,670	11,557
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	48	30	18	1,781	1,475	306	513	1,079	189	47.5	35	545	4,036
Indiana.....	35	26	9	1,597	1,273	324	385	827	385	46.6	29	394	4,069
Illinois.....	81	39	42	3,238	2,037	1,201	1,014	2,149	75	47.2	70	1,106	7,236
Michigan.....	194	60	134	6,263	3,150	3,113	2,073	3,947	243	52.5	159	2,298	14,596
Wisconsin.....	29	10	19	663	307	356	237	384	42	61.7	22	196	1,151
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	19	4	15	447	106	341	159	266	22	59.8	15	161	933
Iowa.....	41	18	23	1,026	613	413	343	634	49	54.1	32	417	2,091
Missouri.....	16	5	11	317	135	182	110	207	—	53.1	14	177	662
North Dakota.....	9	3	6	143	100	43	26	85	32	—	6	47	249
South Dakota.....	15	4	11	438	150	288	155	283	—	54.8	13	152	709
Nebraska.....	25	8	17	460	234	226	173	287	—	60.3	15	145	712
Kansas.....	52	22	30	1,890	1,130	760	678	1,212	—	55.9	45	678	3,048
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Maryland.....	7	1	6	264	86	178	105	159	—	66.0	6	88	655
District of Columbia.....	1	1	—	76	76	—	—	—	76	—	1	10	115
Virginia.....	4	2	2	86	68	18	31	55	—	—	2	24	158
West Virginia.....	13	4	9	409	217	192	123	286	—	43.0	12	154	1,076
Georgia.....	5	5	—	176	176	—	55	121	—	45.5	5	64	332
Florida.....	7	5	2	212	179	33	74	138	—	53.6	7	70	591
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	10	3	7	169	74	95	48	121	—	39.7	8	94	640
Tennessee.....	8	3	5	88	35	53	20	68	—	—	6	41	260
Alabama.....	1	—	1	11	—	11	4	7	—	—	1	4	17
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Louisiana.....	5	—	5	100	—	100	42	58	—	—	3	50	329
Oklahoma.....	33	13	20	857	357	500	301	546	10	55.1	22	254	1,083
Texas.....	17	7	10	353	174	179	107	246	—	43.5	13	123	709
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	2	1	1	20	13	7	6	14	—	—	2	17	33
Idaho.....	6	1	5	177	68	109	65	112	—	58.0	4	54	300
Wyoming.....	2	1	1	29	13	16	9	20	—	—	2	15	50
Colorado.....	13	10	3	437	402	35	165	272	—	60.7	12	171	855
New Mexico.....	1	—	1	19	—	19	8	11	—	—	1	8	40
Arizona.....	7	4	3	293	201	92	125	168	—	74.4	7	80	619
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	44	23	21	2,256	1,692	564	772	1,464	20	52.7	40	524	3,977
Oregon.....	32	17	15	1,308	847	461	554	754	—	73.5	29	372	2,235
California.....	60	49	11	3,250	2,877	373	1,170	1,932	148	60.6	56	779	5,646

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	1,084	1,375	1,598	1,541	37,587	36,374	35,291	32,838	1,801	34,425	1,361	5.0
NEW ENGLAND:												
Massachusetts.....	3	7	2	2	59	96	29	29	2	57	-----	-----
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	88	108	127	127	3,315	3,227	3,774	3,609	148	2,811	356	5.0
New Jersey.....	3	3	4	6	80	73	213	91	5	75	-----	-----
Pennsylvania.....	147	179	189	188	5,224	5,142	4,697	4,167	170	5,044	10	3.3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	48	63	73	76	1,781	1,955	1,717	1,376	36	1,471	274	2.4
Indiana.....	35	53	47	46	1,597	1,606	1,128	1,075	87	1,510	-----	5.4
Illinois.....	81	128	137	146	3,238	3,784	3,690	3,597	176	3,012	50	5.5
Michigan.....	194	214	252	248	6,263	5,705	5,554	5,121	148	5,721	394	2.5
Wisconsin.....	29	37	37	49	663	672	689	960	18	645	-----	2.7
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	19	21	28	28	447	355	514	451	15	371	61	3.9
Iowa.....	41	67	85	99	1,026	1,296	1,614	1,838	50	976	-----	4.9
Missouri.....	16	20	28	33	317	423	370	719	19	249	49	7.1
North Dakota.....	9	12	16	14	143	181	239	190	-----	107	36	-----
South Dakota.....	15	19	26	23	438	476	418	444	12	416	10	2.8
Nebraska.....	25	42	76	61	460	572	736	1,009	22	438	-----	4.8
Kansas.....	52	65	78	98	1,890	1,711	1,794	1,795	111	1,769	10	5.9
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Maryland.....	7	7	7	6	264	184	199	163	6	258	-----	2.3
Virginia.....	4	6	1	1	86	103	45	38	3	83	-----	-----
West Virginia.....	13	19	17	10	409	266	256	150	26	383	-----	6.4
Georgia.....	5	6	9	4	176	178	212	102	7	169	-----	4.0
Florida.....	7	9	2	-----	212	208	30	-----	22	190	-----	10.4
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	10	10	13	13	169	144	145	196	8	161	-----	4.7
Tennessee.....	8	8	13	7	88	136	178	131	1	87	-----	-----
Alabama.....	1	1	2	4	11	25	27	29	-----	11	-----	-----
Mississippi.....	-----	3	8	6	-----	11	59	73	-----	-----	-----	-----
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	-----	2	7	8	-----	23	50	146	-----	-----	-----	-----
Louisiana.....	5	10	12	10	100	180	171	109	-----	69	31	-----
Oklahoma.....	33	43	56	50	857	938	985	975	58	719	80	7.5
Texas.....	17	22	46	40	353	400	619	783	22	331	-----	6.2
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	2	1	8	-----	20	32	101	-----	-----	20	-----	-----
Idaho.....	6	10	16	6	177	216	181	68	23	154	-----	13.0
Wyoming.....	2	6	-----	-----	29	59	-----	-----	-----	29	-----	-----
Colorado.....	13	19	35	20	437	442	520	433	21	416	-----	4.8
New Mexico.....	1	2	4	-----	19	12	43	-----	-----	19	-----	-----
Arizona.....	7	3	3	2	293	109	108	43	17	276	-----	5.8
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	44	53	52	39	2,256	1,840	1,680	1,301	152	2,104	-----	6.7
Oregon.....	32	37	40	38	1,308	842	850	664	77	1,231	-----	5.9
California.....	60	58	38	29	3,250	2,644	1,585	886	339	2,911	-----	10.4
Other States.....	12	2	4	4	132	108	71	77	-----	132	-----	-----

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.
Includes: Vermont, 1, and District of Columbia, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSON- AGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	1,084	974	968	\$4,097,534	134	\$184,065	707	\$1,549,434
NEW ENGLAND:								
Massachusetts.....	3	3	3	20,000	2	2,980	2	(1)
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	88	83	83	392,000	16	27,363	66	208,100
Pennsylvania.....	147	129	128	1,055,350	28	67,027	86	266,300
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	48	43	43	181,900	3	6,140	28	72,050
Indiana.....	35	31	31	145,400	6	5,140	22	43,400
Illinois.....	81	81	80	383,000	10	10,291	52	134,100
Michigan.....	194	184	184	584,000	14	13,974	132	262,250
Wisconsin.....	29	27	27	75,250	1	1,550	14	29,300
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	19	16	16	28,000			12	19,200
Iowa.....	41	39	38	112,200	2	1,550	28	43,050
Missouri.....	16	14	14	22,650	2	170	10	9,500
North Dakota.....	9	5	5	22,750	2	3,100	3	3,350
South Dakota.....	15	10	10	25,350	2	3,175	8	7,125
Nebraska.....	25	20	20	39,150	3	820	19	28,985
Kansas.....	52	43	43	123,600	3	2,879	31	45,800
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	7	7	7	30,800			4	16,000
Virginia.....	4	4	3	18,300			2	(1)
West Virginia.....	13	10	10	36,800	2	1,800	7	20,600
Georgia.....	5	5	5	19,250	1	550	4	7,000
Florida.....	7	6	6	28,200	1	400	6	10,300
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	10	9	9	14,000	1	100	6	4,300
Tennessee.....	8	7	7	9,400			3	2,250
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Louisiana.....	5	5	5	4,500			3	1,800
Oklahoma.....	33	24	24	46,100	4	6,352	23	34,450
Texas.....	17	15	15	23,550	1	118	9	11,350
MOUNTAIN:								
Idaho.....	6	4	4	11,800			3	2,700
Colorado.....	13	12	12	39,000			12	19,950
Arizona.....	7	6	6	23,200	2	1,050	6	9,600
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	44	43	43	134,540	12	8,962	34	60,756
Oregon.....	32	28	27	85,600	2	895	22	38,850
California.....	60	53	52	293,144	13	17,479	44	110,768
Other States.....	11	8	8	68,750	1	200	6	26,250

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes 2 churches in New Jersey; and 1 in each of the following—Vermont, Alabama, Montana, Wyoming, New Mexico, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	1,084	1,056	\$1,167,385	\$502,195	\$66,971	\$104,232
NEW ENGLAND:						
Massachusetts.....	3	3	3,333	1,556	88	237
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	88	88	121,552	53,604	5,886	10,141
New Jersey.....	3	3	5,173	2,237	367	25
Pennsylvania.....	147	144	183,208	76,243	11,294	14,750
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	48	47	56,018	26,222	2,760	2,473
Indiana.....	35	35	47,173	18,435	3,067	4,987
Illinois.....	81	81	99,334	43,820	5,771	8,908
Michigan.....	194	189	204,287	85,998	9,507	24,340
Wisconsin.....	29	29	20,756	9,412	788	2,213
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	19	19	10,063	5,475	433	589
Iowa.....	41	40	30,979	14,858	2,385	2,035
Missouri.....	16	15	6,472	3,697	336	394
North Dakota.....	9	8	3,476	1,687	120	550
South Dakota.....	15	13	9,846	4,699	340	451
Nebraska.....	25	24	10,784	5,732	536	593
Kansas.....	52	48	44,847	20,018	2,925	3,348
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	7	7	8,700	4,408	567	273
Virginia.....	4	4	2,904	1,612	232	284
West Virginia.....	13	13	11,688	5,780	474	703
Georgia.....	5	5	4,864	2,486	217	1,120
Florida.....	7	7	8,261	3,577	683	1,421
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	10	10	3,684	1,629	328	218
Tennessee.....	8	8	1,597	940	59	40
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Louisiana.....	5	5	1,789	869	472	25
Oklahoma.....	33	31	20,897	9,500	1,337	2,224
Texas.....	17	16	8,769	4,358	462	777
MOUNTAIN:						
Idaho.....	6	5	4,915	2,145	417	557
Colorado.....	13	13	14,689	6,851	910	1,285
Arizona.....	7	7	8,634	4,137	615	79
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	44	43	66,311	24,627	2,507	8,646
Oregon.....	32	31	34,725	14,156	5,201	2,165
California.....	60	57	98,497	37,871	5,440	8,142
Other States.....	8	18	9,170	3,656	414	239

¹ Includes: Vermont, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Alabama, 1; Montana, 2; Wyoming, 2; and New Mexico, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Pay- ment on church debt, ex- cluding interest	Other current expenses, includ- ing in- terest	Local re- lief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To gen- eral head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$48, 458	\$181, 893	\$19, 581	\$15, 975	\$51, 707	\$88, 214	\$88, 159
NEW ENGLAND:							
Massachusetts.....		553	76	59	59	156	549
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	3, 058	22, 321	1, 750	1, 737	4, 697	9, 136	9, 222
New Jersey.....		1, 117	50		178	591	578
Pennsylvania.....	12, 260	25, 966	3, 157	1, 970	8, 617	13, 295	15, 656
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	618	12, 089	1, 236	273	2, 820	4, 597	2, 930
Indiana.....	4, 620	7, 000	459	206	1, 462	2, 830	4, 107
Illinois.....	3, 868	20, 617	1, 122	907	2, 359	6, 438	5, 524
Michigan.....	8, 845	26, 785	5, 215	3, 361	7, 831	17, 361	15, 044
Wisconsin.....	1, 278	2, 094	73	515	963	1, 620	1, 820
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	1, 000	889	20	116	350	632	559
Iowa.....	850	4, 085	176	395	1, 326	2, 165	2, 704
Missouri.....	322	800	117	42	185	356	320
North Dakota.....	180	525		40	191	109	74
South Dakota.....	500	1, 093	1, 028	179	332	900	324
Nebraska.....		937	90	162	566	895	1, 273
Kansas.....	789	5, 993	947	786	2, 608	4, 057	3, 376
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland.....		1, 374	231	268	348	581	630
Virginia.....		217				269	290
West Virginia.....	528	2, 492	25	144	367	319	856
Georgia.....		282	300	57	195	207	
Florida.....		1, 099	216	119	223	612	301
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	450	361	25		28	326	319
Tennessee.....	50	330		21	10	29	118
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Louisiana.....		239	25	20	25	98	16
Oklahoma.....	50	2, 474	47	423	923	2, 363	1, 556
Texas.....	20	1, 697	111	87	147	618	492
MOUNTAIN:							
Idaho.....	500	408		72	102	493	221
Colorado.....	189	1, 772	212	432	550	1, 057	1, 431
Arizona.....	330	1, 944	40	86	390	377	636
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	1, 605	8, 936	688	780	4, 330	6, 015	8, 177
Oregon.....	1, 880	4, 670	382	698	1, 838	2, 101	1, 634
California.....	4, 668	17, 138	1, 700	2, 003	7, 492	6, 932	7, 111
Other States.....		3, 596	63	17	195	679	311

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES, 1936

CONFERENCE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Scholars
Total.....	1,084	37,587	968	\$4,097,534	134	\$184,065	1,056	\$1,167,385	905	76,678
Arkansas and Southern										
Missouri.....	4	71	3	1,650	---	---	3	979	3	154
California.....	18	799	15	51,100	---	---	17	23,795	17	1,250
Central Illinois.....	38	1,430	38	136,300	5	4,596	38	41,259	34	2,606
Colorado.....	13	449	13	40,500	---	---	13	14,912	13	895
Columbia River.....	14	370	12	33,300	2	3,212	12	10,796	10	738
East Michigan.....	93	3,048	88	252,700	5	3,820	93	100,062	81	8,046
East Texas.....	8	108	7	8,850	---	---	7	2,084	4	110
Genesee.....	40	1,861	37	206,300	8	17,905	40	65,416	38	3,479
Georgia and Florida.....	12	388	11	47,450	2	950	12	13,115	12	923
Illinois.....	25	1,049	23	195,700	2	5,075	25	35,334	22	2,645
Iowa.....	19	538	18	76,000	2	1,550	19	17,890	14	1,400
Japanese (Pacific coast).....	7	279	5	19,100	---	---	7	10,560	5	453
Kansas.....	36	1,454	30	89,900	3	2,879	33	34,459	30	2,464
Kentucky and Tennessee.....	18	257	16	23,400	1	100	18	5,281	14	900
Louisiana.....	6	111	6	6,000	---	---	6	2,102	4	346
Mexican.....	12	559	10	15,650	4	3,500	11	7,021	12	916
Michigan.....	32	1,382	30	130,500	4	1,079	32	54,419	29	2,943
Minnesota and Northern										
Iowa.....	10	296	8	22,000	---	---	10	9,619	9	492
Missouri.....	12	246	10	21,000	2	170	12	5,493	11	508
Nebraska.....	30	521	24	41,400	3	820	28	11,941	18	792
New York.....	51	1,335	43	255,800	8	15,833	49	53,374	40	2,575
North Dakota.....	11	163	6	23,000	2	3,100	10	3,962	8	282
North Indiana.....	22	451	20	58,000	4	1,840	22	16,506	17	1,427
North Michigan.....	68	1,811	64	199,800	5	9,075	63	48,825	48	3,567
North Minnesota.....	15	358	13	19,000	---	---	15	6,814	12	709
Ohio.....	43	1,550	39	161,900	3	6,140	42	49,799	32	3,554
Oil City.....	79	2,688	70	672,250	10	15,092	78	95,894	65	5,543
Oklahoma.....	33	857	26	46,100	4	6,352	31	20,897	22	1,083
Oregon.....	32	1,308	27	85,600	2	895	31	34,725	29	2,235
Pittsburgh.....	60	2,549	50	355,500	16	44,324	60	84,866	54	6,371
South Dakota.....	13	413	9	24,100	2	3,175	12	9,423	12	679
Southern California.....	30	1,906	28	230,494	11	15,029	29	65,755	29	3,646
Susquehanna.....	41	1,360	39	146,400	7	6,216	41	50,616	38	1,984
Texas.....	9	245	8	14,700	1	118	9	6,685	9	599
Wabash.....	35	1,984	33	151,900	5	3,920	35	56,353	29	4,786
Washington.....	36	2,063	35	113,040	10	5,750	36	60,430	34	3,539
West Iowa.....	15	262	13	18,200	---	---	14	5,600	11	353
West Kansas.....	16	436	15	33,700	---	---	15	10,388	15	584
Wisconsin.....	28	632	26	69,250	1	1,550	28	19,936	21	1,102

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

The Free Methodist Church had its origin in fundamental differences which arose in the Genesee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church during the decade 1850-60.

The founder was Rev. B. T. Roberts who, with several associates, was expelled from this conference on various pretexts, but really because of his adherence to the original standards of Methodism as against the "new-school Methodism," which he believed and declared was taking possession of the church. These preachers, with laymen who were "read out" of their churches for sympathy and association with the expelled ministers, formed the new organization at Pekin, N. Y., August 23, 1860.

At the 1910 session of the Genesee Conference of the Methodist Church at Rochester, N. Y., a full acknowledgment was made of the wrong done Rev. B. T. Roberts 50 years before, and the credentials unjustly taken from him were restored to his son, Rev. Benson Roberts, at a public meeting appointed for that ceremony. Few organizations ever take the pains to right a wrong as that conference did. The act was tardy, but it was done well and wholeheartedly.

At that time there was some newspaper talk that the Free Methodist Church would again become a part of the parent body. However, this was never contemplated by any informed person. The fundamental differences which had caused the disturbance 50 years before remained in 1910 and remain to this day.

The Free Methodist Church is entirely a fundamentalist organization. This means that it believes in the full inspiration of the Scriptures, the virgin birth of Christ, His deity, the personality and deity of the Holy Spirit, the vicarious atonement, the resurrection of Christ and finally of all men, the depravity of man, future rewards and punishments, etc. The doctrines of the church are exactly those of original Methodism, with nothing added and nothing subtracted.

The Free Methodist Church teaches that upon the confession and forsakement of sin and the look by faith to the Lord Jesus Christ one may have his sins forgiven and be made a child of God, and that the Holy Spirit will bear witness to his adoption into the divine family. No one is received into membership until he professes to have obtained this experience.

The church holds that subsequent to the obtaining of a justified experience one may receive the experience of holiness or be sanctified "wholly." The doctrine is held and preached exactly as it was taught by John Wesley and all the early Methodist authorities. One seeking membership in the Free Methodist Church is asked whether or not he has received this second experience. If he answers that he has not, he is required to answer affirmatively the question, "Will you diligently seek until you obtain it?"

The objective of the denomination is the perpetuation of the doctrines, standards, and experiences of original Methodism.

¹ This statement was prepared from information furnished by B. H. Gaddis, treasurer, Free Methodist Church of North America, Winona Lake, Ind.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the New Congregational Methodist Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who are enrolled upon the registers of the local churches, upon profession of faith, and a promise to support the church in its service and discipline.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	25	3	22		
Members, number.....	1,449	68	1,381	4.7	95.3
Average membership per church.....	58	23	63		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	569	12	557	2.1	97.9
Female.....	858	34	824	4.0	96.0
Sex not reported.....	22	22			
Males per 100 females.....	66.3	(²)	67.6		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	20		20		
13 years and over.....	1,338	68	1,270	5.1	94.9
Age not reported.....	91		91		
Percent under 13 years ³	1.5		1.6		
Church edifices, number.....	21	1	20		
Value—number reporting.....	20	1	19		
Amount reported.....	\$20,300	\$500	\$19,800	2.5	97.5
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$20,300	\$500	\$19,800	2.5	97.5
Average value per church.....	\$1,015	\$500	\$1,042		
Number reporting "no debt".....	12	1	11		
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	22	2	20		
Amount reported.....	\$5,412	\$156	\$5,256	2.9	97.1
Pastors' salaries.....	\$3,889	\$25	\$3,864	.6	99.4
All other salaries.....	\$196		\$196		100.0
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,175	\$109	\$1,066	9.3	90.7
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$25	\$10	\$15		
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$50	\$7	\$43		
Home missions.....	\$37		\$37		
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$25		\$25		
All other purposes.....	\$15	\$5	\$10		
Average expenditure per church.....	\$246	\$78	\$263		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	10		10		
Officers and teachers.....	59		59		
Scholars.....	481		481		100.0

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

³ Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the New Congregational Methodist Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	25	26	24	35
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-1	2	-11	-----
Percent ²	-----	-----	-----	-----
Members, number.....	1,449	1,229	1,256	1,782
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	220	-27	-526	-----
Percent.....	17.9	-2.1	-29.5	-----
Average membership per church.....	58	47	52	51
Church edifices, number.....	21	22	18	34
Value—number reporting.....	20	21	18	33
Amount reported.....	\$20,300	\$23,900	\$14,450	\$27,650
Average value per church.....	\$1,015	\$1,138	\$803	\$838
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	22	19	16	-----
Amount reported.....	\$5,412	\$1,234	\$1,372	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$3,889			
All other salaries.....	\$196			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,175	\$954	\$1,215	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	-----			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$25			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$50			
Home missions.....	\$37			
Foreign missions.....	-----	\$280	\$157	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$25			
All other purposes.....	\$15			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$246	\$65	\$86	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	10	3	6	27
Officers and teachers.....	59	18	29	143
Scholars.....	481	126	302	1,298

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for the New Congregational Methodist Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows, for 1936, the value of church edifices and the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	25	3	22	1,449	68	1,381	569	858	22	66.3	10	59	481
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Georgia.....	16	1	15	1,073	32	1,041	420	653	-----	64.3	6	39	270
Florida.....	9	2	7	376	36	340	149	205	22	72.7	4	20	211

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1926	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	25	96	94	35	1,449	1,229	1,256	1,782	20	1,328	91	1.5
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Georgia.....	16	19	24	28	1,073	903	1,256	1,450	20	991	62	2.0
Florida.....	9	7	-----	7	376	326	-----	332	-----	347	29	-----

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.**TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches		VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES								
	Total	Number of church edifices	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improve- ments	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	To general headquarters
United States.....	25	21	20	\$20,300	22	\$5,412	\$3,889	\$196	\$1,175	\$25	\$50	\$37	\$25
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Georgia.....	16	14	13	13,700	14	4,228	3,055	44	1,011	25	43	17	23
Florida.....	9	7	7	6,600	8	1,184	834	152	164	-----	7	20	2

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

In 1881 the Board of Domestic Missions of the Georgia Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, finding itself compelled by financial stringency to cut off some of its work, decided to consolidate several of the smaller churches in the southern part of the State. In protest against this action, taken without consultation with the churches interested, the Waresboro Mission called a conference of such churches, and it was decided to form a new body, on the general plan of the Congregational Methodist Church in the northern part of the State. A committee was appointed to frame a constitution, and in September the New Congregational Methodist Church was organized, adopting as a general basis the congregational polity and the Methodist system of doctrine. The features specially emphasized were: The parity of the ministry; the right of the local church to elect its own officers annually; the rejection of the principle of assessments, all offerings to be absolutely freewill; and permission for those who desired it to observe the ceremony of foot washing in connection with the administration of the Lord's Supper. The general organization included church and district conferences, the latter holding the right of approval or rejection for ordination, of receiving appeals, and of exercising a general supervisory authority. In place of the episcopacy, a general superintendent was appointed, rather for the purpose of securing information as to the needs of the churches than for the exercise of any authority.

For a time the new organization grew rapidly and embraced a large number of congregations. As, however, it became evident that it required a more liberally educated ministry than was available, a considerable number of the churches withdrew, some joining the Congregational Methodist Church and others the Congregational body, while still others disbanded. Later, through the energetic efforts of one member there was a considerable extension of the organization, particularly in the States of Louisiana and Arkansas, but this work was in the form of evangelistic meetings rather than of organizing regular churches, and with the death of this leader these meetings practically ceased.

Today the territory of this church is confined principally to the southern part of Georgia and the northern part of Florida. The denomination has gained somewhat in membership; it has developed an improved financial system, owns a considerable amount of property, and is out of debt. It holds a General Conference every 4 years, presided over by a bishop. The church discipline has been revised and some amendments made.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Miss Sallie Smith, New Congregational Methodist Church, Nichols, Ga., and approved by her in its present form.

HOLINESS METHODIST CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Holiness Methodist Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The data given represent three active organizations, one located in urban territory in the State of South Carolina and two in rural territory in the State of North Carolina. There were three edifices reported with a value of \$6,000. No parsonages were reported and none of the churches reported any debt on church edifices.

The membership of this denomination includes those persons who have been received into full membership upon public profession of faith, after a probationary period of 6 months.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	3	1	2	-----	-----
Members, number.....	239	23	216	9.6	90.4
Average membership per church.....	80	23	108	-----	-----
Membership by sex:				-----	-----
Male.....	75	7	68	-----	-----
Female.....	164	16	148	9.8	90.2
Males per 100 females.....	45.7	(²)	45.9	-----	-----
Membership by age:				-----	-----
Under 13 years.....	1	-----	1	-----	-----
13 years and over.....	238	23	215	9.7	90.3
Percent under 13 years.....	0.4	-----	0.5	-----	-----
Sunday schools:				-----	-----
Churches reporting, number.....	3	1	2	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	36	8	28	-----	-----
Scholars.....	339	24	315	7.1	92.9

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Holiness Methodist Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916 ¹	1906 ¹
Churches (local organizations), number.....	3	7	6	5
Increase ² over preceding census:				
Number.....	-4	1	1	-----
Percent ³	-----	-----	-----	-----
Members, number.....	230	460	434	265
Increase ² over preceding census:				
Number.....	-230	25	160	-----
Percent.....	-47.9	5.8	63.8	-----
Average membership per church.....	80	66	72	53
Church edifices, number.....	3	7	6	5
Value—number reporting.....	3	7	6	5
Amount reported.....	\$5,000	\$18,500	\$6,425	\$3,000
Average value per church.....	\$1,667	\$2,643	\$1,071	\$600
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	3	7	4	-----
Amount reported.....	\$908	\$2,073	\$323	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$200	\$1,934	\$308	-----
All other salaries.....	\$32			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$145			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$10			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$44			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$68	\$139	\$15	-----
Home missions.....	\$23			
All other purposes.....	\$96			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$303	\$296	\$81	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	3	7	6	5
Officers and teachers.....	36	68	29	28
Scholars.....	339	531	358	266

¹ Figures for 1916 and 1906 are for the Lumber River Mission.

² A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

³ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

This denomination was organized on October 26, 1900, at Union Chapel Church, in Robeson County, N. C. It was originally known as the Lumber Mission Conference of the Holiness Methodist Church, but was later changed to the Lumber River Annual Conference of the Holiness Methodist Church. Several ministers became intensely interested in local conditions and organized the branch with special emphasis on home missions and Scriptural holiness.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

The doctrine of the Holiness Methodist Church is in agreement with other branches of Methodism throughout the world, putting special emphasis on the universality of the atonement, the witness of the Spirit, and Scriptural holiness in heart and in life. In polity the Holiness Methodist Church is in accord with the Methodist bodies in general. Attendance on class meetings is required, and the probationary period of 6 months is required of candidates for membership. The itinerancy is not maintained, the pastoral time being unlimited.

The general denominational work of the Holiness Methodist Church is carried on under the care of a bishop, members of the annual conference, and a Sunday school board, supplemented by special boards and committees appointed from time to time.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. T. M. Sweet, Holiness Methodist Church, Rowland, N. C., and approved by him in its present form.

REFORMED METHODIST CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Reformed Methodist Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. Of the nine active organizations in this body eight were in the State of New York and one in Pennsylvania.

All who give evidence of sins forgiven and heart renewed are, on application, received into this denomination as members.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	9	3	6		
Members, number.....	288	115	173	39.9	60.1
Average membership per church.....	32	38	29		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	87	34	53		
Female.....	136	50	86	36.8	63.2
Sex not reported.....	65	31	34		
Males per 100 females ²	64.0				
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	6	2	4		
13 years and over.....	241	72	169	29.9	70.1
Age not reported.....	41	41			
Percent under 13 years ³	2.4	(1)	2.3		
Church edifices, number.....	9	3	6		
Value—number reporting.....	9	3	6		
Amount reported.....	\$21,500	\$13,500	\$8,000	62.8	37.2
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$21,500	\$13,500	\$8,000	62.8	37.2
Average value per church.....	\$2,389	\$4,500	\$1,333		
Debt—number reporting.....	3	2	1		
Amount reported.....	\$3,209	\$3,155	\$54	98.3	1.7
Number reporting "no debt".....	6	1	5		
Parsonages, number.....	1		1		
Value—number reporting.....	1		1		
Amount reported.....	\$1,000		\$1,000		100.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	9	3	6		
Amount reported.....	\$7,995	\$2,924	\$5,071	36.6	63.4
Pastors' salaries.....	\$2,713	\$875	\$1,838	32.3	67.7
All other salaries.....	\$565	\$214	\$351	37.9	62.1
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,825	\$575	\$1,250	31.5	68.5
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$79	\$25	\$54		
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$636	\$471	\$165	74.1	25.9
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$33	\$14	\$19		
Home missions.....	\$549	\$97	\$452	17.7	82.3
Foreign missions.....	\$1,396	\$653	\$743	46.8	53.2
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$30		\$30		
All other purposes.....	\$169		\$169		100.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$888	\$975	\$845		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	9	3	6		
Officers and teachers.....	66	22	44		
Scholars.....	369	86	283	23.3	76.7

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

³ Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1936 and 1926.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Reformed Methodist Church for the census years 1936 and 1926.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926	ITEM	1936	1926
Churches (local organizations), number.....	9	14	Expenditures:		
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			Churches reporting, number.....	9	13
Number.....	—5	-----	Amount reported.....	\$7,995	\$9,176
Percent ²	-----	-----	Pastors' salaries.....	\$2,713	
Members, number.....	288	390	All other salaries.....	\$565	
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,825	\$6,064
Number.....	—102	-----	Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$79	
Percent.....	—26.2	-----	All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$636	
Average membership per church.....	32	28	Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$33	
Church edifices, number.....	9	13	Home missions.....	\$549	
Value—number reporting.....	9	13	Foreign missions.....	\$1,396	\$2,045
Amount reported.....	\$21,500	\$26,300	To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$30	
Average value per church.....	\$2,389	\$2,023	All other purposes.....	\$169	
Debt—number reporting.....	3	3	Not classified.....		\$1,067
Amount reported.....	\$3,209	\$2,546	Average expenditure per church.....	\$885	\$706
Parsonages, number.....	1	-----	Sunday schools:		
Value—number reporting.....	1	2	Churches reporting, number.....	9	12
Amount reported.....	\$1,000	\$3,000	Officers and teachers.....	66	82
			Scholars.....	369	356

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3 and 4 present the statistics for the Reformed Methodist Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the census years 1936 and 1926, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over."

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	9	3	6	288	115	173	87	136	65	64.0	9	66	369
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	8	3	5	276	115	161	87	136	53	64.0	8	61	356
Pennsylvania.....	1	-----	1	12	-----	12	-----	-----	12	-----	1	5	13

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1936 AND 1926, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1936	1926	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	9	14	288	390	6	241	41	2.4
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	8	12	276	350	6	229	41	2.6
Pennsylvania.....	1	2	12	40	—	12	—	—

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

On January 16, 1814, some members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who had become dissatisfied with the episcopal mode of church government and feared that it was destructive to true Christian humility, met at Readsboro, Vt. They had already petitioned the Methodist Episcopal Church for redress, but unsuccessfully, and though they were only farmers and mechanics with no ordained elders, merely local preachers and exhorters, they organized the Reformed Methodist Church with 14 members. Prominent among these were Elijah Bailey, a local preacher, his brother James Bailey, his brother-in-law Ezra Amadon, Ebenezer Davis, and Caleb Whiting. To this list must be added the name of William Lake, who joined them in their first conference held the following month. At this time their numbers were increased and a discipline was written, defining their doctrinal views and stating their governmental polity.

The next year, with a view to thrusting laborers into the field, a community was established upon a farm of several hundred acres on the State line between Bennington, Vt., and Hoosick, N. Y. Owing to lack of funds and unfavorable seasons for farming, the venture failed and the community was scattered.

With much zeal they evangelized from Cape Cod, Mass., to Ohio, and from Pennsylvania to Canada. Classes were formed, churches built, and conferences organized. Thousands were converted in revival efforts, some of whom joined churches of other denominations. In 1817 or 1818 Elijah Bailey and William Lake planted the church in Canada. The history of the revival there reads like portions of John Wesley's Journals. Hardened sinners fell under the power of God and infidels feared and trembled. Many Reformed Methodist societies were formed and a conference was organized.

Despite many obstacles from within and without the membership increased in less than 30 years from the original 14 to over 3,000, with 6 conferences—Massachusetts, Vermont, New York, Ohio, New York Western, and Canada—and more than 75 ordained elders and licensed preachers.

Then they began to merge with other Methodist bodies. About 1840 the Ohio conference went to the Methodist Protestant Church and the Canada conference joined the Methodist Union; even earlier than that a majority of the ministers of the Massachusetts conference and several societies seceded, entering the Methodist Protestant Church. In 1843 the Wesleyan Methodist Church took its rise in America; from the first, there was a close relation between it and the Reformed Methodist Church; and after a time nearly all of the latter churches went into the new organization. However, four Reformed Methodist conferences did not lose their identity, namely, Massachusetts, Vermont, New York, and New York Western, though, because of small numbers, the Massachusetts conference merged with the Vermont conference in 1850 and the New York Western joined with the New York conference in 1856. The Vermont conference continued to exist until 1899. Since that time the New York conference has had no official relations with any other conference.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. Henry F. Bailey, Cincinnati, N. Y., and approved by him in its present form.

There is documentary evidence to show that there has been a Reformed Methodist conference in the State of Indiana, and that not a few churches elsewhere, which did not go into the Methodist Protestant or Wesleyan Methodist organization, have maintained themselves as independent Reformed Methodist Churches, supposing that all the rest had merged. These churches are not included in the present census.

DOCTRINE

The standard of doctrine is distinctively Methodist, following the teachings of their founder, John Wesley. Emphasis is placed upon entire sanctification as an experience obtainable in this life by faith in the all-atoning blood of Jesus Christ; the return of our Lord and the setting up of His kingdom on earth; and the healing of physical diseases by the prayer of faith. At the organization of the church, the discipline contained articles against human slavery, the legalized liquor traffic, and war, and the church has consistently advocated these doctrines and labored for these reforms.

All who give evidence of sins forgiven and heart renewed are, on application, received into the church as members, and only such are counted in the statistics of the church.

ORGANIZATION

The Reformed Methodists are congregational in polity, each congregation managing its own local affairs. For mutual help the churches are grouped into quarterly and annual conferences and a general conference. The quarterly conference is composed of all preachers, exhorters, and officials of the local churches within the district. The annual and general conferences are delegated bodies, composed respectively of delegates from the churches within the conference limits, according to membership and, from the annual conferences on the same basis. The powers and duties of these conferences are so restricted that no ecclesiastical machine can ever dominate the churches.

WORK

Missionary work is more aggressive and is well sustained by the churches and is carried on through two boards—foreign and home. The foreign work is rapidly expanding in Dominica, British West Indies: Number of churches, 2; estimated value, \$5,000; hired halls, 3; membership, 76. The local ministry is maintained under a white American supervisor, who operates under conference empowerment and power of attorney. The Committee on Education financially helps worthy young men and women to prepare themselves for Christian service in schools that are deemed safe; the church has no school of its own. The Camp Meeting Association, under the fostering care of the conference, owns an improved camp ground at Lily Lake, near Binghamton, N. Y., where successful camp meetings have been held yearly since 1897.

APOSTOLIC METHODIST CHURCH

STATISTICS

A summary of statistics for the Apostolic Methodist Church for the year 1936 is presented in a table which follows. The data given represent two active organizations, reported as being located in rural territory in the State of Florida. One church edifice was reported, but no parsonages.

The membership of this denomination consists of persons who have been admitted to the local churches after having given satisfactory evidence of regeneration and of a hunger and thirst after holiness. Those who cannot give evidence of a new birth may be received on probation, if they show a desire to flee from God's just wrath against sinners.

The Apostolic Methodist Church was not reported prior to 1936, hence no comparative data are available.

NUMBER OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX AND AGE, 1936

ITEM	Number	ITEM	Number
Churches (local organizations), number..	2	Members—Continued.	
Members, number.....	31	Membership by age:	
Average membership per church.....	16	Under 13 years.....	4
Membership by sex:		13 years and over.....	27
Male.....	10	Percent under 13 years ¹	
Female.....	21	Sunday schools:	
Males per 100 females ¹		Churches reporting, number.....	1
		Officers and teachers.....	6
		Scholars.....	37

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Apostolic Methodist Church was organized in 1932, to provide for the spiritual needs of such persons as cannot conscientiously worship God in any system whose leadership or practical management invalidates the Word of God, the Holy Bible, or diverts the service and finances of the faithful to the proclamation of a so-called modernistic gospel, teaching such monstrous heresies as evolution, no need of blood atonement, salvation by works, mere moral science, social service, and the like. This church stands for the Bible as the pure and complete Word of God.

This body has not grown rapidly, due to the inadequate finances of its members to undertake any extensive evangelistic operations; and, due to hostility from the ecclesiastical institutions whose apostasy its tenets condemn, and no less to the apostasy and godlessness of the general age and society now circumjacent.

DOCTRINE

The Articles of Faith of the Apostolic Methodist Church briefly stated are: The writings of the Old and New Testaments were verbally inspired of God; there is one, eternal, true and holy God, perfect in nature, character, and purpose; God the Father exists eternally, likewise, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit; God has elected that all who choose to repent of sin, forsake it, and trust Him for salva-

¹ This statement was prepared from information furnished by E. H. Crowson, pastor-elder, Loughman, Fla., and F. B. Amee, lay-elder, Apostolic Methodist Church, Zephyr Hills, Fla.

tion solely through the merits and death and resurrection of His Son, shall be saved; man is by nature sinful; good works are the fruits of the divine life in the soul; holiness is a work of grace designed to meet the needs of God's children; no one is saved in such a way as to rob him of his will or of the power to disobey God; there is no such thing as purgatory, and no warrant for it is found in God's Word; man will be judged by his works; speaking in an unknown tongue is unseemly and leads to divers confusions; and there are only two sacraments—baptism and the Lord's Supper.

ORGANIZATION

The polity of this body is that of federated congregationalism. It acknowledges no human head. Christ alone is the head. It is peculiar in that it has a written constitution which limits the powers of all its constituent bodies, from the local congregations to the general convocation, and which governs all its members and ministers alike. This church rejects as unscriptural the episcopal office as found in such faiths as Roman Catholicism, Episcopal Methodism, and the like. Every pastor is bishop of the congregation he serves, and his powers and duties are strictly and clearly set forth by the constitution and general Discipline of the church.

Local properties are held by local congregations, under the management of trustees; and the use, powers, and properties of all such interests are strictly governed by the Discipline.

Ordination, courses of study for the ministry, both lay and administrative are properly provided for; and the Discipline sets up a ritual for use on the various occasions of the use of the sacraments, of divine healing, ordinations, marriage, burial of the dead, dedications of churches, and similar occasions.

The church now has two congregations. It has 3 evangelists, 2 lay-deaconesses, 2 lay-elders, 2 pastor-deacons, 1 pastor-elder, several licensed teachers, and about 35 members. It is a tithing, missionary church.

WORK

This body has no mission boards, but channels its missionary funds through the operations of The India Mission Fund, Inc., and is active in the support of that work.

Though not wealthy, and though few in number, this church has conducted gracious revivals, blessed many souls, secured the salvation and blessing of sinners, the edification of believers, and during its short existence has invested many thousands of dollars in the cause of fundamental Christianity. It maintains the Gospel Tract Club, with headquarters at Zephyr Hills, Fla., and its faith and zeal are undaunted, not resting on man, but relying wholly on God.

REFORMED NEW CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH

STATISTICS

A summary of the statistics for the Reformed New Congregational Methodist Church for the year 1936 is presented in the following table. The data given represent eight active organizations; seven rural churches are reported as being in the State of Indiana and one urban church in the State of Illinois.

The membership of this denomination consists of persons who subscribe to the doctrine of the church and have been admitted to the local churches.

This body was not reported prior to 1936, hence no comparative data are available.

NUMBER OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX AND AGE, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, 1936

ITEM	Number	ITEM	Number
Churches (local organizations), number..	8	Expenditures:	
Members, number.....	329	Churches reporting, number.....	8
Average membership per church.....	41	Amount reported.....	\$1,797
Membership by sex:		Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,122
Male.....	140	All other salaries.....	\$145
Female.....	189	Repairs and improvements.....	\$20
Males per 100 females.....	74.1	All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$182
Membership by age:		Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$85
Under 13 years.....	6	Home missions.....	\$138
13 years and over.....	323	Foreign missions.....	\$45
Percent under 13 years.....	1.8	To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$25
Church edifices, number.....	6	All other purposes.....	\$35
Value—number reporting.....	5	Average expenditure per church.....	\$225
Amount reported.....	\$2,500		
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$2,500	Sunday schools:	
Average value per church.....	\$500	Churches reporting, number.....	8
Debt—number reporting.....	2	Officers and teachers.....	53
Amount reported.....	\$500	Scholars.....	320

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

The Reformed New Congregational Methodist Church was organized in 1916 by Rev. J. A. Sander, a minister of the Independence Mission, and Rev. Earl Wilcoxon, a minister of the Congregational Methodist Church. They went through southern Indiana and Illinois, preaching the doctrine of repentance, forgiveness of sins, and justification by faith of the sinner. Many members of other churches and converts accepted their teachings and joined with them. This organization was incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois.

The church teaches repentance, restitution, confession, and forsaking of sin as the sinner's part, and the forgiveness of sin and divine light received by the repentant sinner as God's part; that it is the privilege as well as the duty of every believer to consecrate himself to God; that war is contrary to the teachings of Christ; that divorce cannot be recognized; that its members should wear plain apparel; and that its members should not join any secret society.

The Reformed New Congregational Methodist Church is congregational in polity. Each local church elects its pastor who receives a freewill offering.

This body is missionary in spirit and evangelistic in practice, sustaining its activities through freewill offerings. No assessments are made.

¹ This statement was prepared from information furnished by Elder Earl Wilcoxon, of the Reformed New Congregational Methodist Church, Harrisburg, Ill.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the African Methodist Episcopal Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

Membership in this denomination includes persons who, after a probationary period of 6 months, make public profession of faith and a pledge to conform to the rules of the church.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	4, 578	1, 635	2, 943	35. 7	64. 3
Members, number.....	493, 357	286, 197	207, 160	58. 0	42. 0
Average membership per church.....	108	175	70		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	157, 172	81, 539	75, 633	51. 9	48. 1
Female.....	276, 449	151, 342	125, 107	54. 7	45. 3
Sex not reported.....	59, 736	53, 316	6, 420	89. 3	10. 7
Males per 100 females.....	56. 9	53. 9	60. 5		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	57, 605	30, 540	27, 065	53. 0	47. 0
13 years and over.....	364, 274	200, 371	163, 903	55. 0	45. 0
Age not reported.....	71, 478	55, 286	16, 192	77. 3	22. 7
Percent under 13 years ¹	13. 7	13. 2	14. 2		
Church edifices, number.....	4, 218	1, 536	2, 682	36. 4	63. 6
Value—number reporting.....	4, 078	1, 489	2, 589	36. 5	63. 5
Amount reported.....	\$20, 710, 623	\$16, 787, 547	\$3, 923, 076	81. 1	18. 9
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$19, 375, 080	\$15, 870, 242	\$3, 504, 838	81. 9	18. 1
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$1, 335, 543	\$917, 305	\$418, 238	68. 7	31. 3
Average value per church.....	\$5, 079	\$11, 274	\$1, 515		
Debt—number reporting.....	1, 421	780	641	54. 9	45. 1
Amount reported.....	\$2, 586, 300	\$2, 300, 555	\$285, 745	89. 0	11. 0
Number reporting "no debt".....	1, 606	400	1, 206	24. 9	75. 1
Parsonages, number.....	1, 894	946	948	49. 9	50. 1
Value—number reporting.....	1, 806	909	897	50. 3	49. 7
Amount reported.....	\$3, 006, 672	\$2, 172, 609	\$834, 063	72. 3	27. 7
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	4, 523	1, 617	2, 906	35. 8	64. 2
Amount reported.....	\$4, 059, 809	\$2, 773, 003	\$1, 286, 806	68. 3	31. 7
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1, 584, 565	\$961, 073	\$623, 492	60. 7	39. 3
All other salaries.....	\$418, 787	\$262, 573	\$155, 914	62. 8	37. 2
Repairs and improvements.....	\$417, 299	\$298, 576	\$118, 724	71. 5	28. 5
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$463, 867	\$394, 549	\$69, 018	85. 1	14. 9
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$540, 112	\$431, 713	\$108, 399	79. 9	20. 1
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$93, 015	\$66, 968	\$26, 047	72. 0	28. 0
Home missions.....	\$53, 288	\$31, 240	\$22, 048	58. 6	41. 4
Foreign missions.....	\$38, 752	\$22, 753	\$15, 999	58. 7	41. 3
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$227, 886	\$152, 975	\$74, 911	67. 1	32. 9
All other purposes.....	\$222, 238	\$149, 984	\$72, 254	67. 5	32. 5
Average expenditure per church.....	\$898	\$1, 715	\$443		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	4, 207	1, 532	2, 675	36. 4	63. 6
Officers and teachers.....	44, 556	20, 658	23, 898	46. 4	53. 6
Scholars.....	238, 185	131, 130	107, 055	55. 1	44. 9
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	210	106	104	50. 5	49. 5
Officers and teachers.....	2, 306	1, 314	992	57. 0	43. 0
Scholars.....	18, 224	14, 358	3, 866	78. 8	21. 2
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	143	67	76	46. 9	53. 1
Officers and teachers.....	1, 380	593	787	43. 0	57. 0
Scholars.....	5, 876	2, 668	3, 208	45. 4	54. 6

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the African Methodist Episcopal Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	4,578	6,708	6,633	6,608
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-2,130	75	25	
Percent.....	-31.8	1.1	0.4	
Members , number.....	493,357	545,814	548,355	494,777
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-52,457	-2,541	53,578	
Percent.....	-9.6	-0.5	10.8	
Average membership per church.....	108	81	83	75
Church edifices , number.....	4,218	5,927	6,302	6,538
Value—number reporting.....	4,078	5,829	6,232	6,299
Amount reported.....	\$20,710,623	\$32,092,549	\$14,631,792	\$11,303,489
Average value per church.....	\$5,079	\$5,506	\$2,348	\$1,794
Debt—number reporting.....	1,421	1,908	2,437	2,574
Amount reported.....	\$2,586,300	\$3,332,972	\$1,518,332	\$1,191,921
Parsonages , number.....	1,894			
Value—number reporting.....	1,806	2,134	1,867	1,783
Amount reported.....	\$3,006,672	\$4,857,996	\$2,025,552	\$1,255,246
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	4,523	6,492	6,516	
Amount reported.....	\$4,059,809	\$7,600,161	\$3,413,395	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,584,565			
All other salaries.....	\$418,787			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$417,299	\$6,205,632	\$2,711,121	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$463,867			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$540,112			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$93,015			
Home missions.....	\$53,288			
Foreign missions.....	\$38,752	\$1,257,397	\$602,195	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$227,886			
All other purposes.....	\$222,238			
Not classified.....		\$137,132	\$100,079	
Average expenditure per church.....	\$898	\$1,171	\$524	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	4,207	5,884	6,084	6,056
Officers and teachers.....	44,556	43,383	45,350	41,941
Scholars.....	238,185	288,247	311,051	292,689

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the African Methodist Episcopal Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each conference in the African Methodist Episcopal Church, by districts, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
United States.....	4, 578	1, 635	2, 943	493, 357	286, 197	207, 160
NEW ENGLAND:						
Massachusetts.....	17	17	-----	3, 162	3, 162	-----
Rhode Island.....	5	3	2	1, 160	922	238
Connecticut.....	7	6	1	1, 966	1, 816	160
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	69	55	14	15, 807	14, 591	1, 216
New Jersey.....	101	60	41	14, 319	10, 991	3, 328
Pennsylvania.....	178	132	46	27, 008	23, 573	3, 435
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	112	86	26	16, 577	15, 464	1, 113
Indiana.....	51	46	5	7, 396	7, 210	186
Illinois.....	76	59	17	13, 090	12, 168	922
Michigan.....	39	34	5	11, 794	11, 693	101
Wisconsin.....	2	2	-----	527	527	-----
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	5	5	-----	987	987	-----
Iowa.....	16	16	-----	918	918	-----
Missouri.....	114	61	53	13, 903	11, 753	2, 160
South Dakota.....	1	1	-----	18	18	-----
Nebraska.....	7	7	-----	1, 004	1, 004	-----
Kansas.....	68	48	20	6, 629	5, 972	657
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	65	12	53	5, 505	1, 896	3, 609
Maryland.....	15	4	11	1, 093	315	778
District of Columbia.....	6	6	-----	1, 987	1, 987	-----
Virginia.....	10	2	8	312	59	253
West Virginia.....	40	17	23	2, 103	1, 240	863
North Carolina.....	22	11	11	2, 834	2, 129	705
South Carolina.....	188	39	149	25, 956	8, 570	17, 386
Georgia.....	1, 148	243	905	103, 717	40, 031	63, 686
Florida.....	510	157	353	42, 569	26, 570	15, 999
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	73	36	37	7, 199	5, 321	1, 878
Tennessee.....	131	56	75	12, 968	9, 629	3, 339
Alabama.....	568	145	423	63, 850	23, 371	40, 479
Mississippi.....	348	66	282	19, 592	5, 768	13, 824
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	266	45	221	29, 483	10, 213	19, 270
Louisiana.....	144	49	95	13, 367	6, 922	6, 445
Oklahoma.....	67	26	41	10, 278	6, 225	4, 053
Texas.....	21	6	15	1, 170	426	744
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	6	6	-----	159	159	-----
Idaho.....	2	2	-----	104	104	-----
Wyoming.....	3	3	-----	149	149	-----
Colorado.....	10	9	1	2, 338	2, 318	20
New Mexico.....	6	4	2	310	250	60
Arizona.....	9	8	1	684	578	106
Utah.....	2	2	-----	176	176	-----
Nevada.....	2	2	-----	83	83	-----
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	7	7	-----	745	745	-----
Oregon.....	1	1	-----	321	321	-----
California.....	40	33	7	8, 040	7, 873	167

TABLE 3.--NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	157,172	276,449	59,736	56.9	4,207	44,556	238,185
NEW ENGLAND:							
Massachusetts.....	1,275	1,887	-----	67.6	17	257	2,463
Rhode Island.....	494	666	-----	74.2	5	88	1,245
Connecticut.....	853	1,113	-----	76.6	6	130	1,679
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	6,087	9,720	-----	62.6	68	872	7,893
New Jersey.....	5,505	8,814	-----	62.5	101	1,213	9,799
Pennsylvania.....	7,367	13,804	5,837	53.4	167	2,443	14,802
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	363	760	15,454	47.8	105	1,647	9,987
Indiana.....	2,550	4,846	-----	52.6	51	634	3,434
Illinois.....	3,560	7,512	2,018	47.4	74	1,001	4,820
Michigan.....	4,366	7,140	288	61.1	39	617	5,006
Wisconsin.....	185	342	-----	54.1	2	32	188
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	215	402	370	53.5	4	46	222
Iowa.....	303	615	-----	49.3	15	111	424
Missouri.....	2,584	5,985	5,334	43.2	94	968	5,192
South Dakota.....	4	14	-----	-----	1	5	14
Nebraska.....	10	26	968	-----	7	74	468
Kansas.....	1,009	2,175	3,445	46.4	58	725	2,985
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware.....	2,161	3,344	-----	64.6	62	546	3,733
Maryland.....	379	624	90	60.7	15	175	895
District of Columbia.....	694	1,293	-----	53.7	6	110	929
Virginia.....	113	199	-----	56.8	10	93	345
West Virginia.....	163	295	1,645	55.3	40	405	1,730
North Carolina.....	831	2,003	-----	41.5	22	268	1,311
South Carolina.....	9,803	15,876	277	61.7	169	2,135	10,521
Georgia.....	36,668	63,068	3,981	58.1	1,024	10,287	40,051
Florida.....	13,135	27,170	2,264	48.3	447	4,375	19,302
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	584	1,059	5,556	55.1	69	725	3,074
Tennessee.....	4,522	7,986	460	56.6	128	1,252	5,893
Alabama.....	23,808	39,814	228	59.8	539	5,257	37,897
Mississippi.....	6,729	12,546	317	53.6	329	2,765	9,110
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	11,605	17,878	-----	64.9	241	2,344	17,287
Louisiana.....	4,240	9,089	38	46.6	132	1,285	5,586
Oklahoma.....	4,023	6,255	-----	64.3	66	715	4,671
Texas.....	370	800	-----	46.3	16	154	452
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	35	75	49	-----	3	19	73
Idaho.....	20	55	29	-----	2	7	33
Wyoming.....	5	13	131	-----	3	16	63
Colorado.....	82	132	2,124	62.1	8	111	742
New Mexico.....	4	19	287	-----	6	42	192
Arizona.....	40	63	581	-----	9	72	288
Utah.....	-----	-----	176	-----	2	20	80
Nevada.....	24	59	-----	-----	2	20	24
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	46	98	601	-----	7	56	309
Oregon.....	-----	-----	321	-----	1	15	120
California.....	358	815	6,867	43.9	35	424	2,674

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	4, 578	6, 708	6, 633	6, 608	493, 357	545, 814	548, 355	494, 777	57, 605	364, 274	71, 478	13. 7
NEW ENGLAND:												
Massachusetts.....	17	16	15	14	3, 162	1, 662	1, 581	1, 364	123	3, 039	-----	3. 9
Rhode Island.....	5	5	5	6	1, 160	645	614	542	38	1, 122	-----	3. 3
Connecticut.....	7	7	6	5	1, 966	1, 062	516	335	437	1, 529	-----	22. 2
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	69	58	45	41	15, 807	10, 516	3, 214	4, 294	2, 598	13, 209	-----	16. 4
New Jersey.....	101	101	76	69	14, 319	11, 415	7, 230	5, 971	1, 834	11, 825	660	13. 4
Pennsylvania.....	178	174	140	149	27, 008	23, 208	16, 798	12, 638	2, 833	18, 173	6, 002	13. 5
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	112	149	104	119	16, 577	16, 578	11, 149	9, 812	108	1, 246	15, 223	8. 0
Indiana.....	51	67	52	64	7, 396	7, 486	4, 961	5, 769	981	4, 460	1, 955	18. 0
Illinois.....	76	113	101	115	13, 090	19, 366	16, 280	9, 833	1, 292	9, 768	2, 030	11. 7
Michigan.....	39	42	28	22	11, 794	10, 818	4, 964	1, 737	1, 636	8, 040	2, 118	16. 9
Wisconsin.....	2	5	5	6	527	728	319	164	50	477	-----	9. 5
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	5	8	5	5	987	1, 402	1, 426	755	44	501	442	8. 1
Iowa.....	16	27	21	35	918	2, 598	2, 248	1, 617	103	775	40	11. 7
Missouri.....	114	155	127	154	13, 903	11, 179	13, 616	11, 318	988	9, 081	3, 834	9. 8
Nebraska.....	7	10	9	6	1, 004	1, 540	723	509	67	287	650	18. 9
Kansas.....	68	77	69	92	6, 629	6, 336	4, 975	4, 934	308	3, 136	3, 185	8. 9
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware.....	65	63	46	39	5, 505	2, 994	3, 290	2, 553	1, 157	4, 206	142	21. 6
Maryland.....	15	100	107	107	1, 093	11, 478	10, 509	9, 613	83	745	265	10. 0
District of Columbia	6	7	9	7	1, 987	2, 179	2, 353	1, 928	22	1, 965	-----	1. 1
Virginia.....	10	108	120	116	312	14, 635	13, 581	9, 889	24	227	61	9. 6
West Virginia.....	40	64	33	35	2, 103	2, 298	1, 325	1, 002	15	477	1, 611	3. 0
North Carolina.....	22	205	247	232	2, 834	18, 453	20, 433	16, 797	87	2, 695	52	3. 1
South Carolina.....	188	546	645	628	25, 956	59, 372	90, 469	79, 220	3, 098	19, 895	2, 963	13. 5
Georgia.....	1, 148	1, 173	1, 144	1, 212	103, 717	74, 149	89, 295	93, 626	14, 314	77, 567	11, 836	15. 6
Florida.....	510	694	698	582	42, 569	47, 541	39, 402	35, 713	3, 933	32, 827	5, 809	10. 7
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	73	130	144	130	7, 199	10, 492	10, 187	10, 047	143	1, 170	5, 886	10. 9
Tennessee.....	131	233	291	306	12, 968	19, 109	23, 497	23, 377	1, 632	10, 732	604	13. 2
Alabama.....	568	524	524	555	63, 850	45, 330	42, 658	39, 617	9, 424	53, 356	1, 070	15. 0
Mississippi.....	348	397	498	460	19, 592	22, 439	26, 133	28, 797	2, 951	15, 545	1, 096	16. 0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	266	404	435	482	29, 483	25, 249	30, 457	26, 903	3, 017	26, 223	243	10. 3
Louisiana.....	144	206	196	177	13, 367	12, 464	10, 260	9, 462	2, 158	10, 098	1, 111	17. 6
Oklahoma.....	67	107	152	136	10, 278	5, 918	7, 250	6, 243	1, 093	8, 818	367	11. 0
Texas.....	21	640	464	440	1, 170	33, 985	30, 857	24, 919	85	931	154	8. 4
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	6	7	5	6	159	200	199	135	43	81	35	34. 7
Wyoming.....	3	6	3	1	149	241	97	45	15	104	30	12. 6
Colorado.....	10	13	15	15	2, 338	2, 195	1, 849	1, 139	174	2, 135	29	7. 5
New Mexico.....	6	5	5	2	310	238	140	83	29	221	60	11. 6
Arizona.....	9	6	4	2	684	515	234	82	59	590	35	9. 1
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	7	8	7	10	745	947	503	334	23	142	580	13. 9
Oregon.....	1	2	3	1	321	306	205	60	-----	-----	321	-----
California.....	40	38	24	22	8, 040	6, 183	2, 422	1, 533	539	6, 522	979	7. 6
Other States.....	17	8	6	3	381	365	136	68	47	334	-----	12. 3

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² Includes: Idaho, 2; Utah, 2; Nevada, 2; and South Dakota, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	4, 578	4, 218	4, 078	\$20, 710, 623	1, 421	\$2, 588, 300	1, 806	\$3, 006, 673
NEW ENGLAND:								
Massachusetts.....	17	16	16	228, 716	14	39, 687	13	63, 500
Rhode Island.....	5	5	5	49, 200	5	4, 850	4	15, 700
Connecticut.....	7	7	7	96, 175	5	7, 160	7	31, 662
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	69	58	58	791, 310	32	195, 523	45	179, 200
New Jersey.....	101	94	94	939, 631	48	94, 895	66	207, 578
Pennsylvania.....	178	162	164	2, 241, 886	89	456, 733	93	297, 890
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	112	107	107	1, 401, 810	58	218, 300	64	194, 500
Indiana.....	51	50	50	599, 036	20	67, 203	32	68, 800
Illinois.....	76	73	67	825, 530	30	93, 318	47	115, 050
Michigan.....	39	37	36	1, 140, 625	21	111, 156	21	66, 550
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	5	4	4	54, 000	3	9, 058	1	(¹)
Iowa.....	16	16	15	88, 500	5	1, 959	14	16, 500
Missouri.....	114	103	103	724, 849	40	113, 801	70	106, 425
Nebraska.....	7	7	7	81, 500	6	8, 793	6	6, 900
Kansas.....	68	68	66	602, 011	26	22, 872	43	56, 550
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware.....	65	64	64	213, 000	27	10, 406	40	60, 452
Maryland.....	15	15	14	80, 800	6	13, 734	6	15, 500
District of Columbia.....	6	6	5	373, 900	4	30, 150	4	22, 880
Virginia.....	10	10	9	23, 800	4	3, 212	4	4, 000
West Virginia.....	40	37	32	146, 475	6	3, 269	17	27, 500
North Carolina.....	22	20	20	147, 175	5	4, 716	8	13, 700
South Carolina.....	188	182	178	678, 317	33	62, 183	63	105, 800
Georgia.....	1, 148	1, 036	993	1, 919, 790	245	236, 443	250	251, 228
Florida.....	510	472	430	1, 760, 000	146	155, 700	187	278, 512
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	73	70	66	577, 375	34	62, 124	45	67, 056
Tennessee.....	131	128	126	519, 430	50	57, 698	33	43, 700
Alabama.....	568	536	528	1, 531, 778	236	258, 964	261	311, 972
Mississippi.....	348	327	327	480, 135	114	32, 399	95	97, 800
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	266	220	220	690, 700	27	73, 850	97	67, 765
Louisiana.....	144	131	124	510, 411	53	72, 464	65	77, 170
Oklahoma.....	67	60	60	214, 650	4	10, 800	35	22, 132
Texas.....	21	17	15	16, 268	3	60	9	9, 950
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	6	4	4	16, 700	1	1, 100	3	3, 900
Wyoming.....	3	3	3	13, 500	1	1, 982	2	(¹)
Colorado.....	10	9	9	247, 300	2	2, 100	6	14, 850
New Mexico.....	6	5	5	15, 800	1	1, 503	3	3, 600
Arizona.....	9	8	8	72, 100	1	9, 035	6	6, 600
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	7	5	5	77, 000	1	1, 996	5	9, 800
California.....	40	36	34	389, 050	13	34, 063	28	47, 800
Other States.....	10	10	10	130, 700	2	1, 041	8	25, 800

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing statistics of any individual church.² Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Wisconsin, Idaho, Utah, and Nevada; and 1 each in South Dakota and Oregon.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

(Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting)

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	4, 578	4, 523	\$4, 059, 809	\$1, 584, 565	\$418, 787	\$417, 299
NEW ENGLAND:						
Massachusetts.....	17	17	60, 532	20, 911	10, 576	6, 930
Rhode Island.....	5	5	20, 475	7, 100	3, 600	2, 560
Connecticut.....	7	7	32, 579	11, 200	6, 973	3, 420
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	69	68	159, 295	55, 916	21, 377	12, 834
New Jersey.....	101	101	176, 577	70, 777	19, 392	14, 611
Pennsylvania.....	178	178	333, 545	118, 305	27, 386	24, 516
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	112	112	213, 897	69, 005	19, 964	31, 125
Indiana.....	51	51	94, 061	29, 491	4, 271	11, 697
Illinois.....	76	76	157, 048	45, 593	12, 944	18, 164
Michigan.....	39	39	126, 931	30, 518	8, 806	10, 873
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	5	5	8, 467	3, 704	1, 048	602
Iowa.....	16	16	16, 734	7, 494	937	2, 649
Missouri.....	114	113	130, 243	46, 196	11, 184	11, 403
Nebraska.....	7	7	11, 703	3, 115	570	800
Kansas.....	68	68	61, 203	24, 623	4, 069	5, 062
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	65	65	73, 562	29, 319	5, 812	8, 445
Maryland.....	15	15	13, 471	6, 530	920	963
District of Columbia.....	6	6	25, 478	6, 585	2, 498	4, 210
Virginia.....	10	10	3, 223	1, 440	238	456
West Virginia.....	40	40	30, 251	15, 545	3, 590	2, 885
North Carolina.....	22	22	16, 023	6, 624	1, 568	1, 136
South Carolina.....	188	188	134, 486	55, 951	17, 326	14, 261
Georgia.....	1, 148	1, 106	499, 457	207, 472	64, 068	64, 700
Florida.....	510	503	376, 387	138, 649	46, 463	59, 112
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	73	73	80, 593	27, 595	9, 126	10, 745
Tennessee.....	131	131	113, 121	40, 684	9, 678	14, 286
Alabama.....	568	568	442, 700	198, 646	49, 811	34, 951
Mississippi.....	348	348	139, 738	56, 178	18, 737	14, 200
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	266	262	146, 257	102, 954	10, 356	4, 231
Louisiana.....	144	144	125, 751	57, 196	14, 914	12, 187
Oklahoma.....	67	67	43, 112	31, 603	1, 674	480
Texas.....	21	21	8, 327	4, 840	1, 235	656
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	6	6	3, 848	853	75	827
Wyoming.....	3	3	2, 857	1, 517	67	253
Colorado.....	10	10	57, 964	6, 527	1, 311	1, 020
New Mexico.....	6	6	3, 474	1, 829	240	412
Arizona.....	9	9	7, 804	3, 637	502	591
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	7	7	16, 686	4, 411	394	435
California.....	40	40	77, 018	26, 365	4, 437	7, 845
Other States.....	10	10	14, 931	6, 664	641	786

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Wisconsin, Idaho, Utah, and Nevada; and 1 each in South Dakota and Oregon.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$463,867	\$540,113	\$93,015	\$53,388	\$38,752	\$327,886	\$332,339
NEW ENGLAND:							
Massachusetts.....	7,140	4,353	835	941	822	3,703	4,321
Rhode Island.....	1,390	1,340	380	536	550	1,569	1,460
Connecticut.....	3,240	1,290	857	889	960	2,380	1,380
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	17,979	25,145	3,827	2,049	2,161	6,532	10,475
New Jersey.....	15,421	24,952	4,057	2,963	2,565	7,774	14,065
Pennsylvania.....	33,235	78,458	8,269	2,938	2,564	21,354	16,520
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	30,138	38,242	5,277	292	143	17,011	2,700
Indiana.....	9,237	17,348	3,002	825	569	3,675	13,946
Illinois.....	24,174	26,616	3,708	2,846	1,036	6,951	15,016
Michigan.....	27,458	31,402	4,801	858	843	5,511	5,862
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	469	1,245	31	15	14	679	660
Iowa.....	674	2,683	243	179	148	559	1,168
Missouri.....	13,532	29,655	2,274	703	724	7,472	7,097
Nebraska.....	4,218	1,624	76	34	27	798	441
Kansas.....	6,547	12,235	1,562	415	455	4,064	2,131
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware.....	9,397	8,138	1,719	1,622	951	4,241	3,918
Maryland.....	883	1,525	698	252	96	1,325	289
District of Columbia.....	3,883	4,251	476	290	284	2,540	461
Virginia.....	173	361	129	28	14	290	94
West Virginia.....	1,642	3,628	560	112	65	2,022	202
North Carolina.....	596	3,022	303	144	153	1,672	805
South Carolina.....	8,927	12,182	4,739	2,186	1,538	8,667	8,709
Georgia.....	38,185	42,675	10,642	8,828	5,875	31,786	25,226
Florida.....	30,305	39,062	8,463	4,885	3,113	16,855	29,490
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	6,204	17,292	1,065	406	442	7,342	374
Tennessee.....	14,428	12,612	2,896	1,348	977	4,471	11,742
Alabama.....	50,714	37,776	9,972	7,268	7,038	28,202	18,322
Mississippi.....	13,829	10,381	3,001	2,513	1,710	6,301	12,888
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	4,925	14,611	3,180	2,801	19	2,796	385
Louisiana.....	14,341	8,871	3,405	2,008	1,416	7,115	4,298
Oklahoma.....	2,815	4,517	425	680	263	655	-----
Texas.....	78	375	142	108	74	346	473
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	611	1,137	25	31	31	65	193
Wyoming.....	340	346	-----	18	18	190	108
Colorado.....	44,525	1,282	65	181	113	1,836	1,104
New Mexico.....	30	437	10	15	18	275	208
Arizona.....	450	1,658	7	132	47	385	395
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	8,875	1,138	132	27	24	780	470
California.....	10,811	12,785	1,714	824	797	7,169	4,271
Other States.....	2,048	3,462	49	96	105	509	571

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY DISTRICTS AND CONFERENCES, 1936

DISTRICT AND CONFERENCE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Scholars
Total	4,578	493,367	4,078	\$20,710,623	1,421	\$2,586,300	4,523	\$4,059,806	4,207	238,185
First District:										
Delaware.....	70	6,509	69	294,150	31	30,906	70	84,148	67	4,178
New England.....	29	6,288	28	374,091	24	51,697	29	113,586	28	5,387
New Jersey.....	101	14,319	94	939,631	48	94,895	101	176,577	101	9,769
New York.....	69	15,807	58	791,310	32	195,523	68	159,295	68	7,893
Philadelphia.....	99	18,432	85	1,112,975	47	283,087	99	201,205	96	10,045
Second District:										
Baltimore.....	21	3,080	19	454,700	10	43,884	21	38,949	21	1,824
North Carolina.....	16	1,958	14	105,875	2	334	16	9,514	16	831
Virginia.....	10	312	9	23,500	4	3,212	10	3,223	10	345
Western North Carolina.....	6	876	6	41,300	3	4,382	6	6,509	6	480
Third District:										
North Ohio.....	50	8,178	48	704,910	25	49,489	50	100,549	47	6,045
Ohio.....	62	8,399	59	696,900	33	168,811	62	113,348	58	3,942
Pittsburgh.....	74	7,572	64	1,047,761	38	153,146	74	121,754	66	4,312
West Virginia.....	41	2,117	32	146,475	6	3,269	41	30,471	41	1,752
Fourth District:										
Chicago.....	33	9,532	27	603,685	16	53,718	33	134,590	33	3,309
Illinois.....	47	4,991	44	352,845	17	45,050	47	51,306	46	1,964
Indiana.....	44	5,913	43	459,036	16	56,393	44	62,601	44	2,893
Michigan.....	44	12,371	41	1,205,625	23	117,556	44	136,392	44	5,291
Northwestern.....	22	1,923	20	146,000	8	11,017	22	25,551	19	660
Fifth District:										
California.....	17	2,061	15	157,050	4	10,818	17	26,462	14	769
Colorado.....	31	3,718	28	363,800	6	14,871	31	74,639	29	1,388
Kansas.....	45	3,629	45	447,261	17	17,418	45	38,751	38	1,765
Missouri.....	45	7,422	36	296,349	13	50,354	45	57,558	44	2,760
Nebraska.....	29	3,943	27	234,150	14	13,996	29	33,497	26	1,664
North Missouri.....	49	3,061	48	157,000	15	11,402	48	39,338	30	1,075
Puget Sound.....	16	1,329	12	145,200	3	3,187	16	25,218	13	535
South California.....	25	6,062	21	238,700	9	23,245	25	51,722	23	2,129
Southwest Missouri.....	20	3,420	19	271,500	12	52,045	20	33,347	20	1,354
Sixth District:										
Americus Georgia.....	125	8,652	106	146,795	24	7,520	120	41,789	104	3,224
Augusta Georgia.....	100	9,677	92	87,315	15	5,325	100	42,833	91	3,012
Atlanta Georgia.....	128	16,211	117	522,556	27	68,904	124	53,596	120	5,671
Georgia.....	206	18,860	163	312,897	52	45,761	193	100,400	160	6,779
Macon Georgia.....	179	14,208	163	317,435	41	38,875	179	60,544	176	6,467
North Georgia.....	103	8,693	82	142,695	16	17,724	99	49,572	89	3,286
South Georgia.....	159	12,521	132	192,937	38	36,684	146	59,795	150	6,424
Southwest Georgia.....	148	14,895	138	197,160	32	15,650	145	60,928	135	5,218
Seventh District:										
Central South Carolina.....	20	3,205	19	33,550	4	635	20	10,824	18	973
Columbia.....	14	2,099	14	157,550	2	50,800	14	16,430	12	942
Northeast South Carolina:										
Carolina.....	23	3,467	23	38,850	3	1,900	23	14,054	22	1,312
Palmetto.....	38	6,847	38	89,420	5	3,020	38	33,449	36	3,096
Piedmont.....	38	3,564	33	66,645	10	3,708	38	18,872	35	1,729
South Carolina.....	55	6,774	51	292,302	9	2,120	55	40,857	46	2,469
Eighth District:										
Central Louisiana.....	38	1,956	32	57,450	13	9,819	38	21,781	34	932
Central Mississippi.....	44	2,311	34	89,450	11	5,277	44	15,179	36	970
East Mississippi.....	69	4,341	68	91,280	29	4,014	69	32,320	69	2,066
Louisiana.....	59	7,731	52	331,686	24	42,867	59	66,246	53	3,129
Mississippi.....	86	4,493	83	111,650	25	11,376	86	32,342	79	2,128
North Louisiana.....	47	3,680	40	121,275	16	19,778	47	37,724	45	1,525
North Mississippi.....	52	2,744	50	89,805	22	6,073	52	21,927	50	1,307
Northeast Mississippi:										
Mississippi.....	62	3,947	60	51,650	15	2,338	62	14,241	61	1,602
Northwest Mississippi:										
Mississippi.....	37	1,875	34	47,000	12	3,321	37	23,901	36	1,101
Ninth District:										
Alabama.....	93	15,309	91	319,768	39	20,853	93	96,624	90	10,779
Central Alabama.....	92	7,512	83	288,548	26	44,443	92	49,806	85	3,967
East Alabama.....	106	12,875	101	182,969	42	17,464	106	91,297	101	8,249
North Alabama.....	97	10,397	94	385,520	62	130,206	97	91,596	96	5,636
South Alabama.....	91	9,386	84	216,278	34	27,246	91	64,442	85	4,565
West Alabama.....	89	8,371	75	138,695	33	18,752	89	48,845	82	4,701

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY DISTRICTS AND CONFERENCES, 1936—Continued

DISTRICT AND CONFERENCE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Scholars
Tenth District:										
East Texas.....	1	152	1				1		1	45
Northeast Texas.....	2	161	2	\$6,500			2	\$3,150	2	56
North Texas.....	1	26							1	32
Texas.....	17	831	12	9,758	3	\$60	17	5,177	12	319
Eleventh District:										
Central Florida.....	56	5,883	40	343,355	27	31,442	56	71,349	51	2,577
East Florida.....	52	7,141	40	352,635	13	33,944	52	59,473	38	2,309
Florida.....	93	6,241	78	106,141	20	8,446	92	33,858	85	2,529
Northeast Florida.....	98	4,797	87	134,185	25	22,142	96	31,741	83	2,108
Orlando Florida.....	79	5,169	70	236,344	21	18,582	79	48,603	74	2,906
South Florida.....	76	8,345	62	402,787	25	30,696	72	103,386	61	4,238
West Florida.....	56	4,993	53	184,653	15	10,446	56	27,987	55	2,635
Twelfth District:										
Arkansas.....	33	3,839	30	159,850	9	28,450	33	27,614	33	1,958
Central Arkansas.....	41	5,973	34	133,375	4	11,600	41	27,245	40	3,657
Central Oklahoma.....	18	1,606	15	25,750	1	3,000	18	7,765	18	787
East Arkansas.....	50	5,065	38	114,900	2	8,450	50	22,865	45	2,790
Northeast Arkansas.....	32	3,325	32	81,200	3	8,400	32	17,806	32	2,066
Oklahoma.....	21	3,782	18	75,250	1	2,000	21	12,396	20	1,165
Northeast Oklahoma.....	28	4,890	27	113,650	2	5,800	28	22,951	28	2,719
South Arkansas.....	52	5,080	34	68,525	5	4,800	52	22,170	42	3,024
West Arkansas.....	58	6,201	52	132,850	4	12,150	54	28,554	49	3,792
Thirteenth District:										
Kentucky.....	39	3,603	37	331,300	21	45,366	39	41,832	39	1,560
East Tennessee.....	24	2,507	20	132,250	8	15,294	24	27,224	24	1,066
Tennessee.....	68	4,661	68	242,605	18	24,124	68	38,366	66	2,378
West Kentucky.....	33	3,582	29	246,075	13	16,758	33	38,541	29	1,492
West Tennessee.....	37	5,681	36	143,875	24	18,280	37	47,359	36	2,385

¹ Amount for East Texas and Northeast Texas Conferences combined with figures for North Texas Conference, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

Soon after the Revolutionary War Negro members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in different places, dissatisfied with conditions, began to hold separate services, hoping thus to secure larger privileges and more freedom of action than they believed were possible in continued association with their white brethren and also to avoid certain humiliating discriminations practiced against them. They styled themselves, for the most part, African Methodists, simply because they were of African descent and Methodists, and not because they thought of permanently dissociating themselves from the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Thus, as early as 1787, a company of Negro Methodists in Philadelphia withdrew, built a chapel, and obtained a Negro preacher through ordination by Bishop White of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In 1793 Bishop Asbury dedicated the Bethel Church in Philadelphia, built by Richard Allen, a well-to-do Negro, and the platform adopted by the congregation included the statement following:

We consider every child of God a member of the mystical body of Christ,
 * * * yet in the political government of our church we prohibit our white brethren from electing or being elected into any office among us, save that of a preacher or public speaker.

¹ No revision of history, doctrine, or organization was furnished by this body for 1936, hence this statement is the same as that published in Religious Bodies, vol. II, 1926. No data are available for "Work" in 1936.

As reasons for this action they gave the inconveniences arising from white people and people of color mixing together in public assemblies, more particularly in places of public worship.

In 1799 Allen was ordained deacon and the church, according to an arrangement already made, remained under the discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the jurisdiction of a white elder. This arrangement, however, did not work very well and contentions between the white and Negro Methodists of the city increased to such an extent that an appeal was made to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. The court declared in favor of the Bethel Church, which thus became an independent body. In 1814 the Methodist Episcopal elders announced that the white preachers could no longer maintain pastoral responsibility for the Negro congregation, and in 1816 Richard Allen and 15 others called together a number of similar societies, which had been formed in New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, to meet in Philadelphia to organize a church of Negro persons with autonomous government. This convention was held in April of that year and resulted in the organization of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. The movement received the cordial assistance and sympathy of a number of white persons, among whom were Dr. Benjamin Rush, Robert Ralston, William McKean, and Bishop White, of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Having become a distinct body by reason of separation from the Methodist Episcopal Church they found it necessary at this first General Conference to elect one of their own body who was adequate to be set apart in Holy Orders to superintend the connection then formed. Rev. Richard Allen, who had been ordained to preach by Bishop Asbury 17 years previously, was unanimously elected to that office and April 11, 1816, was solemnly set apart to the episcopal office by prayer and imposition of the hands of five regularly ordained ministers, one of whom, Absalom Jones, was a priest of the Protestant Episcopal Church under the diocese of the Right Reverend Bishop White, of Pennsylvania.

For the first 20 years the operations of the new denomination were confined chiefly to Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland. Later they were extended to the New England States, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, and Louisiana, in the last State being represented in New Orleans alone. Previous to the Civil War comparatively little was done in the Southern States, but during the war, through the influence of two chaplains in the United States Army, Rev. W. H. Hunter and Rev. H. M. Turner, and of some Negro soldiers who were also preachers, two organizations were formed on the South Atlantic coast. After the war the church extended rapidly throughout the South, and today it is represented in each of the original slave States, while its northern field includes the Northern States from the Atlantic to the Pacific and the Province of Ontario in Canada.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

As already indicated, the African Methodist Episcopal Church, in doctrine and polity, is in substantial agreement with the Methodist Episcopal Church.¹ The governing bodies are the General Conference, annual conference, district conference, quarterly conference, and church conference. Bishops preside over general and annual conferences, presiding elders at district and quarterly conferences, and the preacher in charge at the church conference and all boards of the local church. General boards are constituted by nomination of bishops at the General Conference and must be approved by that conference. They are presided over by one of the bishops. Each General Conference is composed of the bishops, general officers, presidents and deans of universities, colleges, and seminaries, chaplains of the Army, and ministerial and lay delegates (representative of annual conferences and the electoral college in each annual conference jurisdiction).

The General Conference, which convenes quadrennially, is the legislative body of this denomination and also exercises judicial powers and prerogatives over the conduct and character of a certain class of its membership. Annual and district conferences convene once each calendar year and quarterly conferences four times a year. The church conference convenes whenever the pastor and his local church deem it necessary. Special commissions may be appointed or authorized by any of the conferences but such committees when so appointed can

¹ See Methodist Episcopal Church, p. 1096

proceed to act only within the specified limits and restrictions connected with such appointment or selection, and their action is subject always to the approval of the body appointing them, unless it is expressly stated to the contrary.

Each department of the church is supervised by a board of 18 members, one for each episcopal district, to which the general officer or managing director must submit a report at least annually during each quadrennium; this board is charged also with the duty of filling any vacancies occurring during the quadrennium.

General operations of the church are carried on through departments under the following titles: Publication Department, Missionary Department, Department of Finance, Department of Education, Department of A. M. E. Review, Department of Sunday School Union, Department of Church Extension, Department of Southern Christian Recorder, Department of Allen Christian Endeavor Society, Department of Western Christian Recorder, Department of Sunday School Literature, Department of Historical and Literary Societies, Secretary of Laymen's Movement, and Secretary of the General Conference.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of those who upon satisfactory evidence of Christian faith and baptism have been admitted into the local churches. Probationers and baptized children under instruction are also included.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	2, 252	811	1, 441	36.0	64.0
Members, number.....	414, 244	214, 056	200, 188	51.7	48.3
Average membership per church.....	184	264	139		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	156, 771	78, 997	77, 774	50.4	49.6
Female.....	256, 603	135, 059	121, 544	52.6	47.4
Sex not reported.....	870		870		100.0
Males per 100 females.....	61.1	58.5	64.0		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	65, 820	34, 415	31, 405	52.3	47.7
13 years and over.....	332, 376	169, 097	163, 279	50.9	49.1
Age not reported.....	16, 048	10, 544	5, 504	65.7	34.3
Percent under 13 years ¹	16.5	16.9	16.1		
Church edifices, number.....	2, 048	727	1, 321	35.5	64.5
Value—number reporting.....	2, 008	711	1, 297	35.4	64.6
Amount reported.....	\$14, 760, 165	\$11, 046, 540	\$3, 703, 625	74.9	25.1
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$14, 227, 599	\$10, 711, 734	\$3, 515, 865	75.3	24.7
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$522, 566	\$334, 806	\$187, 760	64.1	35.9
Average value per church.....	\$7, 346	\$15, 537	\$2, 856		
Debt—number reporting.....	524	301	223	57.4	42.6
Amount reported.....	\$1, 681, 183	\$1, 563, 482	\$117, 701	93.0	7.0
Number reporting "no debt".....	776	199	577	25.6	74.4
Parsonages, number.....	578	342	236	59.2	40.8
Value—number reporting.....	550	319	231	58.0	42.0
Amount reported.....	\$1, 492, 450	\$1, 179, 725	\$312, 725	79.0	21.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2, 230	801	1, 429	35.9	64.1
Amount reported.....	\$2, 319, 367	\$1, 413, 584	\$905, 783	60.9	39.1
Pastors' salaries.....	\$908, 302	\$472, 272	\$436, 030	52.0	48.0
All other salaries.....	\$211, 760	\$130, 839	\$80, 921	61.8	38.2
Repairs and improvements.....	\$230, 247	\$146, 130	\$84, 117	63.5	36.5
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$215, 940	\$178, 590	\$37, 350	82.7	17.3
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$300, 355	\$222, 151	\$78, 204	74.0	26.0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$63, 168	\$41, 734	\$21, 434	66.1	33.9
Home missions.....	\$29, 496	\$15, 422	\$14, 074	52.3	47.7
Foreign missions.....	\$32, 955	\$18, 430	\$14, 525	55.9	44.1
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$170, 026	\$93, 272	\$76, 754	54.9	45.1
All other purposes.....	\$157, 118	\$94, 744	\$62, 374	60.3	39.7
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1, 040	\$1, 765	\$634		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2, 059	747	1, 312	36.3	63.7
Officers and teachers.....	24, 357	10, 046	14, 311	41.2	58.8
Scholars.....	167, 362	78, 628	88, 734	47.0	53.0
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	81	52	29	(²)	(²)
Officers and teachers.....	798	538	260	67.4	32.6
Scholars.....	5, 703	4, 508	1, 195	79.0	21.0

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number	37	24	13	(?)	(?)
Officers and teachers	283	140	143	49.5	50.5
Scholars	1,375	627	748	45.6	54.4

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number	2,252	2,466	2,716	2,197
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number	-214	-250	519	
Percent	-8.7	-9.2	23.6	
Members, number	414,244	456,813	257,169	184,542
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number	-42,569	199,644	72,627	
Percent	-9.3	77.6	39.4	
Average membership per church	184	185	95	84
Church edifices, number	2,048	2,370	2,495	2,131
Value—number reporting	2,008	2,370	2,475	2,104
Amount reported	\$14,750,165	\$18,615,723	\$7,591,393	\$4,833,207
Average value per church	\$7,346	\$7,813	\$3,067	\$2,297
Debt—number reporting	524	514	793	724
Amount reported	\$1,681,183	\$1,837,352	\$795,437	\$474,269
Parsonages, number	578			
Value—number reporting	550	478	485	348
Amount reported	\$1,492,450	\$1,916,950	\$632,416	\$350,690
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number	2,230	2,464	2,641	
Amount reported	\$2,319,367	\$4,757,066	\$1,700,737	
Pastors' salaries	\$908,302			
All other salaries	\$211,760			
Repairs and improvements	\$230,247	\$4,091,023	\$1,299,591	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	\$215,940			
All other current expenses, including interest	\$300,355			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	\$63,168			
Home missions	\$29,496			
Foreign missions	\$32,955	\$662,993	\$349,500	
To general headquarters for distribution	\$170,026			
All other purposes	\$157,118			
Not classified		\$3,050	\$51,646	
Average expenditure per church	\$1,040	\$1,931	\$644	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number	2,059	2,429	2,535	2,060
Officers and teachers	24,357	45,087	18,982	16,245
Scholars	167,362	267,141	135,102	107,692

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presen-

tion in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each conference in the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, by districts, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States	2,252	811	1,441	414,244	214,056	200,188	156,771	256,603	870	61.1	2,059	24,357	167,362
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	1	1	—	206	206	—	45	161	—	28.0	1	12	36
Massachusetts.....	9	8	1	5,094	5,049	45	1,581	3,513	—	45.0	8	128	724
Rhode Island.....	2	2	—	620	620	—	194	426	—	45.5	2	42	255
Connecticut.....	18	14	4	4,265	3,697	568	1,385	2,880	—	48.1	16	252	1,290
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	73	62	11	25,138	24,329	809	8,410	16,728	—	50.3	70	859	6,170
New Jersey.....	36	25	11	8,868	7,544	1,324	3,183	5,685	—	56.0	36	533	4,885
Pennsylvania.....	64	46	18	17,975	16,429	1,546	6,859	11,116	—	61.7	60	718	5,570
E. N. CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	25	23	2	8,843	8,573	270	3,250	5,593	—	58.1	25	394	3,878
Indiana.....	18	18	—	3,850	3,850	—	1,497	2,353	—	63.6	17	210	1,722
Illinois.....	15	14	1	2,497	2,484	13	996	1,501	—	66.4	13	141	961
Michigan.....	11	11	—	3,039	3,039	—	1,040	1,999	—	52.0	11	149	1,099
Wisconsin.....	1	1	—	19	19	—	8	11	—	—	1	6	11
W. N. CENTRAL:													
Iowa.....	3	3	—	233	233	—	86	147	—	58.5	3	18	138
Missouri.....	10	10	—	5,467	5,467	—	1,909	3,558	—	53.7	9	138	1,539
Kansas.....	2	2	—	236	236	—	74	162	—	45.7	2	14	150
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	4	2	2	180	120	60	57	123	—	46.3	4	32	86
Maryland.....	16	7	9	2,097	1,747	350	682	1,415	—	48.2	15	143	646
Dist. of Columbia.....	6	6	—	3,958	3,958	—	1,283	2,675	—	48.0	6	148	1,626
Virginia.....	81	20	61	26,613	13,025	13,588	11,029	15,584	—	70.8	70	1,197	20,211
West Virginia.....	6	1	5	453	70	383	172	281	—	61.2	6	58	209
North Carolina.....	626	140	486	149,385	52,475	96,910	56,452	92,123	810	61.3	596	7,609	53,846
South Carolina.....	179	56	123	19,547	6,610	12,937	7,928	11,619	—	68.2	171	1,684	9,786
Georgia.....	79	33	46	7,058	3,756	3,302	2,832	4,226	—	67.0	72	714	3,853
Florida.....	67	33	34	8,540	6,498	2,042	3,513	5,027	—	69.9	60	691	3,738
E. S. CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	49	17	32	10,656	6,056	4,600	3,282	7,374	—	44.5	46	508	3,131
Tennessee.....	105	38	67	9,009	5,699	3,310	3,246	5,763	—	56.3	96	884	4,305
Alabama.....	399	92	307	58,311	19,518	38,793	22,181	36,070	60	61.5	355	3,946	24,864
Mississippi.....	144	27	117	13,687	2,749	10,938	5,794	7,893	—	73.4	132	1,586	6,307
W. S. CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	100	38	62	11,105	5,285	5,820	4,863	6,242	—	77.9	69	766	2,759
Louisiana.....	40	13	27	3,606	1,452	2,154	1,592	2,014	—	79.0	36	359	1,761
Oklahoma.....	9	4	5	292	87	205	108	184	—	58.7	8	55	212
Texas.....	17	9	8	614	433	181	222	392	—	56.6	14	99	326
MOUNTAIN:													
Idaho.....	1	1	—	12	12	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona.....	2	2	—	80	80	—	25	55	—	—	2	12	53
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	7	7	—	186	186	—	65	121	—	53.7	3	17	76
Oregon.....	1	1	—	150	150	—	70	80	—	—	1	8	50
California.....	26	24	2	2,355	2,315	40	854	1,501	—	56.9	23	227	1,089

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Un- der 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- port- ed	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	2,252	2,466	2,716	2,197	414,244	456,813	257,169	184,542	65,820	332,376	16,048	16.5
NEW ENGLAND:												
Massachusetts.....	9	8	10	7	5,094	3,127	1,527	1,215	584	4,510	-----	11.5
Rhode Island.....	2	2	2	3	620	374	290	262	88	532	-----	14.2
Connecticut.....	18	18	17	16	4,265	2,032	1,825	1,229	1,257	3,008	-----	29.5
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	73	74	71	75	25,138	19,797	9,005	6,149	1,864	17,618	5,656	9.6
New Jersey.....	36	32	31	34	8,868	5,625	3,478	2,180	1,220	7,648	-----	13.8
Pennsylvania.....	64	75	76	67	17,975	20,919	14,011	6,263	4,369	13,606	-----	24.3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	25	25	14	9	8,843	7,678	1,389	386	1,829	7,014	-----	20.7
Indiana.....	18	19	19	8	3,850	3,867	2,465	1,281	568	3,282	-----	14.8
Illinois.....	15	13	12	9	2,497	5,972	2,184	870	330	2,145	22	13.3
Michigan.....	11	8	6	2	3,039	2,017	515	60	652	2,387	-----	21.5
Wisconsin.....	1	-----	2	3	19	-----	34	86	5	14	-----	-----
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Iowa.....	3	8	6	-----	233	1,647	143	-----	21	212	-----	9.0
Missouri.....	10	17	16	11	5,467	6,873	4,046	1,765	1,552	3,915	-----	28.4
Kansas.....	2	6	2	1	236	953	35	6	31	205	-----	13.1
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware.....	4	3	5	4	180	347	195	167	23	157	-----	12.8
Maryland.....	16	26	26	14	2,097	3,014	2,519	923	446	1,651	-----	21.3
District of Columbia.....	6	7	7	6	3,958	6,448	2,732	2,615	451	3,507	-----	11.4
Virginia.....	81	108	111	75	26,613	17,592	9,199	5,474	2,833	23,493	287	10.8
West Virginia.....	6	13	8	6	453	900	338	86	76	377	-----	16.8
North Carolina.....	626	769	777	673	149,385	135,698	74,365	66,356	23,797	116,599	8,989	16.9
South Carolina.....	179	185	192	193	19,547	38,225	23,169	19,058	4,468	15,079	-----	22.9
Georgia.....	79	83	99	68	7,058	7,887	5,523	3,630	773	6,225	60	11.0
Florida.....	67	47	113	64	8,540	13,647	11,496	3,223	1,500	7,040	-----	17.6
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	49	63	82	59	10,656	7,174	5,578	5,773	1,605	9,051	-----	15.1
Tennessee.....	105	96	156	117	9,009	15,176	8,786	6,651	1,836	6,967	206	20.9
Alabama.....	399	420	479	385	58,311	80,446	51,284	36,705	7,133	50,576	602	12.4
Mississippi.....	144	162	127	144	13,687	18,461	7,202	5,602	1,648	12,039	-----	12.0
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	100	89	125	65	11,105	14,344	7,668	2,404	3,873	7,054	178	35.4
Louisiana.....	40	26	44	44	3,606	7,671	2,831	2,539	395	3,211	-----	11.0
Oklahoma.....	9	15	16	8	292	1,729	741	160	32	260	-----	11.0
Texas.....	17	13	20	11	614	1,463	771	457	65	501	48	11.5
MOUNTAIN:												
Arizona.....	2	3	2	-----	80	475	50	-----	7	73	-----	-----
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	7	2	5	-----	186	304	72	-----	24	162	-----	12.9
Oregon.....	1	1	5	1	150	272	86	40	50	100	-----	33.3
California.....	26	29	30	14	2,355	4,614	1,577	902	390	1,965	-----	16.6
Other States.....	12	1	3	1	218	45	40	25	25	193	-----	11.5

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.² Includes: Maine, 1, and Idaho, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	2,252	2,048	2,008	\$14,750,165	524	\$1,681,183	550	\$1,492,450
NEW ENGLAND:								
Massachusetts.....	9	9	7	125,800	4	22,620	2	(1)
Connecticut.....	18	15	15	324,480	6	30,149	10	51,000
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	73	68	68	2,011,849	30	329,641	40	211,200
New Jersey.....	36	34	34	812,800	23	129,001	15	108,000
Pennsylvania.....	64	56	56	1,082,186	29	293,901	33	124,900
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	25	18	18	504,660	17	129,140	6	30,000
Indiana.....	18	18	18	237,100	11	20,913	9	29,300
Illinois.....	15	8	7	152,300	7	54,187	4	11,925
Michigan.....	11	10	10	143,000	8	31,025	5	14,000
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Missouri.....	10	9	9	469,500	8	26,356	3	26,000
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware.....	4	4	4	17,500	2	1,800	1	(1)
Maryland.....	16	13	13	114,750	8	11,275	3	9,000
District of Columbia.....	6	6	6	478,000	5	124,800	5	40,500
Virginia.....	81	76	74	638,750	29	31,926	15	50,150
West Virginia.....	6	4	4	12,200	1	2,500	1	(1)
North Carolina.....	626	613	604	3,576,960	128	175,297	102	284,150
South Carolina.....	179	174	173	674,635	53	33,596	24	49,900
Georgia.....	79	62	60	115,350	13	7,976	31	24,900
Florida.....	67	59	59	215,500	7	13,965	15	31,950
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	49	48	44	356,410	13	14,771	15	44,900
Tennessee.....	105	101	101	494,425	20	38,563	27	41,250
Alabama.....	399	361	361	1,272,535	64	80,360	101	176,850
Mississippi.....	144	129	110	226,675	9	3,550	28	26,200
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	100	75	75	201,200	1	300	20	22,100
Louisiana.....	40	21	21	85,300	4	4,815	12	16,650
Oklahoma.....	9	8	8	8,400	1	25	2	(1)
Texas.....	17	8	8	10,250	2	190	1	(1)
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	7	5	5	31,750	1	186	-----	-----
California.....	26	25	25	211,500	15	52,941	14	39,375
Other States.....	13	11	11	144,400	5	15,414	6	28,250

1 Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

2 Includes: Maine, 1; Rhode Island, 2; Iowa, 2; Kansas, 2; Idaho, 1; Arizona, 2; and Oregon. 1

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES					
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest
United States.....	2,252	2,230	\$2,319,367	\$908,302	\$311,760	\$230,947	\$215,940
NEW ENGLAND:							
Massachusetts.....	9	9	22,441	7,370	2,113	5,338	1,384
Connecticut.....	18	15	37,978	12,699	3,715	7,231	2,632
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	73	73	190,726	59,069	23,048	20,553	18,479
New Jersey.....	36	36	102,909	31,335	11,109	9,025	10,217
Pennsylvania.....	64	63	148,937	41,919	10,014	15,309	32,625
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	25	25	61,121	20,816	4,734	4,620	4,833
Indiana.....	18	18	30,127	12,174	3,759	2,426	3,276
Illinois.....	15	13	24,983	7,534	1,380	970	4,873
Michigan.....	11	11	34,519	10,528	2,673	2,611	11,745
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Iowa.....	3	3	2,755	1,240	249	300	-----
Missouri.....	10	9	39,662	6,422	6,052	4,475	8,938
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware.....	4	4	5,130	2,700	300	300	240
Maryland.....	16	16	30,376	7,235	4,148	5,953	1,926
District of Columbia.....	6	6	47,193	10,459	4,413	4,043	6,947
Virginia.....	81	81	120,569	30,639	8,500	9,943	6,153
West Virginia.....	6	6	4,418	1,951	451	279	300
North Carolina.....	626	621	558,621	254,397	43,308	63,034	38,265
South Carolina.....	179	179	145,984	57,502	14,039	14,383	19,116
Georgia.....	79	79	35,952	16,728	2,963	2,309	2,705
Florida.....	67	67	40,414	20,483	2,904	4,037	2,107
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	49	49	50,102	20,290	5,219	4,124	1,096
Tennessee.....	105	105	66,381	28,419	6,778	4,961	7,623
Alabama.....	399	398	313,985	140,965	34,252	32,239	16,299
Mississippi.....	144	144	68,666	37,565	6,140	4,036	3,724
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	100	92	54,678	37,650	4,110	2,890	1,360
Louisiana.....	40	39	15,368	8,217	1,179	772	1,162
Oklahoma.....	9	9	2,063	1,187	40	193	86
Texas.....	17	17	4,780	3,065	175	466	39
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	7	7	3,035	420	111	687	1,090
California.....	26	26	34,806	12,019	2,435	1,467	4,913
Other States.....	10	10	20,688	5,315	1,449	1,273	1,787

¹ Includes: Maine, 1; Rhode Island, 2; Wisconsin, 1; Kansas, 2; Idaho, 1; Arizona, 2; and Oregon, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued					
	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$300,355	\$63,168	\$29,496	\$32,955	\$170,026	\$157,118
NEW ENGLAND:						
Massachusetts.....	3,888	292	139	400	893	624
Connecticut.....	6,183	659	665	529	868	2,797
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	37,847	4,592	928	2,557	14,115	9,548
New Jersey.....	19,918	3,115	1,693	1,968	3,901	10,628
Pennsylvania.....	28,696	3,160	991	1,338	6,524	8,361
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	11,779	1,689	975	817	3,061	7,797
Indiana.....	3,066	643	704	575	2,040	1,464
Illinois.....	6,024	428	206	236	1,554	1,778
Michigan.....	2,282	2,397	291	404	1,406	182
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Iowa.....	425	55	20	41	179	246
Missouri.....	3,562	1,244	368	370	2,271	5,960
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	1,010	195	30	40	255	60
Maryland.....	4,471	3,792	136	118	1,645	952
District of Columbia.....	12,292	3,234	370	533	4,245	657
Virginia.....	24,665	3,003	2,081	2,443	4,228	28,914
West Virginia.....	914	109	42	54	183	135
North Carolina.....	46,323	17,285	9,521	10,193	42,874	33,421
South Carolina.....	11,148	4,584	2,186	2,121	12,971	7,934
Georgia.....	3,213	830	375	493	4,924	1,412
Florida.....	2,670	818	664	370	5,107	1,254
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	13,908	806	652	757	2,160	1,090
Tennessee.....	5,567	1,310	670	1,003	4,461	5,589
Alabama.....	30,835	6,038	3,541	3,455	31,996	14,365
Mississippi.....	3,389	629	595	498	9,296	2,794
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	1,962	705	589	559	3,428	1,425
Louisiana.....	708	105	137	68	2,665	355
Oklahoma.....	298	40	29	28	125	37
Texas.....	396	96	47	75	330	91
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	193	124	132	80	154	44
California.....	8,265	864	360	405	1,539	2,539
Other States.....	4,458	327	359	427	628	4,665

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY DISTRICTS AND CONFERENCES, 1936

DISTRICT AND CONFERENCE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches report- ing	Amount	Churches report- ing	Amount	Churches report- ing	Amount	Churches report- ing	Scholars
Total.....	2,252	414,844	2,008	\$14,750,165	524	\$1,681,183	2,230	\$2,319,367	2,059	167,362
First District:										
New York.....	50	20,600	45	1,483,349	25	299,651	50	138,285	47	4,453
Western North Carolina.....	134	38,480	127	781,120	38	48,797	134	115,451	124	8,117
Central North Car- olina.....	137	25,767	128	534,725	21	22,727	134	84,945	129	6,352
Second District:										
Cape Fear.....	101	16,887	99	565,975	18	35,841	100	71,908	95	6,821
North Carolina.....	68	8,871	68	322,270	12	7,432	68	52,965	66	3,474
Blue Ridge.....	44	4,073	43	216,800	11	21,865	44	37,220	42	1,818
Third District:										
Ohio.....	38	11,502	32	736,900	27	159,918	38	94,812	38	5,659
New Jersey.....	39	9,577	37	862,800	26	132,333	39	108,971	39	5,108
Virginia.....	56	27,012	56	574,500	25	26,866	56	116,039	56	20,812
Albemarle.....	52	18,058	52	438,500	18	7,455	52	66,025	52	15,014
Fourth District:										
North Alabama.....	62	8,090	46	265,930			62	46,614	62	4,741
West Tennessee and Mississippi.....	148	15,213	115	262,725	13	5,080	148	73,952	135	7,085
Louisiana.....	34	2,483	14	70,450	2	3,580	34	11,921	33	1,270
Georgia.....	78	7,121	59	110,400	13	8,176	78	35,432	71	3,906
South Florida.....	39	4,002	34	135,500	6	6,965	39	19,253	37	2,359
Fifth District:										
New England.....	30	10,185	25	555,280	12	59,858	27	75,312	27	2,305
Allegheny.....	31	10,194	22	358,636	11	168,100	30	32,272	28	1,887
Indiana.....	14	3,026	12	133,900	7	15,982	12	16,142	12	968
Kentucky.....	47	10,492	44	360,760	13	14,081	47	46,143	44	3,022
Sixth District:										
Michigan.....	30	6,417	22	365,160	18	91,767	30	73,487	29	2,781
Missouri.....	15	6,049	14	539,800	10	30,066	15	47,980	15	1,912
South Carolina.....	51	4,911	48	237,000	17	10,587	51	51,906	49	2,626
Palmetto.....	77	8,344	75	276,025	25	19,655	77	53,938	72	3,730
Pee Dee.....	51	5,713	50	160,260	13	3,804	51	39,999	50	3,309
Seventh District:										
Western New York.....	21	3,795	21	488,500	2	28,413	21	46,551	21	1,499
Philadelphia and Baltimore.....	46	11,470	43	1,098,500	24	233,259	46	166,635	44	4,135
East Tennessee and Virginia.....	58	3,622	47	184,175	9	11,420	58	31,367	42	1,667
Tennessee.....	59	4,671	56	308,800	11	28,148	59	39,640	55	2,479
Eighth District:										
West Central North Carolina.....	101	37,137	98	739,420	10	30,955	100	127,743	100	11,669
Arkansas.....	63	7,378	48	110,850	1	300	59	34,072	44	1,856
North Arkansas.....	41	4,079	29	91,650			35	21,750	25	941
West Alabama.....	82	14,519	78	350,135	6	17,225	82	84,834	76	5,859
Florida.....	28	4,538	25	80,000	1	7,000	28	21,161	23	1,379
Ninth District:										
Alabama.....	69	7,835	65	216,350	12	12,725	69	34,178	63	3,405
Central Alabama.....	57	7,819	55	139,350	18	35,208	56	34,900	53	3,298
South Alabama.....	74	7,984	73	143,720	10	5,614	74	81,955	58	2,510
Cahaba.....	63	12,572	53	168,950	18	6,623	63	35,988	51	5,291
Tenth District:										
California.....	15	1,326	15	119,750	7	31,916	15	20,514	13	531
Southwest Rocky Mountain.....	11	1,036	10	95,500	8	21,550	11	15,190	11	594
Oregon-Washing- ton.....	11	421	9	47,100	3	7,085	11	4,921	5	143
Oklahoma.....	9	292	8	8,400	1	25	9	2,063	8	212
Texas.....	18	623	8	10,250	2	190	18	4,933	15	335

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

Among the early independent Negro Methodist congregations in this country was one organized in New York City in 1796 by James Varick, Abraham Thompson, William Miller, and others, who were members of the John Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Their desire to have a separate organization in which "they might have opportunity to exercise their spiritual gifts among themselves, and thereby be more useful to one another," was occasioned largely by the "caste prejudice which forbade their taking the sacrament until the white members were all served," by the desire for other church privileges denied them, and by the conviction that it would assist in the development of a ministry adapted to their needs. The first church was built in the year 1800 and was called "Zion." The next year it was incorporated as the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and articles of agreement were entered into with the Methodist Episcopal Church by which the latter supplied them with ordained preachers until the year 1820. Meanwhile the organization of the Union Church of Africans² in Wilmington, Del., and of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, Pa., as separate and distinct denominations, caused considerable uneasiness and the Zion Church made application to the Methodist Episcopal Church for the ordination of some of its local preachers as elders. To this no answer was given, and in 1820 as the congregation had developed several preachers of ability and had fellowship and union with churches which had been formed at New Haven, Conn., Philadelphia, Pa., Newark, N. J., and on Long Island, N. Y., it decided to abrogate the agreement with the Methodist Episcopal Church to supply its pulpits.

The first annual conference was held in Mother Zion Church, corner of Church and Leonard Streets, New York City, June 21, 1821. At that time the denomination consisted of 6 churches, 19 preachers, and 1,426 members. As they had no ordained elders, the conference was presided over by Rev. William Phoebus, of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and Rev. Joshua Soule (afterwards a bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church) acted as secretary. James Varick, who was active and influential, and generally spoken of as the founder of the denomination, was made district chairman.

The second annual conference, which was also the first General Conference, met in Wesley Church, Lombard Street, Philadelphia, May 16, 1822, and was presided over by Abraham Thompson. After some routine business, it adjourned to meet, July 18, in Mother Zion Church, New York City. In the meantime, on June 17, James Varick, Abraham Thompson, and Levin Smith were ordained elders by Dr. James Covell, Sylvester Hutchinson, and William Stillwell, white elders of the Methodist Episcopal Church. On July 21, at this conference, six persons were elected deacons in the forenoon and elders in the afternoon, and James Varick was elected the first superintendent, or bishop, of the denomination. No other general conference was held until 1827, when Christopher Rush was elected the second bishop of the denomination. After Bishop Varick's death, in 1827, Bishop Rush served alone until 1840, when William Miller was elected as his associate. It was not until 1848 that the present name of the church was adopted, when it was learned that a group of Negro members had withdrawn from George Street Methodist Episcopal Church at Philadelphia, led out by Richard Allen for the same reason the New York group had withdrawn from the John Street Church in New York. The Philadelphia group gave its organization the name of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. The word "Zion" was added by the New York group out of respect to its first church. In 1848 the name A. M. E. Zion Church was approved as the permanent title of the church organized in 1796.

The African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church did not begin operations in the South until 1863, when Bishop Joseph J. Clinton sent Elder James W. Hood to North Carolina and Elder Wilbur G. Strong to Florida and Louisiana, though work was not begun until the following January. The appointment to North Carolina was specially fortunate, and churches sprang up rapidly. Men only just emancipated from the yoke of slavery felt themselves called to enter the ministry and to preach the gospel to their own people. Before the year closed the North Carolina Conference was organized, the parent of several large conferences in that and neighboring States. The success in Florida, Louisiana,

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by S. M. Dudley, general secretary-auditor of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, Washington, D. C., and approved by him in its present form.

² See Union American Methodist Episcopal Church, p. 1204.

and Alabama was not so phenomenal, but the missionary effort in these States proved to be most fruitful, especially in Alabama. So successful were the efforts of these early missionaries that, when the General Conference met in 1880 at Montgomery, Ala., 15 annual conferences had been organized in the South.

The General Conference of 1880 was an important one. Livingstone College was established at Salisbury, N. C., Rev. C. R. Harris being its first principal. Two years later, on his return from England, where he had collected \$10,000 for the college, Rev. Joseph C. Price, considered one of the greatest champions of Negro citizenship, was made president and continued in this office until his death in 1893. The *Star of Zion*, the chief weekly organ of the church, was adopted by this General Conference as a permanent organ of the denomination, and the first organized missionary effort was instituted by the formation of a Board of Missions and a Woman's Missionary Society.

At the General Conference of 1892 the denomination took a forward move by the organization of the departments of missions and education, which have been productive of large and far-reaching results in promoting the cause of education and missions at home and in foreign fields. The founding of the publication house and the placing in it of a printing plant for publishing literature of all kinds used by the church, and for carrying on a general printing business, was one of the notable achievements of the church in that year. The *A. M. E. Zion Quarterly Review*, issued first in 1889, was adopted as a denominational periodical in 1892.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

In doctrine the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church is in entire accord with the Methodist Episcopal Church,¹ accepting the Apostles' Creed and adhering strictly to the doctrine of the new birth, regeneration followed by adoption, and entire sanctification. It recognizes the Scriptures as written by holy men as they were moved by the Holy Ghost. In polity, also, it is in substantial agreement with that church, having the same system of conferences—quarterly, annual, and general. The itinerancy is maintained throughout all ranks of ministers. A bishop holds office for life or during good behavior, but he may be assigned quadrennially to different districts, and may be retired, when feebleness or general disability warrants it, on half salary. The widows of deceased bishops receive a stipend of \$300 annually.

The membership of the General Conference is made up of an equal number of ministerial and lay delegates, elected by the annual conferences and lay colleges. The bishops are members and have a right to discuss all questions coming before the body, but vote only on the day that each presides. The salaries of bishops and general denominational officers are paid from a general fund secured by an annual assessment of \$2 per member of each church.

WORK

The denominational work of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church is conducted by administrative boards elected by and amenable to the General Conference. These boards are: Audit, Christian Education, Church Extension, Evangelism, Finance, Home Missions, Foreign Missions, Ministerial Brotherhood, Ministerial Relief, and Publication House. The various denominational departments are under the direction and control of the administrative boards.

The work of home missions is carried on under the direction of the Board of Home Missions with headquarters at Washington, D. C. At present, portions of Louisiana, Mississippi, and the States beyond the Mississippi River, especially Oklahoma, are regarded as special home mission fields. The church extension department is responsible for the promotion of the temporal welfare of the church, and the securing, improving, and saving of church and parsonage property. The work of this department is under the direction of the Board of Church Extension with headquarters at Birmingham, Ala. The board maintains a regular loan fund, an emergency fund, and an annuity fund. A certain amount is apportioned to each pastoral charge to be raised annually for this work. The report for 1936 shows 478 churches aided by the Board of Church Extension and \$72,000 contributed for the support of this work.

¹ See Methodist Episcopal Church, p. 1096.

The foreign missionary work is now carried on by the Foreign Mission Board in Liberia, the Gold Coast Colony, Nigeria (west Africa), South America, and the West Indies. The office of the general corresponding secretary-treasurer is located in Washington, D. C. The Missionary Seer is the official organ. The report for 1936 shows 110 stations, occupied by 16 American missionaries and 82 native missionaries and helpers; 125 organized churches, with 20,000 members; and 24 schools, of which 22 are in Africa, and 2 in South America, with a total enrollment of 3,350 pupils. The total amount contributed for the work in the foreign field was \$125,000 and the value of the property was estimated at \$43,000. These figures include the foreign work of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society, which is largely responsible for the foreign mission work.

The Christian Education Department, under direction and control of the Board of Christian Education, is responsible for the inclusive educational work of the denomination in homes, local churches, conferences, schools, colleges, and seminary. The department is incorporated in Illinois. The headquarters for its administrative and promotion section is located at Chicago, Ill.; and for the editorial section, in the African M. E. Zion Publishing House, Charlotte, N. C.

The Christian Education Department receives and apportions 24 percent of the denominational fund to the schools, colleges, and seminary, and for work in the local churches and conferences.

The institutions included in its supervision and receiving support are: Livingstone College and Livingstone School of Religion, Salisbury, N. C.; Clinton Junior College, Rock Hill, S. C.; Dinwiddie Normal and Industrial School, Dinwiddie, Va.; Johnson Rural High School, near Sumner, Miss.; and Walters-Southland Institute, near Lexa, Ark. The denomination also owns the property of Greenville College, Greenville, Tenn. (leased to the city school board of Greenville and used as a public school); and Walters Institute at Warren, Ark.

The chief institution is Livingstone College. It was incorporated in 1879 and opened its first session in 1880 at Concord, N. C. It was located on its present site at Salisbury, N. C., in 1882. Its School of Religion is located on its campus and provides seminary training for ministers as well as courses in religion for laymen.

Conferences, local churches, individuals, and other agencies supplement the funds provided by the denomination for its several schools.

The department's work in local churches includes organization and supervision of the Sunday church schools, Varick Christian Endeavor societies, Boy Scouts, forums, junior churches, vacation and weekday church schools, preparation and distribution of curricular material for the same. There are two executive officers of the department—secretary of Christian Education, whose office is at Chicago, and editor of Church School Literature, at Charlotte. There are four subordinate promotional officers responsible for leadership educational work among children, work with youth, and work with adults. Several lesson writers are employed to assist the editor of Church School Literature who prepares and edits the Church School Herald-Journal (for teachers and leaders), quarterlies for the young people, adults, senior and intermediate, junior, primary, cards for beginners in the Sunday church school; junior and senior Christian Endeavor quarterlies, and topic cards.

In each and every annual conference there is appointed a conference director of Christian education; and in each presiding elder district, a district director of Christian education of children, youths, and adults, respectively.

A general church school convention is held quadrennially to review and give impetus to every phase of educational work under direction of the department.

There is also a Ministerial Brotherhood, established in 1908, which requires each minister to pay annually not less than \$2.50 and not more than \$10 for the benefit of the widows and orphans of deceased members of the Brotherhood.

The various departments are maintained by a fund that is raised by each church at its annual conference and averages about \$135,000 per annum. There is also a percentage of the general \$1 fund set apart for education, church extension, home missions, and for the widows and orphans of deceased ministers.

COLORED METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH

STATISTICS

The data given for 1936 represent one active organization of the Colored Methodist Protestant Church, reported as being in urban territory in the State of Pennsylvania. One church edifice was reported but no parsonage.

The total membership was 216, of which 54 were reported as being "under 13 years of age" and 162 were "13 years of age and over." There were 91 males and 125 females.

The membership of this denomination includes those persons accepted into the local churches upon profession of faith and baptism, the mode of baptism being optional.

Comparative data, 1916-36.—The following table presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Colored Methodist Protestant Church for the census years 1936, 1926, and 1916.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1916 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916
Churches (local organizations), number.....	1	3	26
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			
Number.....	-2	-23	
Percent ²			
Members, number.....	216	533	1,967
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			
Number.....	-317	-1,434	
Percent.....	-59.5	-72.9	
Average membership per church.....	216	178	76
Church edifices, number.....			
Value—number reporting.....	(1)	3	16
Amount reported.....		3	16
Average value per church.....		\$36,000	\$52,733
Debt—number reporting.....		\$12,000	\$3,296
Amount reported.....		1	9
Average value per church.....		\$1,200	\$3,766
Parsonages, number.....			
Value—number reporting.....			2
Amount reported.....			\$1,300
Expenditures:			
Churches reporting, number.....	(1)	3	23
Amount reported.....		\$6,685	\$12,129
Pastors' salaries.....			
All other salaries.....		\$5,660	\$11,297
Repairs and improvements.....			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....			
Home missions.....			
Foreign missions.....		\$1,025	\$832
To general headquarters for distribution.....			
All other purposes.....			
Average expenditure per church.....		\$2,228	\$527
Sunday schools:			
Churches reporting, number.....	1	3	24
Officers and teachers.....	13	18	146
Scholars.....	42	98	870

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

³ To avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church, figures are not shown for 1936.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

In 1840 about 100 members of Negro Methodist churches in Maryland and adjoining States met in Elkton, Cecil County, Md., and organized the Colored Methodist Protestant Church on essentially the same principles as those on which the Methodist Protestant Church had been organized some few years previously. They adopted the book of discipline of the Methodist Church and the general polity of the Methodist Protestant Church, emphasizing equal rights for members, both lay and clerical. In doctrine they are in hearty sympathy with the Methodist churches; in polity they have no episcopacy, their ministers being simply elders. They have adopted an organization for missionary work, but have not as yet developed it greatly.

¹ No revision of history, doctrine, or organization was furnished by this body for 1936, hence this statement is the same as that published in Religious Bodies, vol. II, 1926.

UNION AMERICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Union American Methodist Episcopal Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

In this denomination persons are received into full membership after 6 months probation upon public profession of faith and a pledge to conform to the discipline and rules of the church. Baptism is administered to infants.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	71	41	30		
Members, number.....	9,369	6,859	2,510	73.2	26.8
Average membership per church.....	132	167	84		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	3,471	2,558	913	73.7	26.3
Female.....	5,570	3,973	1,597	71.3	28.7
Sex not reported.....	328			100.0	
Males per 100 females.....	62.3	64.4	57.2		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1,378	973	405	70.6	29.4
13 years and over.....	7,474	5,422	2,052	72.5	27.5
Age not reported.....	517	464	53	89.7	10.3
Percent under 13 years ²	15.6	15.2	16.5		
Church edifices, number.....	69	39	30		
Value—number reporting.....	69	39	30		
Amount reported.....	\$516,630	\$403,175	\$113,455	78.0	22.0
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$426,150	\$347,325	\$78,825	81.5	18.5
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$90,480	\$55,850	\$34,630	61.7	38.3
Average value per church.....	\$7,487	\$10,338	\$3,782		
Debt—number reporting.....	30	22	8		
Amount reported.....	\$53,698	\$48,114	\$5,584	89.6	10.4
Number reporting "no debt".....	26	11	15		
Parsonages, number.....	24	17	7		
Value—number reporting.....	24	17	7		
Amount reported.....	\$63,550	\$53,050	\$10,500	83.5	16.5
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	71	41	30		
Amount reported.....	\$116,368	\$84,520	\$31,848	72.6	27.4
Pastors' salaries.....	\$54,502	\$37,591	\$16,911	69.0	31.0
All other salaries.....	\$12,259	\$10,376	\$1,883	84.6	15.4
Repairs and improvements.....	\$6,936	\$4,994	\$1,942	72.0	28.0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$9,312	\$8,007	\$1,305	86.0	14.0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$14,225	\$10,171	\$4,054	71.5	28.5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$2,999	\$2,233	\$766	74.5	25.5
Home missions.....	\$775	\$557	\$218	71.9	28.1
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$6,630	\$4,786	\$1,844	72.2	27.8
All other purposes.....	\$8,730	\$5,805	\$2,925	66.5	33.5
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,639	\$2,061	\$1,062		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	66	39	27		
Officers and teachers.....	679	468	211	68.9	31.1
Scholars.....	4,786	3,551	1,235	74.2	25.8
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	7	5	2		
Officers and teachers.....	58	47	11		
Scholars.....	460	355	105	77.2	22.8
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	1			
Officers and teachers.....	5	5			
Scholars.....	26	26			

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Union American Methodist Episcopal Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number	71	73	67	77
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-2	6	-10	-----
Percent ²	-----	-----	-----	-----
Members, number	9,369	10,169	3,624	4,347
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-800	6,545	-723	-----
Percent.....	-7.9	180.6	-16.6	-----
Average membership per church.....	132	139	54	56
Church edifices, number	69	65	59	60
Value—number reporting.....	69	64	59	59
Amount reported.....	\$516,630	\$478,961	\$182,305	\$170,160
Average value per church.....	\$7,487	\$7,484	\$3,090	\$2,884
Debt—number reporting	30	23	33	39
Amount reported.....	\$53,698	\$42,294	\$43,091	\$40,796
Parsonages, number	24	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	24	15	5	4
Amount reported.....	\$63,550	\$57,100	\$6,950	\$6,400
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	71	68	65	-----
Amount reported.....	\$116,368	\$222,621	\$40,664	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$54,502	-----	-----	-----
All other salaries.....	\$12,259	-----	-----	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$6,936	\$202,075	\$35,923	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$9,312			-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$14,225			-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$2,999	\$20,546	\$4,741	-----
Home missions.....	\$775			-----
Foreign missions.....	-----			-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$6,630	-----	-----	-----
All other purposes.....	\$8,730	-----	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,639	\$3,274	\$626	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	66	69	54	76
Officers and teachers.....	679	428	308	481
Scholars.....	4,786	4,240	1,982	3,372

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Union American Methodist Episcopal Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each conference of this denomination, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	71	41	30	9,369	6,859	2,510	3,471	5,570	328	62.3	66	679	4,786
NEW ENGLAND:													
Rhode Island.....	1	1	---	188	188	---	87	101	---	86.1	1	15	79
Connecticut.....	1	1	---	107	107	---	27	80	---	(¹)	1	10	60
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	3	3	---	415	415	---	28	59	328	(¹)	3	27	187
New Jersey.....	25	16	9	3,930	3,136	794	1,575	2,355	---	66.9	23	231	1,831
Pennsylvania.....	19	13	6	2,758	2,143	615	1,061	1,697	---	62.5	18	221	1,716
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	10	5	5	1,140	556	584	428	712	---	60.1	10	97	528
Maryland.....	7	1	6	251	75	176	105	146	---	71.9	5	34	150
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Alabama.....	5	1	4	580	239	341	160	420	---	38.1	5	44	235

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	71	73	67	77	9,369	10,169	3,624	4,347	1,378	7,474	517	15.6
New York.....	3	4	4	7	415	613	157	318	---	87	328	---
New Jersey.....	25	20	12	15	3,930	2,337	710	538	586	3,344	---	14.9
Pennsylvania.....	19	17	20	22	2,758	3,289	1,267	1,647	438	2,201	119	16.6
Delaware.....	10	10	8	12	1,140	1,763	732	686	168	912	60	15.6
Maryland.....	7	11	10	12	251	1,015	416	936	25	216	10	10.4
Alabama.....	5	8	11	---	580	750	197	---	89	491	---	15.3
Mississippi.....	---	1	---	6	---	26	---	122	---	---	---	---
Other States.....	² 2	2	2	3	205	376	145	100	72	223	---	24.4

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² Includes: Rhode Island, 1, and Connecticut, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	71	69	69	\$516, 630	30	\$53, 698	24	\$63, 550
Rhode Island.....	1	1	1	1 40, 500	3	7, 500	1	2, 400
Connecticut.....	1	1	1					
New York.....	3	3	3	84, 200	14	30, 600	10	16, 200
New Jersey.....	25	25	25					
Pennsylvania.....	19	17	17	283, 075	3	5, 800	5	31, 000
Delaware.....	10	10	10	87, 055	7	7, 388	5	9, 300
Maryland.....	7	7	7	16, 200	1	160	1	1 4, 650
Alabama.....	5	5	5	5, 600	2	2, 250	2	

¹ Amount for Rhode Island and Connecticut combined with figures for New York, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

² Amount for Maryland combined with figures for Alabama, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES									
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	To general headquarters
United States..	71	71	\$116, 368	\$54, 502	\$12, 259	\$6, 936	\$9, 312	\$14, 225	\$2, 999	\$775	\$6, 630
Rhode Island.....	1	1	1 15, 296	5, 103	3, 291	196	3, 276	1, 357	40	80	800
Connecticut.....	1	1									
New York.....	3	3	39, 258	19, 008	4, 141	2, 939	4, 037	3, 691	862	523	2, 438
New Jersey.....	25	25									
Pennsylvania.....	19	19	39, 879	19, 465	3, 455	2, 445	928	5, 439	1, 706	120	1, 919
Delaware.....	10	10	13, 563	6, 569	855	654	586	2, 869	277	17	941
Maryland.....	7	7	3, 155	1, 675	167	242	-----	294	53	-----	195
Alabama.....	5	5	5, 217	2, 682	350	460	485	575	61	35	337

¹ Amount for Rhode Island and Connecticut combined with figures for New York, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES, 1936

CONFERENCE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Scholars
Total.....	71	9,369	69	\$516,630	30	\$53,698	71	\$116,368	66	4,786
Delaware.....	9	1,080	9	83,055	6	6,438	9	12,512	9	481
Maryland.....	7	251	7	16,200	1	160	7	3,155	5	150
New Jersey.....	25	3,930	25	84,200	14	30,600	25	39,258	23	1,831
New York.....	5	710	5	40,500	3	7,500	5	15,296	5	326
Pennsylvania.....	20	2,818	18	287,075	4	6,750	20	40,930	19	1,763
South Alabama.....	5	580	5	5,600	2	2,250	5	5,217	5	235

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

Following the close of the Revolutionary War, the conditions surrounding the Negro members of the Methodist churches became somewhat uncomfortable, and within a few years separate congregations were formed for worship, though there was no distinct ecclesiastical organization. Among these congregations was one in Wilmington, Del., where in 1805 the Negro members of Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church withdrew and erected a building for themselves. The founder, Rev. Peter Spencer, was a free born Negro who first saw light in Kent County, Md., July 11, 1779. He was converted early in life, came to Wilmington, Del., in 1791, and joined Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church. Being a man of over average intelligence, he soon became a leader of the group. He often preached to his people in the gallery of the church when requested by the white pastor. He and 42 colored members were denied the right to commune with the white members and on appeal to the officials of the church found no redress. Spencer led the 42 followers out in 1805 and they worshipped in groves and houses until 1812. Then they built a church (now known as Ezion Methodist Episcopal Church), with no intention or desire of forming a new denomination and expected to be loyal and law abiding members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. But they reserved the right to reject as their preachers those rejected by the Methodist Episcopal Conference.

Reverend Spencer and his followers were told they had no voice except to obey. Therefore, Spencer and his followers decided, for peace and harmony, to sever all relationship with the Methodist Episcopal Church. They purchased a lot and built a church, and there organized the first independent Negro denomination, June 1813. On September 18, 1813, they were incorporated under the title, Union Church of Africans, with Peter Spencer, Scotland Hill, David Smith, Jacob March, Benjamin Webb, John Kelly, and John Simmons as trustees. From Bishop Matthew Simpson's History of the Methodist Episcopal Church—"Union American M. E. Church was organized June 1813 by Rev. Peter Spencer of colored members of Asbury M. E. Church, Wilmington, Del. It was originally called Union Church of Africans, but in 1852 was changed to Union American M. E. Church."

During the next 37 years the church developed until there were 2 annual conferences, Wilmington and New York, including 41 churches in the States of Delaware, Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey. In 1846, Rev. Peter Spencer died. In 1850 a division occurred over the interpretation of certain clauses in the discipline, and out of the division arose, on the one hand, the African

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rt. Rev. P. A. Boulden, senior bishop of the Union American Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, Pa., and approved by him in its present form.

Union Church, and on the other, the Union American Methodist Episcopal Church. For some time the members of the latter, representing the old organization, were compelled to meet in private houses, but after 4 years a house of worship was erected, and since then the church has grown.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

The doctrine is essentially that of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but candidates for membership are required to assent only to the Apostles' Creed. The polity is likewise that of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the chief difference being the provision for a general convention as a constitutional lawmaking body, to be called only when there is under consideration a change in polity or name. The other conferences—general, annual, district, and quarterly—correspond to those in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WORK

The home missionary work is carried on by the Home Missionary Society, aided by the Southern Volunteer Workers. The report for 1936 showed 24 missionaries employed, 23 churches aided, and the sum of \$9,660 contributed for this work. Outside of the immediate circle of the churches, work is being carried on in Canada, where there are 6 churches, with 309 communicants. The educational interests of the church are represented by two schools, the Union College and Seminary, 1115 Master Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and the Local Preachers' Training School, at Camden, N. J. The report for 1936 showed 105 pupils in these schools, contributions to the amount of \$2,000, and school property valued at \$2,600. There were 75 Christian Endeavor societies and Spencer leagues, with a total membership of 445.

AFRICAN UNION METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the African Union Methodist Protestant Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination includes those persons received into the local churches upon profession of faith and baptism.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	45	18	27		
Members, number.....	4, 239	2, 384	1, 855	56.2	43.8
Average membership per church.....	94	132	69		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	1, 597	964	633	60.4	39.6
Female.....	2, 642	1, 420	1, 222	53.7	46.3
Males per 100 females.....	60.4	67.9	51.8		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	220	99	121	45.0	55.0
13 years and over.....	3, 859	2, 190	1, 669	56.8	43.2
Age not reported.....	160	95	65	59.4	40.6
Percent under 13 years ²	5.4	4.3	6.8		
Church edifices, number.....	42	16	26		
Value—number reporting.....	40	15	25		
Amount reported.....	\$302, 325	\$261, 050	\$41, 275	86.3	13.7
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$298, 025	\$261, 050	\$36, 975	87.6	12.4
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$4, 300		\$4, 300		100.0
Average value per church.....	\$7, 558	\$17, 403	\$1, 651		
Debt—number reporting.....	8	5	3		
Amount reported.....	\$11, 143	\$6, 043	\$5, 100	54.2	45.8
Number reporting "no debt".....	34	11	23		
Parsonages, number.....	13	6	7		
Value—number reporting.....	13	6	7		
Amount reported.....	\$20, 676	\$12, 300	\$8, 376	59.5	40.5
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	45	18	27		
Amount reported.....	\$35, 343	\$21, 637	\$13, 706	61.2	38.8
Pastors' salaries.....	\$18, 569	\$9, 999	\$8, 570	53.8	46.2
All other salaries.....	\$2, 214	\$1, 150	\$1, 064	51.9	48.1
Repairs and improvements.....	\$295	\$225	\$70	76.3	23.7
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1, 142	\$470	\$672	41.2	58.8
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$10, 410	\$8, 267	\$2, 143	79.4	20.6
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$90	\$50	\$40		
Home missions.....	\$424	\$249	\$175	58.7	41.3
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$304	\$173	\$131	56.9	43.1
All other purposes.....	\$1, 895	\$1, 054	\$841	55.6	44.4
Average expenditure per church.....	\$785	\$1, 202	\$508		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	45	18	27		
Officers and teachers.....	294	135	159	45.9	54.1
Scholars.....	2, 079	1, 018	1, 061	49.0	51.0

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the African Union Methodist Protestant Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	45	43	58	69
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	2	-15	-11	-----
Percent ²	-----	-----	-----	-----
Members, number.....	4, 239	4, 086	3, 751	5, 592
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	153	335	-1, 841	-----
Percent.....	3. 7	8. 9	-32. 9	-----
Average membership per church.....	94	95	65	81
Church edifices, number.....	42	43	53	71
Value—number reporting.....	40	40	53	68
Amount reported.....	\$302, 325	\$476, 269	\$205, 825	\$183, 697
Average value per church.....	\$7, 558	\$11, 907	\$3, 883	\$2, 701
Debt—number reporting.....	8	17	22	41
Amount reported.....	\$11, 143	\$21, 925	\$11, 255	\$20, 917
Parsonages, number.....	13	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	13	15	10	7
Amount reported.....	\$20, 676	\$44, 050	\$12, 950	\$7, 500
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	45	43	53	-----
Amount reported.....	\$35, 343	\$99, 563	\$47, 231	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$18, 569	\$88, 272	\$44, 126	-----
All other salaries.....	\$2, 214			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$295			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1, 142			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$10, 410	\$11, 291	\$3, 105	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$90			
Home missions.....	\$424			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$304			
All other purposes.....	\$1, 895	\$2, 315	\$891	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$785			
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	45	42	49	66
Officers and teachers.....	294	273	275	441
Scholars.....	2, 079	2, 851	2, 813	5, 266

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the African Union Methodist Protestant Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	45	18	27	4,239	2,384	1,955	1,597	2,642	60.4	45	294	2,079
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	3	2	1	164	144	20	60	104	57.7	3	17	96
New Jersey.....	9	6	3	854	450	404	313	541	57.9	9	59	470
Pennsylvania.....	6	5	1	659	599	60	260	399	65.2	6	50	376
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware.....	11	3	8	1,441	811	630	528	913	57.8	11	76	544
Maryland.....	15	1	14	791	50	741	276	515	53.6	15	83	493
District of Columbia.....	1	1	-----	330	330	-----	160	170	94.1	1	9	100

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	45	43	58	69	4,239	4,086	3,751	5,592	220	3,859	160	5.4
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	3	3	3	3	164	129	101	115	-----	164	-----	-----
New Jersey.....	9	10	7	12	854	1,192	498	1,575	45	649	160	6.5
Pennsylvania.....	6	6	7	9	659	430	698	1,019	26	633	-----	3.9
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware.....	11	13	13	13	1,441	1,678	1,629	1,264	86	1,355	-----	6.0
Maryland.....	15	9	21	26	791	439	510	1,059	48	743	-----	6.1
District of Columbia.....	1	2	2	1	330	218	85	45	15	315	-----	4.5
Virginia.....	-----	-----	5	5	-----	-----	230	515	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.**TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR- SONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	45	42	40	\$302,325	9	\$11,143	13	\$20,676
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	3	3	3	4,050	1	43	2	18,776
New Jersey.....	9	7	7	16,675	1	1,500	1	
Pennsylvania.....	6	6	6	38,000	2	1,100	2	
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware.....	11	10	8	217,100	3	4,500	4	6,400
Maryland.....	15	15	15	26,500	1	4,000	4	5,500
District of Columbia.....	1	1	1				-----	-----

¹ Amount for New York and New Jersey combined with figures for Pennsylvania, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Amount for Maryland combined with figures for the District of Columbia, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES										
		Churches report- ing	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and in- provements	Payment on church debt, ex- cluding interest	Other current ex- penses, includ- ing interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	To general head- quarters	All other pur- poses
United States.....	45	45	\$35,343	\$18,569	\$2,214	\$295	\$1,142	\$10,410	\$90	\$424	\$304	\$1,895
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	3	3	1,826	931	105	-----	-----	27	-----	17	12	734
New Jersey.....	9	9	6,205	3,423	398	-----	28	2,192	15	52	57	40
Pennsylvania.....	6	6	6,353	3,463	347	25	398	1,565	20	67	55	413
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware.....	11	11	13,535	5,375	750	200	417	6,215	45	187	106	240
Maryland.....	15	15	17,424	5,377	614	70	299	411	10	101	74	468
District of Columbia.....	1	1										

¹ Amount for Maryland combined with figures for the District of Columbia, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

This body is a union of two distinct organizations, the African Union Church and the First Colored Methodist Protestant Church. The former had its origin in the movement started in Wilmington, Del., in 1813, when the Union Church of Africans was incorporated. In 1850 there was a division in the church over the interpretation of certain clauses in the discipline, and out of that arose, on the one hand, the African Union Church, and on the other, the Union American Methodist Episcopal Church.² In 1865 a movement was started for uniting the African Union Church, which then comprised 9 congregations, with the First Colored Methodist Protestant Church, comprising 14 congregations, an outgrowth of the Methodist Protestant Church. The union was effected in August 1866, and the name adopted was "The African Union First Colored Methodist Protestant Church of America or Elsewhere," ordinarily known as the African Union Methodist Protestant Church.

In general, the doctrine is identical with that of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while the polity differs considerably, agreeing rather with that of the Methodist Protestant Church. It accords equal rights to ministers and laymen, has lay delegates in the annual conferences and the General Conference, no bishops, and no higher office than that of elder. The itinerancy is observed, and ministers are paid such salaries as are agreed upon by the members of the church they serve. The conference is divided into three districts, and each district is divided into circuits and home missionary stations.

The church carries on no foreign missionary work, and its home missionary work is conducted by the pastors, aided by a body of women known as the Grand Body. Each church has a local body which makes its report to the Grand Body, which, in turn, reports to the Annual Conference. The report for 1937 shows 40 local bodies employed and \$500 contributed for this work.

There is also a body of women known as the Daughters of Conference, which is composed of local bodies. They reported \$300 to the Annual Conference in 1937. The ministers and Daughters Club also reported \$200. These bodies have a total membership of 700.

There is a Board of Education, under the management of the general board, with a general president, secretary, and treasurer. This board holds an annual meeting, and a General Conference every 4 years.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. C. N. Walker, president, African Union Methodist Protestant Church, Towson, Md., and approved by him in its present form.

² See Union American Methodist Episcopal Church, p. 1204.

COLORED METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination includes those persons received into the local churches upon profession of faith and baptism.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	2,063	632	1,431	30.6	69.4
Members, number.....	269,915	114,970	154,945	42.6	57.4
Average membership per church.....	131	182	108		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	73,508	31,715	41,793	43.1	56.9
Female.....	129,541	59,826	69,715	46.2	53.8
Sex not reported.....	66,866	23,429	43,437	35.0	65.0
Males per 100 females.....	56.7	53.0	59.9		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	36,201	14,189	22,012	39.2	60.8
13 years and over.....	160,836	74,538	86,298	46.3	53.7
Age not reported.....	72,878	26,243	46,635	36.0	64.0
Percent under 13 years ¹	18.4	16.0	20.3		
Church edifices, number.....	1,988	600	1,388	30.2	69.8
Value—number reporting.....	1,979	594	1,385	30.0	70.0
Amount reported.....	\$6,148,826	\$4,223,362	\$1,925,464	68.7	31.3
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$5,756,834	\$3,938,046	\$1,818,788	68.4	31.6
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$391,992	\$285,316	\$106,676	72.8	27.2
Average value per church.....	\$3,107	\$7,110	\$1,390		
Debt—number reporting.....	435	232	203	53.3	46.7
Amount reported.....	\$672,939	\$617,663	\$55,276	91.8	8.2
Number reporting "no debt".....	673	180	493	26.7	73.3
Parsonages, number.....	517	268	249	51.8	48.2
Value—number reporting.....	503	263	240	52.3	47.7
Amount reported.....	\$593,611	\$452,495	\$141,116	76.2	23.8
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1,886	583	1,303	30.9	69.1
Amount reported.....	\$1,378,746	\$786,906	\$591,840	57.1	42.9
Pastors' salaries.....	\$638,879	\$314,447	\$324,432	49.2	50.8
All other salaries.....	\$146,901	\$74,833	\$72,068	50.9	49.1
Repairs and improvements.....	\$122,047	\$79,763	\$42,284	65.4	34.6
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$137,223	\$110,638	\$26,585	80.6	19.4
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$96,542	\$71,926	\$24,616	74.5	25.5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$32,678	\$22,256	\$10,422	68.1	31.9
Home missions.....	\$47,597	\$26,563	\$21,034	55.8	44.2
Foreign missions.....	\$1,640	\$1,029	\$611	62.7	37.3
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$101,438	\$50,719	\$50,719	50.0	50.0
All other purposes.....	\$53,801	\$34,732	\$19,069	64.6	35.4
Average expenditure per church.....	\$731	\$1,350	\$454		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1,976	605	1,371	30.6	69.4
Officers and teachers.....	17,136	6,391	10,745	37.3	62.7
Scholars.....	94,668	39,356	55,312	41.6	58.4

¹Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number	75	59	16	(¹)	(¹)
Officers and teachers	641	509	132	79.4	20.6
Scholars	4,920	4,206	714	86.5	14.5
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number	30	26	4	(¹)	(¹)
Officers and teachers	241	208	33	86.3	13.7
Scholars	1,435	1,299	136	90.5	9.5

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number	2,063	2,518	2,621	2,365
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number	—455	—103	256	—
Percent	—18.1	—3.9	10.8	—
Members, number	269,915	202,713	245,749	172,996
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number	67,202	—43,036	72,753	—
Percent	33.2	—17.5	42.1	—
Average membership per church	131	81	94	73
Church edifices, number	1,988	2,346	2,490	2,327
Value—number reporting	1,979	2,341	2,490	2,264
Amount reported	\$6,148,826	\$9,211,437	\$5,619,862	\$3,017,849
Average value per church	\$3,107	\$3,935	\$2,257	\$1,333
Debt—number reporting	435	591	828	692
Amount reported	\$672,939	\$960,124	\$311,066	\$215,111
Parsonages, number	517	—	—	—
Value—number reporting	503	530	525	421
Amount reported	\$593,611	\$984,660	\$552,106	\$237,547
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number	1,886	2,477	2,613	—
Amount reported	\$1,378,746	\$2,428,234	\$1,736,692	—
Pastors' salaries	\$638,879	\$1,934,540	\$1,357,413	—
All other salaries	\$146,901			—
Repairs and improvements	\$122,047			—
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	\$137,223			—
All other current expenses, including interest	\$96,542	\$417,038	\$379,279	—
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	\$32,678			—
Home missions	\$47,597			—
Foreign missions	\$1,640			—
To general headquarters for distribution	\$101,438	\$76,656	\$665	—
All other purposes	\$53,801			—
Not classified	—	—	—	—
Average expenditure per church	\$731	\$980	\$665	—
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number	1,976	2,351	2,541	2,207
Officers and teachers	17,136	15,666	18,890	12,375
Scholars	94,668	103,523	167,880	92,457

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for

1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each conference in the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, by districts, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	2,063	632	1,431	269,915	114,970	154,945	73,508	129,541	66,866	56.7	1,976	17,136	94,668
NEW ENGLAND:													
Massachusetts.....	1	1	—	31	31	—	17	14	(1)		1	4	20
Connecticut.....	2	2	—	114	114	—	27	87	(1)		—	—	—
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	5	5	—	1,307	1,307	—	430	877	49.0		4	60	375
New Jersey.....	9	6	3	646	501	145	212	434	48.8		6	42	169
Pennsylvania.....	10	9	1	2,537	2,487	50	865	1,672	51.7		9	109	900
E. N. CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	19	17	2	3,247	3,122	125	1,197	1,910	140	62.7	18	232	1,589
Indiana.....	7	7	—	1,836	1,836	—	642	1,169	25	54.9	7	80	587
Illinois.....	7	6	1	404	380	24	159	245	64.9		7	67	223
Michigan.....	9	9	—	1,977	1,977	—	769	1,208	63.7		9	124	1,014
Wisconsin.....	1	1	—	250	250	—	100	150	66.7		1	13	105
W. N. CENTRAL:													
Iowa.....	1	1	—	20	20	—	—	20	—		1	8	33
Missouri.....	18	11	7	2,537	2,125	412	32	74	2,431	(1)	17	189	1,805
Nebraska.....	1	1	—	380	380	—	—	380	(1)		1	23	160
Kansas.....	18	11	7	2,546	2,432	114	85	175	2,286	48.6	18	228	1,022
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	2	2	—	69	69	—	25	44	(1)		2	13	22
Maryland.....	4	1	3	218	79	139	92	126	73.0		4	31	116
District of Columbia.....	4	4	—	1,225	1,225	—	398	827	48.1		4	104	641
Virginia.....	28	10	18	3,610	1,483	2,127	1,523	2,087	73.0		26	281	1,812
West Virginia.....	2	1	1	202	160	42	88	114	77.2		2	11	91
North Carolina.....	34	13	21	4,725	3,046	1,679	1,708	3,017	56.6		34	340	1,893
South Carolina.....	54	11	43	5,065	2,203	2,862	2,137	2,928	73.0		52	506	1,775
Georgia.....	276	69	207	36,532	14,845	21,687	4,109	7,872	24,851	52.2	265	1,729	12,833
Florida.....	7	3	4	736	165	571	298	438	68.0		7	84	277
E. S. CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	57	22	35	4,522	3,068	1,454	1,514	2,833	175	53.4	50	426	1,861
Tennessee.....	169	40	129	30,659	13,487	17,172	10,245	19,531	883	52.5	165	1,330	7,417
Alabama.....	225	53	172	54,115	14,365	39,750	19,815	34,300	—	67.8	213	2,706	16,359
Mississippi.....	331	57	274	27,524	3,803	23,721	5,075	8,252	14,197	61.5	317	2,584	11,719
W. S. CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	266	51	215	18,265	5,729	12,536	6,607	11,658	—	56.7	257	2,147	8,099
Louisiana.....	112	26	86	23,140	8,354	14,786	738	1,238	21,164	59.6	103	797	6,574
Oklahoma.....	74	32	42	6,484	4,342	2,142	2,219	4,265	—	52.0	73	541	2,559
Texas.....	282	126	156	31,925	18,890	13,035	11,645	20,180	100	57.7	276	2,116	11,561
MOUNTAIN:													
Colorado.....	2	2	—	214	214	—	—	—	214	—	1	8	66
New Mexico.....	9	7	2	181	129	52	72	109	66.1		9	58	210
Arizona.....	7	6	1	250	238	12	90	160	56.3		7	49	178
PACIFIC:													
California.....	10	9	1	2,122	2,114	8	575	1,547	—	37.2	10	96	603

¹Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- port- ed	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	2,063	2,518	2,621	2,365	269,915	202,713	245,749	172,996	36,201	180,836	72,878	18.4
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	5	3	-----	-----	1,307	920	-----	-----	20	105	1,182	16.0
New Jersey.....	9	8	5	-----	646	433	126	-----	24	390	232	5.8
Pennsylvania.....	10	15	6	5	2,537	1,510	634	466	525	2,012	-----	20.7
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	19	26	5	4	3,247	2,789	441	211	457	2,760	30	14.2
Indiana.....	7	11	3	1	1,836	1,505	258	40	251	985	600	20.3
Illinois.....	7	26	15	11	404	6,395	1,865	603	84	320	-----	20.8
Michigan.....	9	9	1	-----	1,977	1,946	110	-----	411	1,566	-----	20.8
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Missouri.....	18	33	28	24	2,537	5,520	3,282	1,980	22	84	2,431	20.8
Kansas.....	18	15	21	19	2,546	1,166	1,511	917	49	189	2,308	20.6
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Maryland.....	4	5	4	5	218	363	348	240	45	173	-----	20.6
District of Colum- bia.....	4	4	4	5	1,225	1,012	840	1,110	291	934	-----	23.8
Virginia.....	28	32	26	34	3,610	2,175	2,717	1,514	796	2,490	324	24.2
West Virginia.....	2	5	1	3	202	134	37	72	60	142	-----	29.7
North Carolina.....	34	37	46	39	4,725	4,867	3,274	2,209	757	3,963	5	16.0
South Carolina.....	54	78	81	72	5,065	4,778	7,342	4,850	399	4,666	-----	7.9
Georgia.....	276	366	456	397	36,832	31,292	49,976	34,501	1,684	9,624	25,524	14.9
Florida.....	7	68	65	48	736	5,111	2,832	1,858	66	637	33	9.4
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	57	97	96	98	4,522	7,715	8,911	8,137	510	3,198	814	13.8
Tennessee.....	169	211	209	209	30,659	25,198	30,106	20,634	4,708	25,068	883	15.8
Alabama.....	225	300	335	290	54,115	20,983	34,587	23,112	11,793	41,519	803	22.1
Mississippi.....	331	370	367	346	27,524	25,659	33,070	25,814	2,422	10,905	14,197	18.2
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	266	220	216	206	18,265	10,887	15,269	11,506	3,533	13,540	1,192	20.7
Louisiana.....	112	154	177	169	23,140	11,374	13,762	11,728	153	1,745	21,242	8.1
Oklahoma.....	74	85	99	86	6,484	3,834	5,541	2,858	792	5,692	-----	12.2
Texas.....	282	312	341	288	31,925	22,737	28,449	18,428	6,104	25,721	100	19.2
MOUNTAIN:												
New Mexico.....	9	3	6	3	181	64	79	82	24	157	-----	13.3
Arizona.....	7	5	2	3	250	245	88	126	11	239	-----	4.4
PACIFIC:												
California.....	10	12	5	-----	2,122	1,434	252	-----	207	1,915	-----	9.8
Other States.....	² 10	8	1	-----	1,078	667	42	-----	3	97	978	3.0

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Connecticut, Delaware, and Colorado; and 1 in each of the following—Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Nebraska.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total num- ber of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches report- ing	Amount	Churches report- ing	Amount	Churches report- ing	Amount
United States.....	2,063	1,988	1,979	\$6,148,826	435	\$672,939	503	\$593,611
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	5	4	4	70,000	3	33,300	3	12,500
New Jersey.....	9	6	6	22,500	3	10,495	-----	-----
Pennsylvania.....	10	9	9	259,300	6	47,500	5	17,000
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	19	17	17	252,900	9	35,796	5	16,600
Indiana.....	7	5	5	117,000	4	18,826	1	(¹)
Illinois.....	7	7	7	18,700	3	827	2	(¹)
Michigan.....	9	9	9	58,300	7	14,719	3	11,000
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Missouri.....	18	17	17	98,250	6	28,500	8	12,700
Kansas.....	18	13	18	79,750	6	5,256	13	19,500
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	4	4	4	7,400	1	600	-----	-----
District of Columbia.....	4	4	4	204,000	3	17,350	2	(¹)
Virginia.....	28	28	25	142,300	9	20,969	7	24,500
North Carolina.....	34	29	28	191,700	11	21,150	12	22,950
South Carolina.....	54	51	51	204,900	2	18,500	15	9,150
Georgia.....	276	273	273	785,875	25	21,848	25	36,500
Florida.....	7	7	7	21,900	2	582	5	4,650
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	57	57	57	250,895	25	30,723	38	57,650
Tennessee.....	169	165	164	747,310	60	83,540	21	55,300
Alabama.....	225	221	221	523,376	72	71,216	67	76,790
Mississippi.....	331	325	322	360,475	44	22,581	45	25,500
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	206	252	252	422,139	38	28,723	68	38,296
Louisiana.....	112	108	108	218,850	27	11,239	27	17,975
Oklahoma.....	74	62	62	199,450	14	7,642	30	23,850
Texas.....	282	275	275	672,551	39	87,257	72	66,700
MOUNTAIN:								
New Mexico.....	9	9	8	10,900	2	1,600	7	5,500
Arizona.....	7	6	6	15,600	3	7,675	4	6,000
PACIFIC:								
California.....	10	10	10	104,605	4	10,425	5	6,000
Other States.....	12	10	10	87,900	7	14,100	3	27,000

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes 2 churches each in the States of West Virginia and Colorado; and 1 in each of the following—Massachusetts, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, and Delaware.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	2,063	1,886	\$1,378,746	\$638,679	\$146,901	\$123,047
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	5	5	13,832	4,350	480	1,500
New Jersey.....	9	9	4,633	2,601	428	331
Pennsylvania.....	10	10	26,116	10,105	2,803	1,655
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	19	19	37,898	13,766	4,263	5,683
Indiana.....	7	7	17,060	5,660	1,600	750
Illinois.....	7	7	4,962	2,210	704	633
Michigan.....	9	9	24,714	7,098	1,886	1,894
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Missouri.....	18	17	22,971	10,278	3,683	1,017
Kansas.....	18	18	30,420	10,278	3,136	3,614
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	4	4	2,849	1,413	866	27
District of Columbia.....	4	4	17,284	4,903	1,761	2,093
Virginia.....	28	28	35,177	16,903	4,963	2,280
North Carolina.....	34	34	65,589	14,174	4,895	13,751
South Carolina.....	54	54	22,703	13,687	410	1,460
Georgia.....	276	102	69,089	30,383	8,090	7,561
Florida.....	7	7	8,177	3,602	1,492	1,114
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	57	57	41,679	23,768	2,840	5,655
Tennessee.....	169	169	126,656	57,848	11,315	11,067
Alabama.....	225	225	196,819	105,801	29,896	11,061
Mississippi.....	331	331	146,902	68,156	15,857	12,463
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	266	266	98,259	52,395	10,783	9,769
Louisiana.....	112	112	58,205	27,097	4,921	3,636
Oklahoma.....	74	73	48,431	25,995	5,283	3,249
Texas.....	282	281	211,254	108,675	20,244	14,591
MOUNTAIN:						
New Mexico.....	9	9	4,862	3,400	450	100
Arizona.....	7	7	5,882	1,850	440	312
PACIFIC:						
California.....	10	10	18,183	6,323	1,991	699
Other States.....	12	12	18,140	6,260	1,421	2,282

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Connecticut, Delaware, West Virginia, and Colorado; and 1 in each of the following—Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Nebraska.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$137, 223	\$96, 542	\$32, 678	\$47, 597	\$1, 640	\$101, 438	\$52, 801
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	215	4, 800	50	425	-----	782	1, 230
New Jersey.....	625	232	14	108	-----	333	61
Pennsylvania.....	6, 992	2, 205	667	582	-----	1, 051	76
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	4, 005	5, 421	1, 103	745	50	1, 214	1, 048
Indiana.....	3, 202	4, 950	331	180	25	333	29
Illinois.....	438	301	90	46	2	414	124
Michigan.....	4, 530	3, 203	1, 052	289	11	1, 270	3, 481
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Missouri.....	2, 772	1, 853	255	782	-----	1, 232	1, 099
Kansas.....	3, 520	3, 836	1, 494	974	8	1, 421	2, 139
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland.....	185	13	1	30	-----	75	230
District of Columbia.....	1, 651	2, 609	369	620	-----	863	2, 415
Virginia.....	2, 341	2, 234	1, 126	561	136	3, 478	1, 155
North Carolina.....	20, 047	4, 351	1, 212	349	15	2, 699	3, 496
South Carolina.....	3, 300	148	364	59	22	3, 028	225
Georgia.....	8, 515	4, 109	1, 213	1, 658	186	5, 452	1, 922
Florida.....	171	578	212	197	57	382	372
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	4, 730	2, 499	481	620	5	629	452
Tennessee.....	8, 918	7, 183	4, 788	5, 513	-----	13, 861	5, 263
Alabama.....	20, 511	8, 279	2, 188	2, 647	182	8, 278	7, 076
Mississippi.....	8, 029	7, 559	3, 700	4, 170	291	17, 053	2, 624
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	7, 223	4, 940	2, 304	3, 595	66	5, 582	1, 602
Louisiana.....	3, 150	3, 718	2, 208	4, 603	120	6, 705	2, 047
Oklahoma.....	3, 443	3, 057	1, 511	1, 213	15	2, 788	1, 877
Texas.....	11, 923	10, 676	4, 474	15, 859	389	20, 378	4, 046
MOUNTAIN:							
New Mexico.....	400	190	-----	177	-----	77	68
Arizona.....	1, 816	1, 001	25	293	-----	90	35
PACIFIC:							
California.....	1, 971	3, 357	671	310	50	1, 187	1, 624
Other States.....	1, 970	3, 240	775	422	10	783	977

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY DISTRICTS AND CONFERENCES, 1936

DISTRICT AND CONFERENCE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total	2,063	269,915	1,979	\$6,148,826	435	\$672,939	1,856	\$1,378,746	1,976	94,668
First District:										
California.....	28	2,610	26	138,105	9	19,700	28	30,612	28	1,055
Ohio.....	30	5,083	26	407,000	16	81,796	30	57,140	28	2,271
Kentucky.....	22	2,286	22	108,000	8	11,545	22	21,883	21	1,025
West Kentucky.....	35	2,295	35	154,395	18	24,504	35	19,731	30	942
Second District:										
Northwest Texas.....	21	1,472	21	64,251	6	6,658	20	18,658	20	489
Dallas-Fort Worth.....	40	5,082	40	216,450	14	61,136	40	48,900	39	1,827
East Texas.....	101	10,110	98	167,550	5	2,937	101	66,476	98	3,717
Central Texas.....	59	7,499	58	83,450	8	5,835	59	36,194	59	2,878
Texas.....	59	7,705	56	133,850	6	10,691	59	39,341	58	2,586
Third District:										
New Orleans.....	14	643	12	19,900	3	3,015	14	6,348	9	294
Florida.....	3	493	3	7,000			3	3,472	3	172
East Florida.....	4	243	4	14,900	2	582	4	4,705	4	105
Fourth District:										
Kansas-Missouri.....	32	5,320	31	219,850	13	38,900	31	58,396	30	2,857
Tennessee.....	25	2,284	22	122,000	7	6,682	25	18,602	23	952
Louisiana.....	98	22,497	96	198,950	24	8,224	98	51,857	94	6,289
Jackson-Memphis.....	83	16,467	81	299,150	27	55,274	83	55,391	82	3,996
West Tennessee.....	60	11,708	60	325,160	26	21,584	60	52,313	59	2,427
Fifth District:										
Muskogee.....	46	3,986	42	100,800	7	4,756	45	31,882	46	1,539
Oklahoma.....	32	2,758	24	107,150	9	3,442	32	20,389	31	1,179
Sixth District:										
East Alabama.....	44	9,271	44	99,075	8	6,640	44	28,109	43	4,699
North Alabama.....	74	12,178	70	150,519	32	36,811	74	48,833	68	2,247
Central Alabama.....	56	14,528	56	115,302	27	12,537	56	40,391	55	2,779
Alabama.....	51	18,138	51	158,480	5	15,228	51	79,486	47	6,634
Seventh District:										
Southeast Missouri and Illinois.....	19	3,526	18	115,000	11	19,546	19	40,279	19	1,637
Southwest Arkansas.....	104	8,389	98	169,589	11	7,745	104	41,707	103	3,524
Little Rock.....	62	4,447	61	134,200	14	16,127	62	24,523	59	1,963
Arkansas.....	104	5,446	97	120,800	13	4,851	104	32,556	99	2,682
Eighth District:										
South Mississippi.....	74	5,593	73	94,875	30	16,217	74	56,155	73	3,686
Mississippi.....	90	6,070	83	76,050	7	2,064	90	30,246	86	2,740
East Mississippi.....	87	4,158	86	70,300	7	4,300	87	27,171	78	2,267
North Mississippi.....	81	11,903	81	120,250			81	33,680	81	3,068
Ninth District:										
South Georgia.....	60	5,048	58	116,600	13	6,240	58	25,989	57	1,909
Southwest Georgia.....	42	5,906	42	173,075	6	12,248	27	18,442	38	2,075
Central Georgia.....	128	16,126	128	234,700	4	310	8	6,281	125	5,701
Georgia.....	46	9,752	45	261,500	2	3,050	9	18,377	45	3,148
Tenth District:										
South Carolina.....	54	5,065	51	204,900	2	18,500	54	22,703	52	1,775
North Carolina.....	34	4,725	28	191,700	11	21,150	34	65,589	34	1,893
Virginia.....	28	3,610	25	142,300	9	20,969	28	35,177	26	1,812
Washington-Philadelphia.....	16	2,777	14	300,200	7	32,450	16	30,751	13	1,034
Middle Atlantic-Eastern.....	17	2,618	13	211,500	8	48,695	17	30,011	13	804

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹**DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY**

The history of Negroes as an integral and inseparable element of the Methodist Church in the South dates from the earliest appearance of the Methodist Church in that section. From the very beginning, the promoters of the Methodist Church showed interest in the slaves and accordingly evangelistic campaigns were conducted among the slaves who then were very numerous on the large and small

¹ This statement, which differs somewhat from that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Bishop J. Arthur Hamlett, Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, Kansas City, Kans., and approved by him in its present form.

southern plantations. Even prior to the break between the northern and southern wings of the then united Methodist Church, in 1844, the Methodist Church had so-called "mixed" congregations composed of white and Negro members.

There were instances when and where the two races—one the landowners and the other Negro slaves—used the same churches for both races for worship. In some cases different hours were used, while in still rarer instances white people and Negro slaves met in the same building at the same time, certain places being assigned slaves. The slaves in some sections had their own small and unpretentious churches, where occasionally a white minister of the Methodist Church did the preaching and exhorting.

In a few instances Negroes who showed sufficient aptitude, talent, intelligence, and effectiveness were permitted to exhort and preach to the people of their own race. This was permitted, however, only under supervision of the plantation owner.

It might be cited for illustration that several of the Southern States of the slaveholding area took drastic actions to restrict the religious freedom of the Negro slaves following the insurrection movements for freedom on the part of such historic Negro leaders as Denmark Vesey, Gabriel Prosser, and Nat Turner near the middle of the nineteenth century.

Particularly did the South react to restrain and restrict the Negro's religious freedom following the Nat Turner insurrection. Southern plantation owners were particularly incensed against Negro preachers, and legal measures were enacted in the Southern States making it a serious offense for Negro preachers to minister to the religious and spiritual needs of Negroes in the absence of white people.

This was a supposed safeguard against stirring up the slaves and a prevention against a recurrence of the Vesey, Prosser, and Nat Turner flare-ups mentioned in a previous paragraph.

Virginia enacted a law in 1832 which had as its purpose to silence Negro preachers and to make it impossible for them to function as preachers, except as they complied with rigid regulations designed for the protection of the Southern slave-owning people. Even when permitted to preach Negro ministers were to do so in the presence of certain "discreet white men."

In 1833, Alabama made it unlawful "* * * for slaves or free Negroes to preach unless before five respectable slaveholders and when authorized by some neighboring religious society."

In 1834, Georgia followed with a law which stipulated that "neither free Negroes nor slaves might preach or exhort an assembly of more than seven" except when they were licensed by justices on the certificates of three ordained ministers.

Several other Southern States followed Virginia, Georgia, and Alabama with even more drastic proscriptions, some of which made it unlawful for the Negroes to assemble "after the early hours of the night, and providing for expulsion of all free Negroes from such Commonwealths, so as to reduce the danger of mischief from the spread of information by this more enlightened class."

These regulations made it almost impossible for Negro slaves to obtain any type of religious instruction and information other than that which had been approved and sanctioned by the ruling white landlords who owned both the plantation and the slaves.

Reference has already been made to the split within the Methodist Church, North and South, which came over the slave issue in 1844-45.

The southern delegates of the Methodist Church resented the effort to discipline Bishop James O. Andrew, who was charged with "holding slaves." Accordingly they withdrew and formed a church of their own and took the name of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Because of the deep feeling of resentment on the part of the southern white plantation owners toward Negro ministers, and since white ministers for a time were not over much enamored with the idea of improving the Negro's status, there were years of religious neglect and abandonment almost in its entirety. This could be termed the period of religious forgetfulness of the Negro, as the South broadcast the rumor that Nat Turner was a preacher. Thus, Negro preachers in all the Southern States wore the stigma of "using preaching as a means to incite their race to servile insurrection."

When the division over the slave issue came in 1844, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, naturally had a huge following in its membership among the slaves. Estimate on a conservative scale claims there were 158,000 Negro slaves members of the Southern Methodist Church. Within the short span of 15 years, 1860, by the same conservative estimate, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, had a slave membership of between 225,000 and 250,000.

With the Emancipation Proclamation, the Civil War, the Reconstruction period and the general devastating demoralization which followed, all of the slave membership of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, except approximately 80,000, joined the two independent Negro Methodist bodies which had seceded from the Methodist Church, while a few cast their lot with the northern branch of the Methodist Church, which welcomed them into its Negro congregations which sprang up in various sections of the South almost overnight.

On this matter, the words of the late Bishop Robert Williams, for 40 years a powerful figure in the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, are very comprehensive, concise, pertinent, and pointed. He wrote:

The Emancipation Proclamation produced at once a crisis in the affairs of the colored church members. Before the war, so far as the Methodist churches were concerned, the slaves worshiped with their owners, the gallery or some other section of the building being set apart for them. If a special "meetinghouse" was provided, the colored congregation was treated as an appendage to the white, being served once a month, usually on the Sabbath afternoon, or if in cities, every Sabbath afternoon; separate official meetings were held, also, and separate financial and statistical reports were made at the annual conference.

Under the new order this method of ministering to the growing needs of the colored members grew very unsatisfactory to them and they sent a special commission to meet with the mother church in General Conference assembled in New Orleans in 1866, this commission to represent their expressed needs and desires for separation and organization into a distinct colored church of their own. A committee was appointed to consider the religious interests of the colored people and submitted two reports, one of which was as follows:

Your committee recommends the adoption of the following in reference to the education of the colored people:

Whereas the condition of the colored people of the South is now essentially changed; and

Whereas the interests of the white and colored people are materially dependent upon the intelligence and virtue of this race, that we have had and must continue to have among us; and

Whereas the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has always claimed to be the friend of that people, a claim vindicated by the conscious and successful exertions made in their behalf, in instructing and evangelizing them; and it is important that we continue to evince our interest for them in this regard; and as our hearts prompt us to this philanthropy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recommend to our people the establishment of day schools, under proper regulations and trustworthy teachers, for the education of colored children.

The other report presented the following answers to the question, "What shall be done to promote the religious interest of colored people?"

1. Let our colored members be organized as separate pastoral charges, wherever they prefer it, and their numbers justify it.

2. Let each pastoral charge of colored members have its own quarterly conference composed of official members, as provided for in the discipline.

3. Let colored persons be licensed to preach, and ordained deacons and elders, according to the discipline, where in the judgment of the conference having jurisdiction in the case, they are deemed suitable persons for said office and order in the ministry.

4. The bishop may form a district of colored charges and appoint to it a colored presiding elder, when in his judgment the religious interests of the colored people require it.

5. When it is judged advisable by the college of bishops, annual conferences of colored preachers may be organized, to be presided over by our bishops.

6. When two or more annual conferences shall be formed, let our bishops advise and assist them in organizing a separate General Conference, jurisdiction for themselves, if they so desire, and the bishops deem it expedient, in accordance with the doctrine and discipline of our church, and bearing the same relation to the General Conference as the annual conferences bear to each other.

7. Let special attention be given to Sunday schools among the people.

Thus, it is obvious that the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church is the legitimate offspring of regular Methodist stock; that it originated not out of schism

and secession but was rather set-up and apart as a distinct Methodist body by mutual agreement between the Negro and white membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Through the intervening years the members of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church have maintained a very intimate, unique, and helpful relationship to the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church to which the constituency of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church affectionately refers as "the mother church." On the other hand the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church has welcomed the appellation and from time to time has made substantial missionary and educational contributions to the schools and churches of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.

DOCTRINE

The Colored Methodist Episcopal Church is in complete harmony with the Methodist Episcopal Church. In theology the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church is strictly Arminian and its doctrinal tenets are specifically set forth in the Article of Religion and the New Testament. In the body of doctrines is that of the Holy Trinity; virgin birth; man's fall; necessity for repentance and restitution from sin; the freedom of the will; sanctification; punishment for unrighteous living and just rewards for righteous living; and the all sufficiency of the Scriptures for human salvation.

The two paramount sacraments are baptism and the Lord's Supper. The baptism sacrament is administered to infants as well as to adults.

The form of baptism, while sprinkling and pouring are preferable, there may be immersion if the applicant for membership so desires. It is optional with the "adult convert" as to whether his choice shall be sprinkling, pouring, or immersion.

The sole condition which is a prerequisite for admission to membership in the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church is "a desire to flee from the wrath to come and to be saved from their sins."

The Colored Methodist Episcopal Church is likewise essentially identical in polity and practice with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, there being slight variations in keeping with what conditions may require.

There are five types of conferences in the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church: The General Conference which meets quadrennially the first Wednesday in May is the legislative and highest tribunal of the General Church; the annual conference, next highest in order; the district conference; the quarterly conference; and the local church conference.

The bishops preside alternately in keeping with their seniority in office from day to day during the General Conference. They have the right of debate permitted by special rule of the General Conference to speak on an issue in question, but never have a vote in determining an issue in the General Conference. However, the college of bishops by custom serves as the supreme court or judiciary of the church and renders decisions as to the constitutionality of legislation enacted.

The General Conference is composed of lay and clerical delegates, equal in number and rights, elected by the annual conference of the church at the session immediately prior to the sitting of the General Conference.

The bishops also preside over the annual conferences, the annual conferences being assigned to certain episcopal districts over which one of the bishops presides. In these conferences the presiding elders and pastors make reports of their activities during the current annual conference year.

The annual conferences are composed of the presiding elders, pastors, and four lay delegates from each presiding elder's district within the boundary of the annual conference.

The presiding elder is the chief executive officer in the district conferences and presides during the district conference sessions in which reports are made by the pastors as to the status spiritually, financially, and numerically of the churches within the district. The district conference is made up of all the pastors within the presiding elder's district, local pastors, and delegates elected by the quarterly conference as representatives of the several churches in the district.

Throughout its entire history the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church has been exceptionally fortunate in the character and type of episcopal supervision which it has enjoyed. The bishops of the church have had unusual success and have so achieved that the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, frequently called the youngest daughter of Methodism, has an incomparable and enviable record of outstanding achievement to its credit. Viewed from any angle the leadership of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church does not suffer by comparison with any group of religious leaders of this day and time.

Altogether there have been 21 bishops who have been elevated to the highest office within the gift of the church since its organization. The following persons have been elevated to the episcopacy in the year, place, and order stipulated:

William Henry Milew, Richard H. Vanderhoest, Jackson, Tenn., 1870; Joseph A. Beebe, Lucius H. Holsey, Isaac Lane, Augusta, Ga., 1873; Robert Simeon Williams, Elias Cottrell, Memphis, Tenn., 1894; Charles Henry Phillips, Nashville, Tenn., 1902; Millard F. Jamison, George W. Stewart, Augusta, Ga., 1910; Randall A. Carter, Nelson Caldwell Cleaves, St. Louis, Mo., 1914; Robert Turner Brown, Joseph C. Martin, J. Arthur Hamlett, John W. McKinney, St. Louis, Mo., 1922; Henry P. Porter, James A. Bray, John H. Moore, St. Louis, Mo., 1934; William Yancey Bell, Charles Lee Russell, Hot Springs, Ark., 1938.

Of these, 10 survive. They are named in the order of their seniority, Phillips, Carter, Martin, Hamlett, McKinney, Porter, Bray, Moore, Bell, and Russell.

The late Bishop Isaac Lane (retired in 1914) died December 5, 1937, after having been a bishop since March 23, 1873. He was almost 104 years old at the time of his death.

Incidentally Bishop Lane's tenure of office as a bishop in a Methodist church is the longest in Episcopal Methodism. He instituted the movement which culminated in establishing and maintaining Lane College, one of the outstanding institutions of learning of the Southland. He also was a glowing success in missionary and evangelistic achievements. Some of the largest Negro congregations of America were established by him, two of which bear his name: Lane Tabernacle, St. Louis, Mo., and Lane Metropolitan Church, Cleveland, Ohio.

Bishop C. H. Phillips, present senior bishop of the church, is revered as "the last link in the old order," being the sole remaining minister now in active service who was born in and with the church in its organization. At Memphis, Tenn., May 1894, when he failed of election to the bishopric by a mere three votes when some thought he would withdraw from the church, he said, "I wish it understood that I was born in the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, and that I had rather die on a mission in this church than a bishop in any other denomination."

The quarterly conference is held in each pastoral charge every 3 months, thus the origin of the name, quarterly conference, signifying one-quarter of the annual conference year, or 3 months. The chief executive of the quarterly conference is the presiding elder, who is the subbishop and chief representative of the general church afield in his district. He inquires into the status of the churches quarterly and collects from the churches the fund that is used for the general upkeep of the church at large, the fund being called general funds.

The other conference is the local church conference over which the pastor presides. Thus, there are five conferences in the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church: The General Conference, the annual conference, the district conference, the quarterly conference, and the local church conference—each with its specific function, duty, membership, and presiding officers.

The general fund already alluded to is allocated to each of the annual conferences of the church on a basis of the lay membership of the several annual conferences. The law stipulates, however, that no member of the church shall be required to pay more than 1 dollar as general funds in 1 year. In addition to the general funds, which are allocated for several purposes—bishops' salaries, salaries of general officers, departmental, missionary, and educational purposes, many of the annual conferences have a special assessment levied by the annual conferences' joint boards of finance for special missionary and educational interests within the particular annual conferences and frequently for such purposes without the conferences concerned. Texas, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, and one or two other States are especially active in raising huge sums for special missionary and educational purposes. These "extra" levies are known generally as "budget money."

ORGANIZATION

The recommendations previously quoted were adopted as indicated on the part of the white and Negro membership of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church and at the General Conference of the mother church at Memphis, Tenn., May 1870, the stipulation having been carried out as per the outlined plan by the previous General Conference; that there were five annual conferences which had been organized among the colored members of the said Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and that "it was the unanimous desire" of the Negro members as well as of the white members, "to be set aside as a distinct ecclesiastical body."

The proposition was approved by the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the delegates of the General Conference then in session. Following the approval of the measure, specific steps were immediately taken for the organization of the General Conference for the colored members.

In brief, the history proper of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America dates from December 15-16, 1870, at Jackson, Tenn., where delegates of the colored conferences assembled in their first General Conference as the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America.

Among some of the Negro leaders in the first general conference were: Richard Samuels, Solon Graham, Anderson Jackson, Robert T. Theirgood, Lucius H. Holsey, I. H. Anderson, R. H. Vanderhost, William Henry Miles, W. P. Churchill, Isaac Lane, Job Crouch, F. Ambrose, and William Jones. Among the representatives of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church sent as representatives of the General Conference were Bishop Robert Paine and Bishop H. W. McTyeire; and the following ministers: A. L. P. Green, Samuel Watson, Thomas Taylor, Edmund W. Schon, Thomas Whitehead, and B. J. Morgan.

Bishops Paine and McTyeire presided over the sessions of the General Conference. Two Negro bishops were elected at this conference: William Henry Miles, of Louisville, Ky., was elected on the first ballot and thus became the first bishop of the newly organized Colored Methodist Episcopal Church. Subsequent balloting brought the election of Richard H. Vanderhost, of Charleston, S. C. Bishops Paine and McTyeire consecrated the two bishops-elect to the office of bishops of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church. Incidentally the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church is not only unique in its origin, but also in that of being the only Methodist body which has had all of its bishops consecrated to office by and at the hands of bishops.

L. H. Holsey and Isaac Lane who attended the first General Conference in 1879 were later elected bishops of the church by a subsequently called session of the General Conference in Augusta, Ga., March 23, 1875, along with Joseph A. Beebe, Bishop Vanderhost having died shortly after his election leaving the church with but one bishop, W. H. Miles.

WORK

The general supervision of various types of religious work in the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church is under the direction of general officers who are elected to administer the departments in deference to their peculiar fitness, aptitude, training, and qualification for the particular work that is to be done.

The following departmental boards are set up to carry forward the work of the church: Missions and church extension; religious education (a merger of the Sunday school and Epworth League work); evangelism; education (which has general supervision over the educational institutions of the church); publishing interests; superannuated preachers; widows and orphans; finance; leadership training; the connectional hospital; three editors of church organs—the *Christian*, *Western* and *Eastern Indexes*; and the recently set up Department of Public Relations, designed to publicize and set forth the church, its constituency, utterances, and achievements in the proper light before the general reading public. It also specializes in research and statistics.

Each departmental board is presided over by a bishop who is designated as chairman by the college of bishops. The general secretaries of the departmental boards, as already indicated, are the chief administrative and executive officers of the respective departmental boards and are elected by the General Conference and serve for 4 years. The editors of the three church papers are also elected by the General Conference and serve 4 years. The achievements of the religious education, missions and church extension, education, publishing, and finance boards have been especially notable. Literature put out by the Board of Religious Education is universally recognized as the peer of any religious literature that is published. The report of Dr. Bertram W. Doyle, present general secretary of education, shows remarkable strides in the colleges of the church along many lines. The following are the institutions under supervision and ownership of the church: Lane College, Jackson, Tenn.; Texas College, Tyler, Tex.; Miles Memorial College, Birmingham, Ala.; Mississippi Industrial College, Holly Springs, Miss.; and Paine College, Augusta, Ga.

REFORMED ZION UNION APOSTOLIC CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination comprises those persons who are enrolled in some one of the local churches or missions, upon the evidence of Christian conduct.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	54	9	45	-----	-----
Members, number.....	5,035	870	4,165	17.3	82.7
Average membership per church.....	93	97	93	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	2,025	350	1,675	17.3	82.7
Female.....	3,010	520	2,490	17.3	82.7
Males per 100 females.....	67.3	67.3	67.3	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	937	140	797	14.9	85.1
13 years and over.....	4,098	730	3,368	17.8	82.2
Percent under 13 years.....	18.6	16.1	19.1	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	53	9	44	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	53	9	44	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$283,100	\$66,000	\$217,100	23.3	76.7
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$283,100	\$66,000	\$217,100	23.3	76.7
Average value per church.....	\$5,342	\$7,333	\$4,934	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	6	4	2	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$13,025	\$12,000	\$1,025	92.1	7.9
Number reporting "no debt".....	44	4	40	-----	-----
Parsonages, number.....	4	4	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	4	4	-----	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$7,000	\$7,000	-----	100.0	-----
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	54	9	45	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$18,460	\$7,256	\$11,204	39.3	60.7
Pastors' salaries.....	\$9,260	\$3,450	\$5,810	37.3	62.7
All other salaries.....	\$2,035	\$920	\$1,115	45.2	54.8
Repairs and improvements.....	\$605	-----	\$605	-----	100.0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,830	\$1,600	\$230	87.4	12.6
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,056	\$444	\$612	42.0	58.0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,085	\$205	\$880	18.9	81.1
Home missions.....	\$673	\$155	\$518	23.0	77.0
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,779	\$370	\$1,409	20.8	79.2
All other purposes.....	\$137	\$112	\$25	81.8	18.2
Average expenditure per church.....	\$342	\$806	\$249	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	54	9	45	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	472	74	398	15.7	84.3
Scholars.....	3,715	570	3,145	15.3	84.7

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	54	48	47	45
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	6	1	2	-----
Percent ¹	-----	-----	-----	-----
Members, number.....	5,035	4,538	3,977	3,059
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	497	561	918	-----
Percent.....	11.0	14.1	30.0	-----
Average membership per church.....	93	95	85	68
Church edifices, number.....	53	46	49	43
Value—number reporting.....	53	45	47	41
Amount reported.....	\$283,100	\$184,075	\$79,325	\$37,875
Average value per church.....	\$5,342	\$4,091	\$1,688	\$924
Debt—number reporting.....	6	17	11	7
Amount reported.....	\$13,025	\$11,681	\$1,384	\$825
Parsonages, number.....	4	1	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	4	1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$7,000	\$500	-----	-----
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	54	44	41	-----
Amount reported.....	\$18,460	\$37,601	\$13,156	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$9,260	\$24,267	\$9,802	-----
All other salaries.....	\$2,035			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$605			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,830			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,056			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,085	\$13,334	\$3,354	-----
Home missions.....	\$673			
Foreign missions.....	-----			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,779			
All other purposes.....	\$137	-----	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$342	\$855	\$321	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	54	42	42	35
Officers and teachers.....	472	325	276	212
Scholars.....	3,715	2,882	2,505	1,508

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	54	9	45	5,035	870	4,165	2,025	3,010	67.3	54	472	3,715
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Virginia.....	51	8	43	4,855	815	4,040	1,955	2,900	67.4	51	445	3,575
North Carolina.....	3	1	2	180	55	125	70	110	63.6	3	27	140

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936		
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Per- cent under 13
United States.....	54	48	47	45	5,035	4,538	3,977	3,039	937	4,098	18.6
Virginia.....	51	45	42	39	4,855	4,304	3,821	2,929	902	3,953	18.6
North Carolina.....	3	3	5	6	180	234	156	130	35	145	19.4

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR- SONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	54	53	53	\$283,100	6	\$13,025	4	\$7,000
Virginia.....	51	50	50	276,000	6	13,025	4	7,000
North Carolina.....	3	3	3	7,100	-----	-----	-----	-----

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES										
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements	Payment on church debt, excluding in- terest	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and char- ity	Home missions	To general headquar- ters	All other purposes
United States.....	54	54	\$18,460	\$9,260	\$2,035	\$605	\$1,830	\$1,056	\$1,085	\$673	\$1,779	\$137
Virginia.....	51	51	17,938	8,950	1,980	605	1,830	1,020	1,050	647	1,719	137
North Carolina.....	3	3	522	310	55	-----	-----	36	35	26	60	-----

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

At the close of the Civil War the Negro Methodists in southeastern Virginia, especially in the counties of Mecklenburg, Brunswick, and Lunenburg, found themselves in a peculiar situation. They were no longer permitted to gather for worship in the churches for white people, had no educated ministry, and were not in sympathy with the ecclesiasticism of the Negro Methodist denominations. For several years the more influential men, mostly former slaves, had endeavored to form some sort of organization to meet their own immediate needs. In April 1869, Elder James R. Howell, from New York, a minister of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, met with them at Boydton, Mecklenburg County, and the result was the organization of the Zion Union Apostolic Church. At a meeting in October a constitution was adopted and Elder Howell was elected president. Five years later he was elected bishop for life, under a change of constitution; but dissensions, largely personal in character, soon arose, and for 2 years the church was completely disorganized.

In 1881 Elder John M. Bishop, one of the most prominent of the founders, gathered together the scattered members, effected a union, and in 1882 the church was reorganized under the name of "Reformed Zion Union Apostolic Church." Elder Bishop was elected bishop, and since then the church has prospered.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

The doctrine and polity of the Methodist Episcopal Church are, in general, accepted, including the episcopate and a series of conferences. Under the earliest organization the episcopate was limited to a presidency of 4 years, but subsequently a change was made and the bishop has now a life tenure. There is but one ordination required for eldership, and a circuit system is in force. The annual conference meets in August. The General Conference meets in October every 4 years. In 1922 a general or connexional council was constituted, which passes upon matters of doctrine and discipline during the intervals between meetings of the General Conference.

¹ No revision of the history, doctrine, or organization was furnished by this body for 1936, hence this statement is the same as that published in Religious Bodies, vol. II, 1926. No data are available for "Work" in 1936.

REFORMED METHODIST UNION EPISCOPAL CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination includes those persons accepted into the local churches upon profession of faith and baptism.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number	25	8	17	-----	-----
Members, number	1,836	476	1,360	25.9	74.1
Average membership per church.....	73	60	80	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	590	117	473	19.8	80.2
Female.....	1,246	359	887	28.8	71.2
Males per 100 females.....	47.4	32.6	53.3	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	71	10	61	-----	-----
13 years and over.....	164	164	597	21.6	78.4
Age not reported.....	1,004	302	702	30.1	69.9
Percent under 13 years ²	8.5	5.7	9.3	-----	-----
Church edifices, number	23	8	15	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	23	8	15	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$49,229	\$14,050	\$35,179	28.5	71.5
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$45,408	\$12,050	\$33,358	26.5	73.5
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$3,821	\$2,000	\$1,821	52.3	47.7
Average value per church.....	\$2,140	\$1,756	\$2,345	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting	4	2	2	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$1,901	\$756	\$1,145	39.8	60.2
Number reporting "no debt".....	12	4	8	-----	-----
Parsonages, number	7	1	6	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	5	1	4	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$11,450	\$900	\$10,550	7.9	92.1
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	25	8	17	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$8,359	\$3,141	\$5,218	37.6	62.4
Pastors' salaries.....	\$3,020	\$1,311	\$1,709	43.4	56.6
All other salaries.....	\$1,201	\$261	\$940	21.7	78.3
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,944	\$438	\$1,506	22.5	77.5
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$411	\$166	\$245	40.4	59.6
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$651	\$400	\$251	61.4	38.6
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$296	\$155	\$141	52.4	47.6
Home missions.....	\$272	\$106	\$166	39.0	61.0
Foreign missions.....	\$36	\$27	\$9	-----	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$522	\$271	\$251	51.9	48.1
All other purposes.....	\$6	\$6	-----	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$334	\$393	\$307	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	22	8	14	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	149	43	106	28.9	71.1
Scholars.....	700	171	529	24.4	75.6

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	4	1	3	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	27	4	23	-----	-----
Scholars.....	59	1	58	-----	-----
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	4	2	2	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	45	28	17	-----	-----
Scholars.....	55	14	41	-----	-----

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	25	25	27	57
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-----	-2	-30	-----
Percent ²	-----	-----	-----	-----
Members, number.....	1,836	2,265	2,196	4,397
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-429	69	-2,201	-----
Percent.....	-18.9	3.1	-50.1	-----
Average membership per church.....	73	91	81	77
Church edifices, number.....	23	28	27	59
Value—number reporting.....	23	21	27	57
Amount reported.....	\$49,229	\$74,800	\$35,500	\$36,965
Average value per church.....	\$2,140	\$3,562	\$1,315	\$649
Debt—number reporting.....	4	5	6	27
Amount reported.....	\$1,901	\$3,710	\$2,740	\$4,254
Parsonages, number.....	7	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	5	6	4	8
Amount reported.....	\$11,450	\$7,500	\$1,150	\$2,275
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	25	24	26	-----
Amount reported.....	\$8,359	\$17,282	\$3,420	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$3,020	\$14,744	\$3,335	-----
All other salaries.....	\$1,201			-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,944			-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$411			-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$651			-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$296	\$2,538	\$85	-----
Home missions.....	\$272			-----
Foreign missions.....	\$36			-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$522			-----
All other purposes.....	\$6	\$720	\$132	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$334			-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	22	19	25	54
Officers and teachers.....	149	107	117	204
Scholars.....	700	673	699	1,792

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3 and 4 present the statistics for the Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over."

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	25	8	17	1,836	476	1,360	590	1,246	47.4	22	149	700
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
South Carolina.....	23	6	17	1,731	371	1,360	559	1,172	47.7	20	142	658
Georgia.....	2	2	-----	105	105	-----	31	74	(1)	2	7	42

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States..	25	25	27	57	1,836	2,265	2,196	4,397	71	761	1,004	8.5
South Carolina.....	23	23	25	55	1,731	2,176	2,116	4,235	65	662	1,004	8.9
Georgia.....	2	2	2	2	105	89	80	162	6	99	-----	5.7

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

In 1884 in a meeting at Georgetown, S. C., a number of ministers and members of the African Methodist Episcopal Church withdrew from that body on account of differences in regard to the election of ministerial delegates to the General Conference. In January 1885 a convention of delegates representing churches in South Carolina and Georgia was held at Charleston, S. C., and the Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church was organized. Rev. William E. Johnson was unanimously elected president, emphasizing the nonepiscopal character of the denomination. Later, however, in 1896, it was decided to make a change in this respect and create an episcopacy, on the ground that the body would thus acquire more permanent force and recognition among Methodist Episcopal churches. In 1899, after the death of Reverend Johnson, Rev. E. Russell Middleton was elected bishop by the General Conference, and in December 1899 he was consecrated by Rt. Rev. Peter F. Stevens (white) of the Reformed Episcopal Church. Reverend Middleton held the office of bishop until his death in December 1931. An

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. F. W. Washington, financial secretary, Reformed Methodist Union Episcopal Church, Savannah, Ga., and approved by him in its present form.

extra session was called January 1932 to elect a successor and Rev. Jacob Prioleau was chosen. He was consecrated to the office in March 1932 by the laying on of hands by seven elders of the church.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

The doctrines of the church are those of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In its polity also it accords with that church very fully, retaining the class meetings, love feasts, and the different conferences—quarterly, district, church, annual, and general. At first there were no presiding elders, each pastor being empowered (within his own charge) with the business that was defined as belonging to the distinctive office of presiding elder. The General Conference of 1916, however, took under consideration the question of adopting the full polity of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and, after being satisfied as to the consensus of opinion of the members of the church, established the office of presiding elder.

No report of the work of the denomination was received for 1936.

INDEPENDENT AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Independent African Methodist Episcopal Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

Membership in this denomination includes those persons who have been received into the local churches upon profession of faith and baptism.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	29	12	17		
Members, number.....	1,064	552	512	51.9	48.1
Average membership per church.....	37	46	30		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	400	193	207	48.3	51.7
Female.....	664	359	305	54.1	45.9
Males per 100 females.....	60.2	53.8	67.9		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	84	36	48		
13 years and over.....	802	357	445	44.5	55.5
Age not reported.....	178	159	19	89.3	10.7
Percent under 13 years ²	9.5	9.2	9.7		
Church edifices, number.....	21	9	12		
Value—number reporting.....	18	8	10		
Amount reported.....	\$16,789	\$11,125	\$5,664	66.3	33.7
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$16,289	\$10,925	\$5,364	67.1	32.9
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$500	\$200	\$300	40.0	60.0
Average value per church.....	\$933	\$1,391	\$566		
Debt—number reporting.....	4	4			
Amount reported.....	\$838	\$838		100.0	
Number reporting "no debt".....	15	4	11		
Parsonages, number.....	2	2			
Value—number reporting.....	2	2			
Amount reported.....	\$1,500	\$1,500		100.0	
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	23	11	12		
Amount reported.....	\$7,259	\$3,780	\$3,479	52.1	47.9
Pastors' salaries.....	\$2,468	\$1,546	\$922	62.6	37.4
All other salaries.....	\$657	\$447	\$210	68.0	32.0
Repairs and improvements.....	\$506	\$266	\$240	52.6	47.4
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$632	\$507	\$125	80.2	19.8
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,761	\$220	\$1,541	12.5	87.5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$177	\$59	\$118	33.3	66.7
Home missions.....	\$258	\$158	\$100	61.2	38.8
Foreign missions.....	\$13	\$13			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$398	\$276	\$122	69.3	30.7
All other purposes.....	\$389	\$288	\$101	74.0	26.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$316	\$344	\$290		

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	17	7	10		
Officers and teachers.....	126	49	77	38.9	61.1
Scholars.....	409	183	226	44.7	55.3
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2	1	1		
Officers and teachers.....	25	12	13		
Scholars.....	40	25	15		
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2	1	1		
Officers and teachers.....	10	9	1		
Scholars.....	145	137	8	94.5	5.5

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1936 and 1926.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Independent African Methodist Episcopal Church for the census years 1936 and 1926.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926	ITEM	1936	1926
Churches (local organizations), number.....	29	29	Expenditures—Continued.		
Members, number.....	1,064	1,003	Amount reported.....	\$7,259	\$11,704
Increase over preceding census:			Pastors' salaries.....	\$2,468	
Number.....	61		All other salaries.....	\$657	
Percent.....	6.1		Repairs and improvements.....	\$506	
Average membership per church.....	37	35	Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$632	\$9,958
Church edifices, number.....	21	29	All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,761	
Value—number reporting.....	18	28	Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$177	
Amount reported.....	\$16,789	\$98,050	Home missions.....	\$258	
Average value per church.....	\$933	\$3,502	Foreign missions.....	\$13	\$1,746
Debt—number reporting.....	4	14	To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$398	
Amount reported.....	\$838	\$35,619	All other purposes.....	\$389	
Parsonages, number.....	2	3	Average expenditure per church.....	\$316	\$433
Value—number reporting.....	2		Sunday schools:		
Amount reported.....	\$1,500	\$7,500	Churches reporting, number.....	17	26
Expenditures:			Officers and teachers.....	126	141
Churches reporting, number.....	23	27	Scholars.....	409	663

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Independent African Methodist Episcopal Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the census years 1936 and 1926, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

INDEPENDENT AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH 1233

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	29	12	17	1,064	552	512	400	664	60.2	17	126	409
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: New Jersey.....	2	1	1	33	14	19	15	18	-----	1	5	12
SOUTH ATLANTIC: Virginia.....	3	3	-----	97	97	-----	35	62	-----	1	6	10
South Carolina.....	3	2	1	220	171	49	82	138	59.4	3	21	83
Georgia.....	3	1	2	193	150	43	64	129	49.6	3	21	97
Florida.....	18	5	13	521	120	401	204	317	64.4	9	73	207

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1936 AND 1926, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936 or 1926]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1936	1926	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	29	29	1,064	1,003	84	802	178	9.5
New Jersey.....	2	4	33	95	-----	14	19	-----
Virginia.....	3	1	97	61	12	70	15	-----
South Carolina.....	3	3	220	77	10	66	144	-----
Georgia.....	3	3	193	174	18	175	-----	9.3
Florida.....	18	15	521	459	44	477	-----	8.4
Other States.....	-----	3	-----	137	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSON- AGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	29	21	18	\$14,789	4	\$338	2	\$1,500
South Carolina.....	3	3	3	3,064	1	540	1	(¹)
Florida.....	18	13	11	9,325	2	111	-----	-----
Other States.....	8	5	14	4,200	1	187	1	1,800

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

² Includes: New Jersey, 1; Virginia, 1; and Georgia, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements	Payment on church debt, excluding in- terest	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States...	29	23	\$7, 259	\$2, 468	\$657	\$506	\$632	\$1, 761	\$177	\$258	\$13	\$398	\$389
South Carolina.....	3	3	1, 090	442	188	60	50	165	15	107	-----	58	5
Georgia.....	3	3	1, 115	537	100	-----	200	50	40	13	-----	175	-----
Florida.....	18	14	3, 969	1, 050	334	371	275	1, 495	115	115	1	97	116
Other States.....	5	13	1, 085	439	35	75	107	51	7	23	12	68	268

¹ Includes: New Jersey, 1, and Virginia, 2.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

The Independent African Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1897 at Jacksonville, Fla. Its organization was the outcome of a meeting of eight Negro ministers to discuss the disagreements between themselves as pastors of the African Methodist Episcopal Church and the presiding elders of that denomination. This church was organized with a doctrine and laws somewhat similar to those of the parent church, but with its own Book of Discipline by which its ministers and members are governed. The Book of Discipline is revised every 4 years but the Twenty-five Articles of Religion which the body adopted remain unchanged.

This body holds quarterly, annual, and general conferences. The annual conference ordains ministers to the office of deacon. The General Conference convenes every 4 years, ordains elders and bishops, and makes any necessary revisions in the Discipline.

¹ This statement was prepared from information furnished by the Right Reverend John McDonald, D. D., senior bishop of the Independent African Methodist Episcopal Church, Cilmox, Ga.

MISCELLANEOUS DENOMINATIONS

GENERAL STATEMENT

There are 20 denominations represented under Miscellaneous. They are divided into two parts. Part 1 deals with 10 of those denominations which are represented by from 3 to 11 churches. These denominations were too small to have separate bulletins published for them and in many cases the churches were so few in number that only a general table covering membership, expenditures, and value of church property could be shown.

Part 2 has to do with 10 other denominations made up of less than three churches. Statistics for these denominations are presented only as to membership so as not to disclose valuation or financial data of an individual church.

For each of the 20 denominations listed under Miscellaneous there is a short statement covering the History, Doctrine, Organization, and Work of the denomination. This statement was prepared by someone within the organization who could speak with authority for it.

1235

PART 1

Amana Church Society.

Christian Nation Church.

Church of the Full Gospel, Inc.

The Church of Revelation.

Free Christian Zion Church of Christ.

**The House of God, the Holy Church of the Living God, the Pillar and
Ground of the Truth, House of Prayer for All People.**

House of the Lord.

Kodesh Church of Immanuel.

National David Spiritual Temple of Christ Church Union.

United Society of Believers (Shakers).

AMANA CHURCH SOCIETY

(FORMERLY THE AMANA SOCIETY)

STATISTICS

The data given for 1936 represent seven active congregations of the Amana Church Society, all reported as being in rural territory, in the State of Iowa. The total membership was 847, comprising 386 males and 461 females, all of whom were reported as being over 13 years of age. There was no debt on the seven church edifices reported. The society does not have regular ministers and reported no parsonages. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership consists of the legal members who have signed the constitution of the corporation. In connection with the figures for 1926, and probably for 1916 and 1906 as well, the membership reported included minors. As a result, the membership figures for these censuses are somewhat too large for fair comparison with the 1936 data, which represent only legal members who have signed the constitution of the corporation.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—The following table presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Amana Church Society for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number	7	7	7	7
Members, number	847	1,385	1,534	1,756
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-538	-149	-222	-----
Percent.....	-38.8	-9.7	-12.6	-----
Average membership per church.....	121	198	219	251
Church edifices, number	7	7	7	7
Value—number reporting.....	7	7	7	7
Amount reported.....	\$14,850	\$50,000	\$16,300	\$14,090
Average value per church.....	\$2,121	\$7,143	\$2,329	\$2,013
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	7	-----	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$2,106	-----	-----	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,138	-----	-----	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$575	-----	-----	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$393	-----	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$301	-----	-----	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	7	-----	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	18	-----	-----	-----
Scholars.....	210	-----	-----	-----

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

About the time that the Dunkers in Germany were developing under the influence of Pietism there arose a community more thoroughly representative of the mysticism of the period, the members of which were convinced that the days

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been approved in its present form by Adolph Heinemann, secretary of the Amana Church Society, Middle, Iowa.

of direct inspiration by God had not passed, but that persons then living were endowed with the same divine power. Gradually they gathered strength, and in 1714 a small company of them, under the leadership of Johann Frederick Rock and Eberhard Ludwig Gruber, met in Himbach, Hesse, and gave expression to their belief by a somewhat loose organization. They increased in numbers and in influence but suffered severely at the hands of the government. On the death of Johann Frederick Rock, in 1749, "the gift of inspiration ceased."

His successors continued the work along the lines of the founders, but the congregations diminished in number until 1817, when a new impulse was given by Michael Kraussert and a peasant girl of Alsace, Barbara Heinemann, both of whom were recognized by a number of the older members as inspired and endowed with the gift of prophecy. With them, later, was associated Christian Metz, and these leaders traveled considerably and gradually strengthened the scattered organizations. By 1826 it became apparent that the Inspirationists, of whom there were many in Wurttemberg and other provinces, would have to renounce their faith and return to the fold of the state church, or leave their homes and seek refuge where they could follow their religious customs unmolested. A large estate at Marienborn, Hesse, was leased, to which other properties were added, and by 1835 the community was quite prosperous. Difficulties with the government, however, arose again. The authorities would not accept affirmation as the equivalent of the oath, which the members of the society refused to take. Already a revelation had come to Metz that they should be led out to a land of peace, and in 1842 it was decided that he and some other members should come to America.

They arrived in New York on October 26 of that year, and learning that the Seneca Indian reservation, near Buffalo, was available, secured the property. Little by little the entire community, numbering some 800 people, came over from Germany, and the society was organized in 1843 under the name of the Ebenezer Society, and houses were arranged in four villages—Lower, Middle, Upper, and New Ebenezer. Each village had its store, meetinghouse or place of worship, and school, and its own local government, consisting of a board of elders. As the numbers increased the quarters became too narrow and another change was suggested, which resulted, in 1855, in removal to the present location in Iowa County, Iowa, where the villages of Amana, East, Middle, High, West, and South Amana, and Homestead were established.

In 1859 the society was incorporated as a religious and benevolent society under the name of the "Amana Society," although the term "Community of True Inspiration" is also used. The purpose of this association is declared to be an entirely religious one, for the service of God, the salvation of souls, and the demonstration in the community of faithfulness in inward and outward service.

DOCTRINE

The confession of faith is founded on the revealed Word of God manifest in the Scriptures and in the words of the instruments of true inspiration. Since the death of Christian Metz in 1867, and of Barbara Heinemann in 1883, no one is believed to have had the gift of inspiration. A holy universal Christian church is acknowledged and the communion of saints, including all of every nation who fear God and work righteousness. They believe in the remission of sin, the resurrection of the body, the punishment of the wicked, and the life everlasting. Baptism with water is not practiced, as it is held to be only an outward form of true spiritual baptism. The true baptism is by "fire and the spirit." Confirmation or reception into the covenant of grace occurs at the age of 15 years; the vow is made in the presence of the whole congregation. There are three orders or classes of members—a young people's class; an intermediate class of those who are further advanced in religious faith; and the highest order, including principally the older members who have proved through many years their faithfulness to the principles of the community. The distinction is purely a religious and honorary one.

The Lord's Supper is held biennially and foot washing is practiced by the highest spiritual order as a solemn service, after the example of Christ. The members are noncombatant, as war is believed to be contrary to the will of God and the teachings of Christ. Oaths are forbidden, though affirmation is allowed. In wearing apparel emphasis is placed on comfort, comeliness, and propriety; the men dress practically in the style in general use, with but slight modifications, while the women still retain the plain dress as worn by the German peasant. The younger generation, however, conforms somewhat to the more conservative

styles worn at the present time. Amusements were not countenanced, previously, as they were believed to divert the mind from religious matters; but the attitude toward them has grown more lenient in recent years.

ORGANIZATION

The general government of the society is in the hands of a board of 13 trustees, who are elected annually out of a board of elders, and these elect their own president, vice president, and secretary, who have full power to sign public and legal documents. New members are admitted by vote of the trustees, but only as they give proof of being fully in accord with the religious doctrines of the society, and they usually pass through a period of probation. The trustees also have power to expel any member whose conduct is not according to the rules of the society.

Religious meetings are held in the meetinghouses twice on Sunday and sometimes on weekdays, while a short prayer meeting is held every evening. These meetings are conducted by the "elders," who are appointed by the board of trustees. The testimonies and writings left by Christian Metz and Barbara Heinemann are read in the meetings.

Membership in the society is conditioned on the signing of its constitution. Only those who are of legal age and have signed the constitution of the corporation are considered members in a legal sense.

WORK

The society carries on agriculture, manufactures, and trade, and out of the income from these industries all the expenses are met; while any surplus is applied to improvements, the erection of schools and meetinghouses, the care of the old and sick, the founding of a business and safety fund, and benevolent purposes in general.

Great emphasis is laid upon education, and graded schools are provided which children between the ages of 5 and 14 years are expected to attend all the year round. The schools are under the control of the State laws, and the teachers, while members of the society, are under the supervision of the county superintendent. Secular branches are taught in English; religious instruction is in German and is usually given on Saturday forenoons. The younger generation uses the English language almost exclusively in its daily work.

CHRISTIAN NATION CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Christian Nation Church for the year 1936 is presented in the following table, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. The data represent five active churches, four of which are reported from the State of West Virginia and one from Ohio. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of all persons who after admission to the church lead exemplary Christian lives.

As the Christian Nation Church was reported for the first time in 1936, no comparative data are available.

A GENERAL SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	5	1	4		
Members, number.....	112	33	79	29.5	70.5
Average membership per church.....	22	33	20		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	41	13	28		
Female.....	71	20	51		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	4		4		
13 years and over.....	108	33	75	30.6	69.4
Percent under 13 years.....	3.6		(1)		
Church edifices, number.....	5	1	4		
Value—number reporting.....	5	1	4		
Amount reported.....	\$8,900	\$4,000	\$4,900	44.9	55.1
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$8,900	\$4,000	\$4,900	44.9	55.1
Average value per church.....	\$1,780	\$4,000	\$1,225		
Number reporting "no debt".....	5	1	4		
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	5	1	4		
Amount reported.....	\$2,429	\$503	\$1,926	20.7	79.3
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,212	\$338	\$874	27.9	72.1
Repairs and improvements.....	\$78	\$25	\$53		
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$95		\$95		
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$150		\$150		100.0
Home missions.....	\$200		\$200		100.0
Foreign missions.....	\$694	\$140	\$554	20.2	79.8
Average expenditure per church.....	\$486	\$503	\$482		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	5	1	4		
Officers and teachers.....	35	6	29		
Scholars.....	246	50	196	20.3	79.7

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

In 1892, April 15, eight young men met in the home of Edward Day, Mount Victory, Ohio, and formulated a slight system of organization among themselves for the purpose of carrying on evangelistic and missionary work in that part of the country. After deliberation the company separated, going two and two into different towns and villages of that section. Much work was done by these enthusiastic young men for several months, but for their radical teaching much opposition arose, which from the hard times that followed for the necessities of life and other causes, in 2 years from that date it would have been hard to find scarcely anything of the little company of enthusiasts that had met in that private home and organized what they then called the "Equality Evangelists."

But under the labors of the remaining chairman and Edward Day, the little company was again remodeled in 1894 with a number of other earnest and persistent Christian men, and in the year 1895, April 15, this body of men met at Marion, Ohio, and there formed a systematic plan of government, agreeing to call themselves the Christian Nation Evangelists, and a short time after this incorporating under the State laws as the Christian Nation Church. Up to this time the idea of its being a church organization had never entered the minds of its early leaders, but now such seemed to be forced upon it. Already some local church work had commenced, due to the fact of unreasonable opposition from sectarian religious bodies, which made it possible to take care of the converts to Christ only by shepherding them in some fold outside the already existing church societies.

The only conditions under which we organize a church society is the absolute rejection of other evangelical societies in the near vicinity; or, there being none nearby in which converts can be properly cared for.

We are opposed to no organization that can bring a soul to "the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world," but do not seek the sympathy and cooperation of those "who have a name to live and are dead," or those "having a form of godliness but denying the power."

The lives of all are watched carefully and only those living the most exemplary Christian lives are permitted to remain among us.

Our work is run absolutely by faith in God's promises. We have no secular plans to raise money. All is prayed in, and God is teaching us to pray for greater things every year.

We do not come claiming to have a "new light," but the "old light," pure and simple, as taught by the reformers of nearly every evangelical church denomination, in their purity.

We do not seek members to "join" us, but we seek the cooperation of all Christians in the advancement of the kingdom of our Christ.

DOCTRINE

We believe (1) it is not in keeping with the Scriptures to wear any needless ornament; (2) in forsaking at once all worldly organizations when becoming Christians and belonging to nothing but the church; (3) no person who has been divorced for any cause can remain in fellowship with us if again married to another during the life of the other party of the marriage covenant; (4) it is evil to have any part with the sale or manufacture of liquor; (5) we should remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy; (6) it is not in harmony with God's word that the saved of the Lord marry the unsaved; (7) in no dishonesty; (8) that each family should raise just so large a family of children as God shall be pleased to give them; (9) no festivals or any kind of entertainments in the place of worship; (10) in having no charges of admission to any place of worship; (11) tithing is the Scriptural method of contributing to the support of the ministry; (12) in no jesting, foolish talking, singing of worldly songs, or any use of the tongue unbecoming a Christian; (13) in the most thorough life of social purity; (14) in a brotherly love for all men, even our enemies; (15) all should be diligent in business, improving every hour at some important line of work or study; (16) we should observe days of fasts and prayers; (17) in assisting the worthy sick and needy; (18) all should refrain from the use of tobacco in any form; (19) there is a fourfold Gospel, namely: Justification, entire sanctification, divine healing, and second coming of Jesus; (20) we are washed from our sins by the blood; and (21) that the

¹ This statement was prepared from information furnished by Rev. William Gaskins, general overseer, Christian Nation Church, Cosadale, Ohio.

ordinances of the church, as taught in the Bible, are baptism and the Lord's Supper.

ORGANIZATION

We enter every church door that opens to us to preach the Word and hold up "the faith once delivered to the saints."—Jude 3.

All conference meetings are denominated "Congress."

Local and field elders will take charge of "districts" and "local societies."

A "district" shall be considered as that territory covered in a pastoral circuit where a pastor has his different preaching points, but not necessarily the entire land covered by same.

The minister or elder shall have charge of all the points that he shall have established, and shall have control of same together with a camp meeting, if he establishes the same in his district.

"Local" and "field elders" must have 1 year's experience in the work before they can officiate in that capacity, and no elder shall be ordained who has an unruly family under his roof. "He must be filled with the Holy Ghost and apt to teach."—Titus 1: 5-9; I Tim. 3: 1-13.

The pastor shall discipline his own members, with power to suspend the same, but members shall have the right to appeal to the general overseer in the interim of congress, and subsequently to congress for final adjustment.

Officers.—The officers are a general overseer, an assistant overseer, a secretary, and a treasurer, to be elected annually by ballot only.

Nominations for general overseer and assistant overseer shall be made by ballot. The two having the most votes shall be the declared nominees for the respective offices; a nominee receiving a majority of the votes cast for nomination shall be declared elected.

The duties of the assistant overseer are to counsel with, and to fill any vacancy that may occur through the death, resignation, or incapacity of the general overseer.

The general overseer must have at least 2 years' study and experience in the Christian Nation work, and must be a man proven to be a God-sent leader, one who has signs of his leadership following him. His life must be given wholly to the work and his life must be similar to that required for the elders. Titus 1: 5-9; I Tim. 3: 1-13.

He shall be over the pastor of a district to the extent of advising or disciplining the pastor, even to the suspension of the pastor. A suspended pastor shall have the right of appeal to the next congress following his suspension. The decision of congress in such a case shall be final.

The officers of each "local society" shall consist of a secretary, treasurer, and at least three trustees, whose duties are the same as those that generally appertain to such offices.

The pastor shall have full control of the pulpit, the officers of each local society being subordinate to him.

No church property shall be held liable for repairs or any other debt made by pastor, congregation, or trustees.

Church property shall not be used for entertainments, lectures, or meetings of a worldly nature, but used only for worship and in the interests of the work of God.

Members.—No worker shall work on another's field of labor without consent of worker in charge.

The license of each minister is to expire at the end of each conference year.

Each member of congress, except foreign missionaries, shall report to overseer on an average of once a month, and if unable to attend the yearly congress, shall send an offering to help defray the expenses of the congress.

A written report shall be submitted to congress by each minister for use of the secretary in writing up reports.

Reading course.—There shall be a reading course adopted each year which each member of congress shall read in order during the year.

This reading course shall be obligatory upon the ministers of this body.

CHURCH OF THE FULL GOSPEL, INC.

STATISTICS

A summary of the statistics for the Church of the Full Gospel, Inc., for the year 1936 is presented in a table which follows. The data given represent four active organizations, all reported as being in urban territory in the State of North Carolina. The membership was 300, for which sex and age were not reported. There were no parsonages reported. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of persons who realize they are born of God, are in harmony with the articles of faith of this church, and accept the Bible as their rule of conduct.

This body was not reported prior to 1936, hence no comparative data are available.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES, 1936

ITEM	Number	ITEM	Number
Churches (local organizations), number.....	4	Expenditures—Continued.	
Members, number.....	300	All other salaries.....	\$120
Average membership per church.....	75	Repairs and improvements.....	\$600
Church edifices, number.....	4	Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$900
Value—number reporting.....	4	All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$500
Amount reported.....	\$18,000	Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$25
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$18,000	Foreign missions.....	\$50
Average value per church.....	\$4,500	All other purposes.....	\$100
Debt—number reporting.....	1	Average expenditure per church.....	\$899
Amount reported.....	\$3,000		
Expenditures:		Sunday schools:	
Churches reporting, number.....	4	Churches reporting, number.....	1
Amount reported.....	\$3,595	Officers and teachers.....	20
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,300	Scholars.....	249

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The organization known as the Church of the Full Gospel, Inc., dates back to the year 1934, when Rev. R. H. Askew began preaching the gospel of entire sanctification in the original Free Will Baptist Church in Goldsboro, N. C. It was not until January 1935, however, that the denomination was organized at Goldsboro. In 1937 the entire organization was reorganized by Rev. Dr. William H. Carter, of Dunn, N. C., and other churches were organized at Rocky Mount, Elm City, and Snow Hill as the result of great revivals held in those cities. The denomination continues to prosper under the present leadership. The headquarters of this denomination are at Goldsboro, N. C.

DOCTRINE

This denomination acknowledges belief in the Trinity, the inspiration of the Scriptures, justification through repentance and faith, sanctification, the personal second coming of Christ, eternal punishment or eternal glory, and the merits of the atonement. Baptism, foot washing, and the Lord's Supper are the ordinances

¹ This statement was furnished by Dr. William H. Carter, national president, Church of the Full Gospel, Inc., Goldsboro, N. C.

of the church, the candidate being allowed liberty of conscience in the mode of baptism and in the matter of foot washing, while all Christians are invited to partake of the Lord's Supper. The crowning blessing of religious experience is believed to be the baptism of the Holy Spirit.

The conditions of membership are as follows: The candidate must know he is born of God, must be in harmony with articles of faith of the denomination, and must take the Bible as his rule of conduct.

ORGANIZATION

In policy the Church of the Full Gospel, Inc., is distinctly congregational. Quarterly conferences for business purposes are held in which all members may participate. The officers of the church are the pastor, clerk, treasurer, deacons, who have charge of the preparations for the communion service and care for the poor, and elders, who care for the spiritual interests of the churches and settle controversies between brethren. The quarterly conferences are united in a State body which is called a conference, and there is an annual conference representing the entire denomination.

Church officers (except deacons and pastor) are elected annually. Each church is authorized to elect its own trustees for church property. Each church also has the authority to elect its own pastor by a majority of its membership. The denomination grants the right for women to be licensed to preach. They may also be granted ordination.

WORK

The Church of the Full Gospel, Inc., has four churches but has fellowship with the Pentecostal Full Gospel Church, of Baltimore, Md., and also the Wilmington and South Carolina Conferences of the Free Will Baptist Church. The Church of the Full Gospel cooperates with the Pentecostal Full Gospel Church in the publication of the Full Gospel Herald, published in Baltimore, Md. Rev. Dr. William H. Carter, of Goldsboro, N. C., is editor-in-chief.

The Church of the Full Gospel, Inc., and the above-mentioned Free Will Baptist Conference exchange ministers, permitting a minister belonging to one of the above-named groups to work in any one of the named organizations.

They have no missionary enterprises and no philanthropic institutions, but as individuals they are interested in numerous efforts along many lines and contribute to work maintained by other denominations believing the same doctrine.

THE CHURCH OF REVELATION

STATISTICS

The data given for 1936 represent three active organizations of The Church of Revelation, all reported as being in urban territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership consists of three classes: (1) Persons who wish to associate themselves with this church and who may or may not hold membership in another recognized society; (2) persons who have experienced the new birth from above; and (3) persons who have attained to the full illumination.

As this body was not reported at any prior census, no comparative data are available.

The table which follows presents the statistics of The Church of Revelation by States, giving the number and membership of the churches and the membership classified by sex and by age.

NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX AND AGE, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of members	MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE	
			Male	Female	Males per 100 females	13 years and over	Are not reported
United States.....	3	345	151	194	77.8	67	278
MOUNTAIN:							
Nevada.....	1	25	10	15	(¹)	-----	25
PACIFIC:							
California.....	2	320	141	179	78.8	67	253

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

The Church of Revelation was founded by Rev. Janet Stine Lewis, pastor and president of said church, and incorporated in the State of California June 6, 1930. Charter members were Rev. Janet Stine Lewis, Ira H. Lewis, and William B. Barcus, residing in Long Beach, Calif.

There are no salaries paid to any member or minister of said church. Each minister must by his works, and works alone, earn his living through helping those in need.

Each church must be kept free from debt, therefore, each minister in charge of said church must assume any debt contracted by said church. Ministers may receive compensation as a gift or fee for services rendered.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

The general purpose of The Church of Revelation shall be the maintenance of religious worship; teaching and preaching the Gospel as interpreted by The Church of Revelation; to maintain the teaching of the truth as recorded in the Bible, as

¹ This statement was furnished by Rev. Janet Stine Lewis, president of The Church of Revelation, Long Beach, Calif.

interpreted by said church; to maintain the teaching that the bond of union between the members of The Church of Revelation is Christian love, and that it is to their mutual interests to further their spiritual well-being by serving humanity in an effort to relieve its suffering; to maintain the teaching that Jesus Christ is at the head of said church, and that He dwells within the hearts of its members, and to enlighten them to do His will; to establish and maintain a place, or places, of worship and teaching for the meetings of the church; to appoint and employ elders, ministers, and healers to preside at the head of said church, and to inquire into and inspect applicant for his or her bodily or physical, mental, or spiritual discomfort or suffering, and perform such other duties as may be required of them and as are usually required of such elders and ministers by religious denominations and churches; to buy, sell, hold, build, lease, or rent a church building or buildings and to furnish and maintain the same; to teach and practice metaphysical and magnetic healing; to do all things incident and pertinent to such purposes, or usual to such church society; to carry on, conduct, and engage in any business transaction or matter which may or can be included or appertain to any of the purposes aforesaid.

The government of The Church of Revelation is vested in a board of three trustees, consisting of president, vice president, and secretary-treasurer, together with such other officers as may be provided by the bylaws. Annual meetings are held each year on the last Thursday of the month of June, or at such other times as may be appointed by the trustees.

FREE CHRISTIAN ZION CHURCH OF CHRIST

STATISTICS

The data for 1936 represent nine active organizations of the Free Christian Zion Church of Christ, all reported as being in rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of all persons who have been formally received into its local churches on profession of faith.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 1 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Free Christian Zion Church of Christ for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 1.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	9	5	35	14
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	4	-30	21	-----
Percent ²	-----	-----	-----	-----
Members, number.....	1,840	187	6,225	1,835
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	1,653	-6,038	4,390	-----
Percent.....	884.0	-97.0	239.2	-----
Average membership per church.....	204	37	178	131
Church edifices, number.....	8	4	35	14
Value—number reporting.....	8	4	35	13
Amount reported.....	\$8,442	\$22,000	\$35,900	\$5,975
Average value per church.....	\$1,055	\$5,500	\$1,026	\$460
Debt—number reporting.....	1	1	13	7
Amount reported.....	\$20	\$275	\$1,700	\$1,150
Parsonages, number.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	-----	-----	13	2
Amount reported.....	-----	-----	\$8,500	\$450
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	9	5	35	-----
Amount reported.....	\$9,304	\$2,481	\$19,154	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$5,350	\$2,006	(3)	-----
All other salaries.....	\$746			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$531			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$35			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$612	\$475	(3)	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,049			
Home missions.....	\$932			
Foreign missions.....	\$2			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$47	\$496	\$547	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,034			
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	9	5	35	7
Officers and teachers.....	79	22	288	63
Scholars.....	804	97	3,411	340

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

³ Not reported.

State tables.—Tables 2, 3, and 4 present the statistics for 1936 for the Free Christian Zion Church of Christ by States. Table 2 gives the number and membership of the churches, membership classified by sex and by age, and data for Sunday schools. Table 3 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property. Table 4 presents the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX AND AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of mem- bers	MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Male	Female	Males per 100 females	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Percent un- der 13 ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	9	1,940	617	1,223	50.4	486	1,335	16	26.6	9	79	804
West South Central:												
Arkansas.....	4	847	286	561	51.0	255	592	.....	30.1	4	37	374
Texas.....	5	993	331	662	50.0	231	746	16	23.6	5	42	430

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 3.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	9	8	8	\$3,443	1	\$30
Arkansas.....	4	4	4	3,740	1	20
Texas.....	5	4	4	4,702	.....	.....

TABLE 4.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES									
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improve- ments	Payment on church debt, excluding in- terest	Other current expen- ses, including interest	Local relief and char- ity	Home missions	To general head- quarters
United States.....	9	9	\$9,304	\$5,350	\$746	\$531	\$35	\$619	\$1,049	\$932	\$3
Arkansas.....	4	4	3,997	2,400	375	185	30	457	334	190	.....
Texas.....	5	5	5,307	2,950	371	346	5	155	715	763	2

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Free Christian Zion Church of Christ was organized on July 10, 1905, at Redemption, Ark., by a small company of Negro ministers. The immediate occasion was a protest against any attempt to tax members of the church for the support of an ecclesiastical system, and a feeling that the church itself should

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. W. M. Benson, chief pastor, Free Christian Zion Church of Christ, Nashville, Ark., and approved by him in its present form.

care for its poor and needy. The founder, E. D. Brown, was a conference missionary of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. Others associated with him represented the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Negro Baptist churches.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

In doctrine and polity the church is in general accord with the Methodist bodies, except that it has chiefs or superintendents in place of bishops, and pastors and deacons are the officers in the local church. A chief pastor is chosen to preside over the whole denomination, and all appointments to offices in the church, as well as to pastorates, are made by him. The laity has from the beginning had a share in the conduct of the local church, and also in the general assembly.

WORK

The principal activity of the church is the care of the poor, who are provided for directly through the church officers, each local church being expected to provide for its needy ones. There are also district evangelists, appointed by the chief pastor, whose duty it is to care for the unevangelized communities.

The work of the church is carried on under the supervision of several boards—the General Board, General Zion Board, General Sunday School Board, General Trustee Board, and General Missionary Board. The church periodical is known as *Zion Trumpet*.

THE HOUSE OF GOD, THE HOLY CHURCH OF THE LIVING GOD, THE PILLAR AND GROUND OF THE TRUTH, HOUSE OF PRAYER FOR ALL PEOPLE

STATISTICS

A summary of the statistics for The House of God, the Holy Church of the Living God, the Pillar and Ground of the Truth, House of Prayer for All People, for the year 1936 is presented in table 1. The data given represent four active organizations, all reported as being located in urban territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of persons who subscribe to the doctrine of the church and have been baptized by immersion.

This body was not reported prior to 1936, hence no comparative data are available.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES, 1936

ITEM	Num- ber	ITEM	Num- ber
Churches (local organizations), number.....	4	Expenditures:	
Members, number.....	200	Churches reporting, number.....	4
Average membership per church.....	50	Amount reported.....	\$1,079
Membership by sex:		Pastors' salaries.....	\$257
Male.....	40	All other salaries.....	\$13
Female.....	43	All other current expenses, includ- ing interest.....	\$681
Sex not reported.....	117	Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$10
Membership by age:		Home missions.....	\$5
Under 13 years.....	54	Foreign missions.....	\$5
13 years and over.....	29	To general headquarters for distri- bution.....	\$27
Age not reported.....	117	All other purposes.....	\$81
Church edifices, number.....	1	Average expenditure per church.....	\$270
Value—number reporting.....	1	Sunday schools:	
Amount reported.....	\$1,500	Churches reporting, number.....	2
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$1,500	Officers and teachers.....	7
		Scholars.....	90

State table.—Table 2 presents the statistics for 1936 for The House of God, the Holy Church of the Living God, the Pillar and Ground of the Truth, House of Prayer for All People, by States, giving the number and membership of the churches, membership classified by sex and by age, and data for Sunday schools.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX AND AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of mem- bers	MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Male	Fe- male	Sex not report- ed	Un- der 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Church- es re- porting	Off- cers and teach- ers	Schol- ars
United States.....	4	900	40	43	117	54	29	117	2	7	90
New York.....	2	125	40	43	42	54	29	42	2	7	90
New Jersey.....	2	75			75			75			

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

The House of God, the Holy Church of the Living God, the Pillar and Ground of the Truth, House of Prayer for All People traces its origin to Abyssinia. Bishop R. A. R. Johnson began preaching in the United States in 1913 and organized this body in 1914, in Washington, D. C. It was incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia in 1918 and since that time has been established in many States of the United States and in the West Indies, Bermuda, South India, the Gold Coast of Africa, and Liberia.

The doctrine of the church is based on 24 principles which were revealed to Bishop Johnson by the inspiration of God. The church teaches that all men are begotten in sin and fashioned in iniquity; man must repent of his actual sins and be sanctified to get rid of the Adamic sin; water baptism by immersion is the proper mode of baptism; the ordinances of the Lord's Supper and the washing of the feet are to be observed at the same time; the members should practice tithing; the Ten Commandments were established in the New Testament by Christ and His apostles and should be kept in the present age as they were by God's ancient people; the Lord said that the Sabbath is a perpetual covenant, or memorial, throughout all generations; God is no respecter of persons; that the house of prayer is for all people as God knoweth no church as "white" or "black"; children should be received into the church and brought up in the faith of Jesus; there is one family above and one beneath, constituting the House of God, the Holy Church of the Living God, the Pillar and Ground of the Truth, therefore, all people must come by His command to heaven, or else depart to hell; that the rich can be saved who trusteth not in his riches but looketh unto Christ for his salvation; the poor will be lost who lusteth after riches and setteth not his hope in Christ; that the stranger should be entertained, the naked clothed, the hungry fed, the thirsty given drink, the sick ministered unto, and the dead buried; God calls women as evangelists; and that membership is for all nations and races, regardless of color. The mission of the church is to preach the Gospel to every creature.

The General Convocation was organized in 1920 in New York, N. Y., with an episcopal form of government. In addition to the General Convocation, quarterly, district, and annual conferences are held. Bishops and ministers are appointed to their fields of labor once a year.

A book of 24 principles; the Guiding Star Book; Sabbath-school quarterlies; and the Latter Day Messenger, a monthly paper, are published by the church at Charlottesville, Va.

¹ This statement was prepared from information furnished by Bishop R. A. R. Johnson, founder and general superintendent, The House of God, the Holy Church of the Living God, the Pillar and Ground of the Truth, House of Prayer for All People, Beaufort, S. C.

HOUSE OF THE LORD

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the House of the Lord for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. The data given represent 4 active organizations with 302 members for whom age was not reported. There were no parsonages and no church edifices reported. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of persons who have expressed a willingness to be governed by the laws of the church, subscribed to its doctrine, and have been baptized.

This body was not reported prior to 1936, hence no comparative data are available.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number	4	1	3		
Members, number	302	80	222	26.5	73.5
Average membership per church	76	80	74		
Membership by sex:					
Male	120	30	90	25.0	75.0
Female	182	50	132	27.5	72.5
Males per 100 females	65.9	(²)	68.2		
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number	4				
Amount reported	\$5,325				
Pastors' salaries	\$3,650				
All other salaries	\$555				
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc. ..	\$692				
To general headquarters for distribution ..	\$428				
Average expenditure per church	\$1,331				
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number	4	1	3		
Officers and teachers	66	20	46		
Scholars	198	50	148	25.3	74.7

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

³ Details cannot be shown due to only 1 urban church being reported.

State table.—Table 2 presents the statistics for 1936 for the House of the Lord by States, giving the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States....	4	1	3	308	80	228	190	182	65.9	4	66	198
Michigan.....	1	1	---	80	80	---	30	50	(1)	1	20	50
Georgia.....	3	---	3	222	---	222	90	132	68.2	3	46	148

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

The House of the Lord was founded in 1925 by Bishop W. H. Johnson, with headquarters in Detroit, Mich. This body is operating in four States—Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, and Georgia.

The articles of faith briefly stated are: We believe that members are not to work at the following jobs—tobacco, whisky, beer gardens, policy rackets, and bell hops; that the head of the woman is the man, and women should not be bishops; that women should wear modest apparel and not adorn themselves with gold and costly array; that women in the House of the Lord should be subject to their husbands in everything and also to the elders who are in authority; that men should dwell with their wives according to knowledge of the honor that the wife is the weaker vessel; men should love their wives as themselves; under the New Testament we can eat anything that is sold in the market; bread and water should be taken at the Lord's Supper to show forth the Lord's death until He comes; in the whole Bible rightly divided; in one God, and that God was manifested in the flesh; that Christ is the head of the church and the mediator between God and man; under the New Testament a person must be born of the water and the Spirit; that when an individual is born of God he cannot sin as he is a perfect man; everybody with the Holy Ghost must be sanctified through the truth; anyone who has the Holy Ghost is not sanctified if he owns houses, lands, and goods; if anyone receives the Holy Ghost he will speak in tongues; in all the gifts of the Spirit; that we should be law abiding citizens and willing to serve the Government except in going to war; that members should refrain from swearing; that members should not join any lodge or secret organization, nor carry any insurance except when it is required by an employer; that wine should be used only for purposes of sickness or infirmities; that members should not go to motion pictures, shows, ball games, dances, horse races, go pleasure riding, or play cards; we should not practice tithing under the New Testament; that persons desiring to refellowship with the House of the Lord must be baptized again with water; that ministers ordained by a different faith must be reordained when they become members of this church; that divorce is justified for only one cause, fornication; that saints should not marry anyone who is not baptized with the Holy Ghost; and that members should not go to law unjustly with one another.

The House of the Lord is composed of the following: Chief overseer, assistant overseer, State overseers, State evangelists, ministers, deacons, general mothers, mothers, and local members (saints).

There is one common treasury in each church into which the general collection goes. This fund is used to help all who are destitute.

¹ This statement was prepared from information furnished by Bishop W. H. Johnson, founder and chief overseer, House of the Lord, Detroit, Mich.

KODESH CHURCH OF IMMANUEL

STATISTICS

The data given for 1936 represent nine active organizations of the Kodesh Church of Immanuel, all reported as being in urban territory. There were two church edifices, but no parsonages reported by this body. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination includes those persons received into the local churches upon profession of faith and baptism, the mode of baptism being optional.

As this is a new denomination, coming into existence since the census of 1926, no comparative data are available.

State tables.—Tables 1, 2, and 3 present the statistics for 1936 for the Kodesh Church of Immanuel by States. Table 1 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches, membership classified by sex, data for Sunday schools, weekday religious schools, and summer vacation Bible schools. Table 2 gives the number and membership of the churches, together with the membership classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 3 presents the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 3 is limited to the State of Pennsylvania, the only State in which so many as three churches reported expenditures.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, SUNDAY SCHOOLS, WEEKDAY RELIGIOUS SCHOOLS, AND SUMMER VACATION BIBLE SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of members	MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS			WEEKDAY RELIGIOUS SCHOOLS			SUMMER VACATION BIBLE SCHOOLS		
			Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	9	562	205	357	57.4	9	91	403	1	3	11	2	13	57
Pennsylvania.....	6	465	177	288	61.5	6	73	327	1	3	11	2	13	57
District of Columbia.....	1	36	10	26	-----	1	7	40	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Virginia.....	2	61	18	43	-----	2	11	36	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, BY STATES, 1936

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of members	MEMBERSHIP BY AGE			
			Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	9	562	91	364	167	5.6
Pennsylvania.....	6	465	19	259	187	6.8
District of Columbia.....	1	36	-----	36	-----	-----
Virginia.....	2	61	2	59	-----	-----

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 3.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	9	9	\$8,924	\$3,120	\$629	\$126	\$600	\$2,821	\$454	\$165	\$370	\$405	\$234
Pennsylvania.....	6	6	8,570	3,049	521	125	600	2,781	443	136	308	373	234
Other States.....	3	3	354	71	108	1	----	40	11	29	62	32	----

¹ Includes: District of Columbia, 1, and Virginia, 2.HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

Fully realizing that the Christian Church (Gr. *ekklesia*; *ek*, out, and *kalein*, to call or summon) is a body of saved people, divinely summoned or called out of worldliness and sin to consecrated lives of spiritual union and fellowship with God, Rev. Frank Russell Killingsworth left the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church in the summer of 1929, and with a following of 120 adults founded the Kodesh Church of Immanuel in Philadelphia, Pa., on October 9 of the same year. The decree of incorporation, Charter No. 7278, was issued to the movement April 29, 1930, by the Court of Common Pleas No. 4 for the County of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania.

On January 22, 1934, the Christian Tabernacle Union, a corporate body of people of like faith, with headquarters in Pittsburgh, Pa., merged with the Kodesh Church of Immanuel. Rev. John Walter Harty, D. H. Barnett, G. W. Turner, Paul J. Woodruff, C. G. Britton, and C. Jefferson were signatories to the articles of agreement, representing the Christian Tabernacle Union; and Rev. Frank Russell Killingsworth, A. E. Still, Arthur Taylor, C. H. Payne, Oney Taylor, and M. K. Fuller represented the Kodesh Church of Immanuel in a similar capacity.

From Pennsylvania the church has extended to the District of Columbia and Virginia. The churches in Pennsylvania constitute the Philadelphia Annual Assembly, and those in the District of Columbia and Virginia form the Washington Annual Assembly. The General Assembly, chief legislative body of the church, meets quadrennially, and is composed of representatives, ministerial and lay, from all the annual assemblies.

DOCTRINE

The doctrine of the Kodesh Church of Immanuel is Wesleyan, or Arminian, special emphasis being placed upon entire sanctification as a second supernatural work of grace, wrought in the hearts of Christian believers, subsequent to regeneration, by the baptism of the Holy Spirit, upon condition of absolute consecration and receptive faith. The church was founded for the special purpose of conserving and propagating sane, Bible holiness. To this end, the church forbids the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage; tobacco in all forms, or trafficking therein; indulging in pride of dress or behavior; profaning and desecrating the Lord's day; unholy fellowship with oathbound secret orders and fraternities; the dissolute dance; obscene playhouses, and the like. The church advocates the second premillennial return of Christ; the holy estate of matrimony and divorce on Bible grounds, i. e., adultery; baptism with water by sprinkling, pouring, or immer-

¹ This statement was furnished by Rev. F. R. Killingsworth, supervising elder, Kodesh Church of Immanuel, Washington, D. C.

sion, the candidate having the preference as to mode; divine healing by faith, but does not discredit the use of natural and scientific remedies and agencies for the restoration of health when deemed necessary.

ORGANIZATION

Each local church includes a Sunday school, a young people's society, missionary societies (home and foreign), a board of trustees, a number of group leaders, and an alms steward. Such a church has the special ministry of an ordained pastor and the general oversight of a supervising elder. It is a member of the annual assembly within whose bounds it is located.

The Kodesh Church of Immanuel is supported by tithes and offerings voluntarily given, there being no assessments or taxations connected with any of its departments. It recognizes two permanent orders of the official ministry, viz, deacons and elders, who are constituted by annual assemblies and the laying on of hands by one or more than one supervising elder. Supervising elders are set apart by the General Assembly, which convenes quadrennially. The movement is governed by the Church Manual, containing its history, doctrine, polity, and discipline, and is revised and published every 4 years.

The work and mission of the church, briefly stated, are the conversion of sinners, the restoration of backsliders, the entire sanctification of believers, the divine healing of the sick, the fellowship and communion of saints, the worship of God in the beauty of holiness, the exaltation of Jesus Christ as Lord in the lives of men, the magnifying of the cleansing and keeping power of the Holy Spirit, and the propagation of the fullness of the blessing of the gospel of Christ for a witness unto all nations.

NATIONAL DAVID SPIRITUAL TEMPLE OF CHRIST CHURCH UNION

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the National David Spiritual Temple of Christ Church Union for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this church consists of persons who are confessed believers of Jesus Christ and the Holy Ghost, born of the Spirit of Christ.

This body was not reported prior to 1936, hence no comparative data are available.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number	11	7	4		
Members, number	1, 880	1, 362	518	72. 4	27. 6
Average membership per church	171	195	130		
Membership by sex:					
Male	632	454	178	71. 8	28. 2
Female	1, 248	908	340	72. 8	28. 2
Males per 100 females	50. 6	50. 0	52. 4		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years	192	133	59	69. 3	30. 7
13 years and over	1, 688	1, 229	459	72. 8	27. 2
Percent under 13 years	10. 2	9. 8	11. 4		
Church edifices, number	4	2	2		
Value—number reporting	4	2	2		
Amount reported	\$6, 875	\$5, 875	\$1, 000	85. 5	14. 5
Constructed prior to 1936	\$5, 500	\$5, 000	\$500	90. 9	9. 1
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936	\$1, 375	\$875	\$500	63. 6	36. 4
Average value per church	\$1, 719	\$2, 938	\$500		
Debt—number reporting	2	1	1		
Amount reported	\$3, 725	\$3, 500	\$225	94. 0	6. 0
Number reporting "no debt"	2		2		
Parsonages, number	1		1		
Value—number reporting	1	1	1		
Amount reported	\$350		\$350		100. 0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number	11	7	4		
Amount reported	\$6, 292	\$4, 323	\$1, 969	68. 7	31. 3
Pastors' salaries	\$3, 614	\$2, 200	\$1, 414	60. 9	39. 1
All other salaries	\$359	\$311	\$48	86. 6	13. 4
Repairs and improvements	\$218	\$173	\$45	79. 4	20. 6
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	\$660	\$480	\$180	72. 7	27. 3
All other current expenses, including interest	\$931	\$839	\$92	90. 1	9. 9
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.	\$166	\$81	\$85	48. 8	51. 2
Home missions	\$96	\$61	\$35		
Foreign missions	\$7	\$7			
To general headquarters for distribution	\$104	\$62	\$42	59. 6	40. 4
All other purposes	\$137	\$109	\$28	79. 6	20. 4
Average expenditure per church	\$572	\$618	\$492		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number	10	6	4		
Officers and teachers	68	45	23		
Scholars	436	263	173	60. 3	30. 7

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	5	3	2	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	25	14	11	-----	-----
Scholars.....	125	98	27	78.4	21.6
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3	2	1	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	12	8	4	-----	-----
Scholars.....	56	41	15	-----	-----

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 2, 3, and 4 present the statistics for 1936 for the National David Spiritual Temple of Christ Church Union by States. Table 2 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 3 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches, together with the membership classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 4 presents the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 4 is limited to Missouri and Kansas, the only States in which three or more churches reported expenditures.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	11	7	4	1,880	1,362	518	632	1,248	50.6	10	68	436
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Missouri.....	4	3	1	942	642	300	332	610	54.4	3	25	225
Kansas.....	4	2	2	470	292	178	113	357	31.7	4	27	98
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Oklahoma.....	1	1	-----	128	128	-----	55	73	(¹)	1	3	35
PACIFIC:												
California.....	2	1	1	340	300	40	132	208	63.5	2	13	78

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of members	MEMBERSHIP BY AGE		
			Under 13 years	13 years and over	Percent under 13
United States.....	11	1,880	193	1,688	10.3
Missouri.....	4	942	91	851	9.7
Kansas.....	4	470	58	412	12.3
Other States.....	3	468	43	425	9.2

¹ Includes: Oklahoma, 1, and California, 2.

TABLE 4.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1932

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	11	11	\$6,292	\$3,614	\$359	\$215	\$680	\$931	\$166	\$96	\$7	\$104	\$137
Missouri.....	4	4	2,946	1,514	273	173	480	269	91	15	5	59	67
Kansas.....	4	4	1,394	1,111	25	45	-----	77	44	36	2	30	24
Other States.....	3	13	1,952	989	61	-----	180	585	31	45	----	15	46

¹ Includes: Oklahoma, 1, and California, 2.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY AND DOCTRINE

The National David Spiritual Temple of Christ Church Union was founded by Rev. David William Short, who was licensed by and ordained a minister in the Missionary Baptist Church, where he preached for several years, but eventually found himself at variance with the practice and belief of the Baptist teaching.

Reverend Short believed that all churches of Jesus Christ should accept the commandments and teachings of Jesus Christ and His apostles through the Holy Ghost; that no human being on earth has the right, nor the spiritual power to make laws, rules, and doctrine for the real church founded by Jesus Christ; that all churches and church leaders should preach and practice the doctrines which were first delivered to the apostolic saints as recorded in the New Testament Scriptures, through the inspiration of the Holy Ghost; that all churches and peoples representing Jesus Christ, according to the New Testament Scriptures, were spiritual and profound believers in the Holy Ghost and the communion of spirits; that generally all denominational churches are founded on the theories, philosophies, and doctrines of men who disregard the examples of the saints of the first church, and are therefore opposed to the real spiritual faith and doctrines of holiness; that the Holy Ghost and His works should be accepted and followed in preaching and in practice, which include the following spiritual gifts: Wisdom, knowledge, faith, healing, miracles, prophecy, discerning of spirits, divers kinds of tongues, and interpretation of tongues, according to the Holy Scriptures of the New Testament; and that all races should be accepted into the same church body and membership through the Holy Ghost, free from all forms of race prejudice and segregation, the same as the spiritual church was in the beginning.

These beliefs and teachings were considered contrary to the doctrines of the Baptist Church, and in 1932 Reverend Short withdrew from this denomination to proclaim the return to the Holy Ghost church and the doctrines as once delivered to the saints.

On August 6, 1932, in Chicago, Ill., Reverend Short held a series of spiritual revival services of preaching, teaching, healing, and prophesying. The same month he began an evangelistic tour, holding services in many cities, bringing it to a close in November 1932 in Kansas City, Mo. Here he officially organized the first David Spiritual Temple of Christ Church, December 29, 1932.

In July 1936, Reverend Short, the founder, with seven other pastors and delegates of affiliated churches, organized the National David Spiritual Temple of

¹ This statement was prepared from information furnished by Bishop David William Short, National David Spiritual Temple of Christ Church Union, Kansas City, Mo.

Christ Church Union. The organization was incorporated with national headquarters in Kansas City, Mo. This church has grown very rapidly.

Rev. William David Short was ordained and publicly proclaimed the national bishop and overseer of the orthodox Christian spiritual faith.

The orthodox spiritual believers do not accept the title reference known as "denomination" in view of the fact they represent the original church of Christ. They do, however, accept the name "spiritual" according to the New Testament Scriptures, which means, "the Lord's peculiar person, or people." The orthodox Christian spiritual church consists only of persons who are confessed believers of Jesus Christ and the Holy Ghost, born of the Spirit of Christ. They are not to be confused with spiritualists, fortune tellers, Christian psychologists, astrologers, and other exponents of generally known teachings and doctrines. They accept and rely entirely upon the inspiration of the Holy Ghost for spiritual demonstrations. The church is dedicated to all nations and races, irrevocably.

ORGANIZATION

The church was organized with the following officers: Pastors, prophets, prophetesses, divine healers, deacons, mothers, choir members, missionaries, altar boys, and altar girls.

The National Executive Board, consisting of pastors, prophets, shepherdesses, elders, evangelists, prophetesses, and district overseers, holds a National Annual Assembly. The national bishop, who is also president and overseer, is the cardinal governing officer of the entire church and organization.

WORK

The report of the home missionary work shows 1,286 persons cared for in hospitals and 2,318 who received home nursing service; with \$186 given for the relief of sick and needy persons. Contributions for church extension work amounted to \$366.

The official publication of the church is a monthly newspaper, The Christian Spiritual Voice, which is published in Kansas City, Kans.

UNITED SOCIETY OF BELIEVERS (SHAKERS)

STATISTICS

The data given for 1936 represent three active organizations of the United Society of Believers (Shakers), all reported as being in rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination includes both the probationary and covenant members.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 1 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the United Society of Believers (Shakers) for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 1.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	3	6	12	15
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-3	-6	-3	-----
Percent ²	-----	-----	-----	-----
Members, number.....	92	192	367	516
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-100	-175	-149	-----
Percent.....	-52.1	-47.7	-28.9	-----
Average membership per church.....	31	32	31	34
Church edifices, number.....	1	5	8	3
Value—number reporting.....	1	4	7	3
Amount reported.....	\$2,000	\$27,500	\$20,750	\$17,100
Average value per church.....	\$2,000	\$6,875	\$2,964	\$5,700
Debt—number reporting.....	-----	-----	-----	1
Amount reported.....	-----	-----	-----	\$80
Parsonages, number.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	-----	3	1	3
Amount reported.....	-----	\$9,000	\$2,000	\$7,500
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	1	3	3	-----
Amount reported.....	\$50	\$600	\$750	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
All other salaries.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	-----	\$100	\$265	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$50	-----	-----	-----
Home missions.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Foreign missions.....	-----	\$500	\$485	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
All other purposes.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$50	\$200	\$250	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	1	3	6	5
Officers and teachers.....	3	8	11	17
Scholars.....	20	47	96	103

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State table.—Table 2 presents the statistics for the United Society of Believers (Shakers) by States, giving the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified by age and sex.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE AND SEX IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation was limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1916 or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936		MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, 1936	
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Male	Female
United States.....	3	6	12	15	92	192	367	516	5	87	11	81
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	1	2	-----	-----	39	69	-----	-----	5	34	4	35
New Hampshire..	1	1	-----	-----	37	53	-----	-----	-----	37	2	35
Massachusetts..	-----	1	2	3	-----	21	56	53	-----	-----	-----	-----
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	1	2	-----	-----	16	49	-----	-----	-----	16	5	11
Other States.....	-----	-----	10	12	-----	-----	311	463	-----	-----	-----	-----

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

The movement of which this society was the outcome originated in England about the middle of the eighteenth century, when Jane Wardley, of Bolton, began to exhort her Quaker neighbors to pure and right living. In their meetings a spiritual power was experienced, so strong that their bodies were exercised in various ways, and they were called in derision "Shaking Quakers." Her husband, James Wardley, was her first convert, and among the number who joined them were John Lee, a blacksmith of Manchester, and his wife and daughter. The daughter, Ann Lee, who later became their leader, after being greatly concerned for many years over human depravity, came to the conviction that the root of evil in the world was the uncontrolled, undirected use of the sexual relation, and that the way to purity of life lay in abstinence and control of passion. The plain preaching and fervent exercises of her company became so offensive that a severe persecution broke out, and several times she narrowly escaped death. While imprisoned in Manchester in 1770 she received a further vision, and later taught that the Christ Spirit which had anointed and inspired Jesus now rested upon and spoke through her; that it was necessary that Christ should come a second time, through a woman, to complete the perfect way of salvation; and that the Holy or Mother Spirit was manifested through a woman, as the Father Spirit had been manifested through Jesus.

Persecution ceased, but the new doctrines, accepted by the little company, were not widely adopted, and, after 2 years of quiet, Ann Lee, with eight followers, conceived the idea of emigrating to America. The little party landed at New York on August 6, 1774. Only one of the number, John Hocknell, had means, and he paid the fare of the party and afterwards purchased a tract of land in the woods of Niskeyuna, or Watervliet, N. Y., where, in 1776, they built their first rude log cabin and made preparation for the increase in numbers which Mother Ann, as she was known, firmly believed would follow.

In 1780 Joseph Meacham, pastor of the Baptist Church in New Lebanon, with others, went to visit the newcomers and soon after became a convert. As a result of a religious revival which took place during the preceding winter, and which had been characterized by many striking prophecies of the immediate second appearing of Christ, converts were made, and during a missionary tour of 2 years many hundreds were added to the membership.

After the death of Mother Ann in 1784 and of her immediate successor, Father James Whittaker, in 1787, Joseph Meacham and Lucy Wright, of Pittsfield, became the leaders of the large body of believers scattered through New York and New England and organized them into communistic societies. The period

¹ This statement, which is the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been approved in its present form by Irving Greenwood, trustee, United Society of Believers (Shakers), East Canterbury, N. H.

of greatest missionary activity, after 1792, was from 1805 to 1835, during which time societies were planted in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and the Eastern States, and the membership came to number fully 5,000.

From the beginning Ann Lee and her followers were practical believers in the intercourse of spirits within and without the body, anticipating thus by many years the advent of modern spiritualism. The period from 1837 to 1848 is known as the time of "Spirit Manifestation," or "Mother Ann's Second Coming," and during this time remarkable spirit phenomena are said to have been observed in all of the societies.

Since 1860 there has been a steady decline in numbers, though this is not a surprise, as it was foretold by prophets among the believers. Aside from various collateral causes, the members recognize departures from principles and laxity in spiritual energy among themselves as operating forces in the reduction which they deplore; and, while seeking to rectify their mistakes, believers are assured that the principles at the foundation of their system are true and essential to the evolution of the spiritual manhood of the race, and that a new revival of true Shaker living is certain to come in due time. They are not greatly concerned whether the revival is to find expression in a resuscitation of the existing communities, or whether it shall build for itself new forms, better adapted to the needs of the new day.

DOCTRINE

It is claimed that Shakerism is "a kind of Christian socialism, whose basis is the spiritual family, founded on the type of the natural family." The duality of the Deity is recognized, man having been made in the image of God. Hence, father and mother are coequal, and the spiritual parents, at the head of the order and of each family, are equal in power and authority, and this equality of the sexes extends through the entire membership and all departments of life. Of the principles that are the foundation of Shakerism, the ones most emphasized are "virgin purity, peace or nonresistance, brotherhood, and community of goods." These beliefs enjoin on the followers a life of innocence, strict temperance, and celibacy, where love and justice shall prevail; the abstaining from war and bloodshed, from all acts of violence toward their fellow men, from all the party contentions and politics of the world, and from all pursuits of pride and worldly ambition.

The foundation of their doctrine is holiness—"Without which no man shall see the Lord." To these people holiness signifies consecration or the setting apart from a common to a sacred use. They, therefore, dedicate their persons, services, and property to social and sacred uses. They accept as an example for this conduct the first gospel church, holding that they are to establish and support as a privilege one consecrated and united interest, by the voluntary choice of each member.

As an outgrowth of these principles, and held as ideals to be attained by the individual and society, are the resultant beliefs and practices; equality of the sexes, previously mentioned; equality of labor—all working for each and each for all; and equality of property, with no rich and no poor; in fact, industrial freedom.

In their ideas of the Bible the earlier believers approached very closely to the views promulgated in recent years by what is commonly known as the higher criticism. Mother Ann was also among the first in the modern world to teach and practice the equality of woman with man and was a pioneer in the woman's rights movement. They believe, too, that all life and activity animated by Christian love is worship, and that God is the Almighty Creator, the Fountain of all good, life, light, truth, and love; the one eternal Father-Mother.

The conditions of membership are the desire to lead a pure life, freedom from debt, and freedom from marital bonds, and the form of admission is the confession of sin before the elder or elders of the family. The society at the present time has two classes of membership, probationary and covenant. Probationary members are those accepted on trial and are subject to withdrawal or rejection. Covenant members are the fully consecrated and permanent members. The successful candidate for membership in this society, in any degree, must comprehend the faith and principles of the society and must freely and voluntarily agree to abide by such faith and principles.

ORGANIZATION

The organizations include the family or local society, consisting of one or more families, and a central ministry, or bishopric, presiding over all subordinate bishoprics and societies.

In the days of the largest membership there was at the head of the order a ministry or bishopric, consisting of two brethren and two sisters. An equal

number formed a lower ministry at the head of each group of societies; and the same number of elders stood at the head of each family. Subordinate orders of trustees, deacons, and caretakers had oversight of all business and industrial matters, while the ministry and elders were set apart for spiritual labor and ministration. With the decline in membership the quota of leaders has been reduced, and the ministry and elders have been obliged to exercise an oversight of temporal affairs. The central ministry appoints its own members. Subordinate ministries are appointed by the central ministry, with the approval of the older members. Elders and trustees in societies are appointed by the presiding ministry of the society, with the approval of the central ministry and of older members, and the deacons and deaconesses in families are appointed by the elders of the family, with the approval of the presiding ministry. There is no special ordination or setting apart, merely the announcement of the appointment.

In worship the exercises employed by the Shakers are said to be derived from the inspiration of the Spirit. Elder, or Father, Joseph Meacham affirmed that he was shown in vision the various exercises, saw the hosts of heaven worshipping in these movements, and he taught them to the people. Modern experts in physical culture have in some cases studied out scientifically the very movements which marked the early Shaker worship. Of these the only one that forms a part of the present-day worship is the march, accompanied by motions of the hands. Shakers have been noted for their inspirational singing, the wordless songs practiced for years giving place to hymns and anthems of peculiar but impressive character.

WORK

In their earlier days Shakers maintained schools. At present there are no distinctively Shaker schools, but many orphaned children are taken into the societies, where they are given a common school education and taught a trade. Charitable work of wide extent has been done in all societies in caring for the poor, and also in the case of transient members a great but silent work has been accomplished in rescuing, equipping, and inspiring with faith, hope, and energy the discouraged and unfortunate, thereby raising numbers of men and women from the ranks of paupers to self-respecting and useful citizens.

Believers are interested in the various benevolent activities and reform movements, including the movement for international disarmament, antivivisection, and animal-rescue work.

The publications of the Shakers are of wide scope in subject matter and include a history of the order and tracts bearing on doctrinal and spiritualistic themes.

PART 2

Church of Eternal Life.

Church of the Gospel.

The Church of Illumination.

Erieside Church.

Faith Tabernacle.

The House of David.

The Latter House of the Lord, Apostolic Faith.

The Mayan Temple.

Triumph the Church and Kingdom of God in Christ.

Universal Emancipation Church.

CHURCH OF ETERNAL LIFE

The Church of Eternal Life has one active organization, located in urban territory in the State of California. It has a membership of 128, all over 13 years of age. The weekday religious school that is reported has 15 scholars.

This church was incorporated in 1922, but had had its beginning several years before, being inspirationally conceived in the minds of E. B. Smith and Rose Smith, commissioned and ordained in heaven. Government is by a board of 12 directors, known as The Inner Circle.

The Church of Eternal Life was organized for the purpose of preaching the Gospel as taught by Jesus and to prepare the way for His second coming. The teaching and practicing of divine healing according to the New Testament is carried on. Communion with disembodied spirits is held and the ordinances of baptism and the Lord's Supper observed.

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CHURCH OF THE GOSPEL

The Church of the Gospel has two active organizations, one reported as being in urban territory in the State of Massachusetts and one in rural territory in the State of Rhode Island. Of the total membership of 73, 72 are over 13 years of age, and 1 church reports a Sunday school with 48 scholars.

In 1911 a small number of believers in Pittsfield, Mass., organized themselves for Christian work and became incorporated in 1912 under the name of The Church of God, which was changed in 1930 to the Church of the Gospel. Its organization is wholly independent of any other church, making its own laws and stating its doctrinal position.

The Church of the Gospel has done personal work in several States, but the larger dissemination of the truth for which it was organized is carried on through gospel tract work, known as Narrow Way Tracts, sending literature to practically every State in this country, to Canada, the British Isles, and other parts of the world.

Doctrinal beliefs adhered to are of the Trinity, the inspiration of the Scriptures, the fall of man according to the Genesis story, and redemption only through the blood of Christ. Baptism by immersion is practiced and the Lord's Supper observed.

THE CHURCH OF ILLUMINATION

The Church of Illumination reports one active organization, in urban territory, in the State of New York. Of the total membership of 250, 33 are under 13 years of age and 217 are 13 years and over. The Sunday school reports 40 members.

This church is managed by a governing body consisting of the director-general and a council of seven members.

There is no collection of dues or fees, no confession of faith, no formal subscription to any creed. The Church of Illumination does not promote organized missionary work. Every adherent to the church is an individual, self-appointed missionary who spreads the teachings and the mission of the church whenever he meets those who are in need of either the teachings or the service of the church. Membership is derived from those who are members in other churches and that vast number who have left churches prior to 1909 and since and have been debris floating on a sea of unbelief and uncertainty. It is thus seen that The Church of Illumination seeks to contact religious people who desire a philosophical teaching which will harmonize religious truths and concepts based on principles which replace blind faith with living truths. Believing that ultimately there will be a merger of all religious teachings, this church teaches that with minor differences all churches have more or less the same goal—to enable the individual to place himself in a most favorable relationship to his Creator.

ERIESIDE CHURCH

The Erieside Church, which was organized in 1933, has one active organization located in rural territory in the State of Ohio. This church has a membership of 85, of whom 83 are over 13 years of age, and it reports 1 Sunday school with 225 scholars. The assembly is distinct in its independence, making its own laws, regulating its doctrinal position, and being responsible for its own government, which is carried on through elders, deacons, trustees, secretary, and treasurer.

The creed of this church is concerned mainly with salvation through faith in Christ's atonement, the doctrine of the Trinity, and the inspiration derived from the Old and New Testaments. It carries on its work through preaching the gospel and circulating tracts of the same.

FAITH TABERNACLE

The Faith Tabernacle has one active organization located in urban territory in the State of California. Of the 206 members, 50 are under 13 years of age and 156 are 13 years and over. One Sunday school is reported with 150 scholars. This organization of the Pentecostal Faith had its beginning about 1924 with services in a tent, afterwards becoming incorporated and holding them in a building. It is governed by a board of directors composed of five members.

The purpose of the Faith Tabernacle is to establish and maintain a place for the worship of God and to propagate the Gospel at home and in foreign lands. The Bible is accepted as the revealed will of God, superior to conscience and reason but not contrary to reason. Baptism by immersion in water is administered to those who have repented of their sins; the Lord's Supper is observed; and foot washing among believers is practiced.

THE HOUSE OF DAVID

The House of David has one active organization located in urban territory in the State of Michigan, with a membership of 167, all over 13 years of age.

It was established in 1903 as an ecclesiastical or religious corporation and later reorganized as a voluntary religious association, not incorporated. This church is controlled by a board of directors whose duty it is to conduct the spiritual and temporal affairs of the association. All persons joining The House of David contribute all their earthly possessions and henceforth contribute all their services and labor for the cause. It is not associated in any way with any other sect or denomination but is a distinct body of people gathered out from the world who identify themselves as the descendants and offspring of the 12 lost tribes of the children of Israel and who are now to be gathered and restored to their proper position as rulers and judges of the Kingdom of God, which is to be established here upon this earth.

Various industries are carried on—an amusement park, a dairy, productive farms, a large vineyard, greenhouses, traveling baseball teams, a cold storage plant, and many community shops necessary for the colony and for bringing in revenue. The needs of the members are supplied from one common fund.

They are strict vegetarians and, like Jesus, all the members wear long hair and never shave their heads.

THE LATTER HOUSE OF THE LORD, APOSTOLIC FAITH

The Latter House of the Lord, Apostolic Faith, is comprised of six churches, only two of which sent schedules to this Bureau containing sufficient information to be included in this report. These two active organizations are located in the State of Georgia, one in urban territory and one in rural. The total membership reported was 29, of whom 26 are over 13 years of age. Two Sunday schools with 53 scholars were reported.

This body was founded by Bishop L. W. Williams in April 1936, and he holds the title of chief overseer for life.

The church is basically Calvinistic, though liberal. The membership is composed of those persons who have been baptized by immersion and the Holy Ghost and Fire, and are known as saints. The Lord's Supper is observed with water as the sole beverage. Participation of church members in war is deplored as being contrary to the expressed will of God, but loyalty to flag and country and patriotic service rendered thereto in noncombatant capacities is recommended.

Ministers, male and female, are selected on their qualifications, and are regularly ordained. Missionaries and evangelists aid in the formation of new bands of congregations, and assist ministers in the development of established congregations.

THE MAYAN TEMPLE

The Mayan Temple reports two organizations in urban territory in the State of New York and a total membership of 1,053, of which 68 are under 13 years of age and 985 are 13 years and over.

Incorporated in 1928, The Mayan Temple is a restoration of the pristine faith catholic, practiced by the Mayas in prehistoric America and common to all North and South America, prior to the coming of the white man. Harold Davis Emerson, lineal descendant of the High Priest who prophesied that a bearded stranger would restore the religion of Lahun, was considered the one foretold and was instructed to make public the secret teachings and traditions handed down in the family from generation to generation since the overthrow of the Mayan Empire.

Training classes in the religion under the name of the School of Life Science were started and a Spiritual Clinic opened to handle social, economic, emotional, domestic, and personality needs of the people. The Ancient and Mystical Order of Po-ah-tun was revived, composed of the clergy and laity, to be the administrative body of the Temple. The United Indian Tribes of the Americas was organized to preserve the ceremonials of the various Indian tribes, and the Alliance of American Aborigines formed to preserve a record of Americans with Indian blood.

In doctrine the temple practices scientific religion and logical understanding of life and its purposes. It accepts one God, holding that reincarnation and the continuity of life is the only logical and consistent belief and that it is entirely in accord with scientific discovery. The Mayan Temple strives to restore to religion the basic factors which throughout the ages have been divorced, such as music, the dance, entertainment, healing, education, culture, and a bona fide interest and concern in the material as well as the spiritual requirements of the people.

TRIUMPH THE CHURCH AND KINGDOM OF GOD IN CHRIST

Triumph the Church and Kingdom of God in Christ reports two active organizations in the State of Georgia, one in urban territory and the other rural, with a membership of 69, of which 68 are over 13 years of age.

This church was founded by Elder E. D. Smith in 1902, with headquarters at Baton Rouge, La., later moving to Birmingham, Ala. The chief officers of the body are seven general overseers, or bishops, who hold office for life. Under their direction the work of the church is carried on by State, county, and local officers. The general overseers convene every fourth year in a meeting known as the International Religious Congress.

Triumph the Church and Kingdom of God in Christ teaches that Jesus shed His blood for the complete cleansing of the justified believer from all indwelling sin, and from its pollution subsequent to regeneration; and that entire sanctification is an instantaneous, definite second work of grace obtained by faith on the part of the fully consecrated believer. It believes in the second coming of Christ and in the baptism by fire as a definite Scriptural experience obtainable by faith. All doctrines contrary to God's revealed word are severely opposed.

UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION CHURCH

The Universal Emancipation Church reports one active organization in urban territory in the State of Colorado with a membership of 18, all over 13 years of age. Organization is simple. The only acknowledged ruler is Jehovih by His inspiration, from which the councils derive their highest light, and the decree of the Supreme Regent is final.

This church was originally operated as a voluntary mutual society prior to its incorporation as a religious, educational, and benevolent society at Denver, Colo., in 1936. Refusing to accept the dogmas, creeds, and doctrines of the various and conflicting established religions of the world but believing they all had a base in truth, the Universal Emancipation Church was organized to search out a logical, scientific, and practical consideration of all past revelations and their adaptability to known facts of the Natural All Being and the relationship of man's being, purpose, and attainment. Its work is to witness Jehovih and His kingdom on earth and to point the way of practical and actual affiliation unto Jehovih and His true gods and holy organic angels, in love, wisdom, justice, equity, peace, and righteousness.

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MORAVIAN BODIES

GENERAL STATEMENT

Under the head of "Moravian Bodies," there were included in the reports for 1916 and 1906 the churches in the United States connected with the *Unitas Fratrum*, commonly known as the "Moravian Church," whose headquarters are at Herrnhut, Saxony, Germany, together with the Evangelical Union of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren, a still older body, some of the members of which are lineal descendants of the founders of the *Unitas Fratrum*. A small group of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren churches in the State of Texas, which had never been reported as a separate religious body, united with the Evangelical Union on February 9, 1920, under the name Evangelical Unity of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren in North America. There are also a few churches of the same origin in Iowa, which are closely affiliated, but they are presented as a distinct body.

In view of their common origin, while they are not connected ecclesiastically, the three bodies are again presented in this report as a group. The principal historical facts common to all are given in the statement of the Moravian Church, the largest and the most widely known of the three denominations.

The denominations grouped under the name "Moravian" for the last four censuses are listed in the table below, with the principal statistics as reported for each period. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE MORAVIAN BODIES, 1936, 1926, 1916, AND 1906

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
1936								
Total.....	176	36,519	151	\$3,500,774	170	\$490,630	156	21,793
Moravian Church in America.....	132	30,904	127	3,402,524	129	467,087	126	19,904
Evangelical Unity of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren in North America.....	41	5,330	21	86,250	38	10,063	27	1,689
Bohemian and Moravian Brethren Churches.....	3	285	3	12,000	3	3,460	3	200
1926								
Total.....	164	37,243	146	4,160,250	163	753,463	149	21,556
Moravian Church in America.....	127	31,699	125	4,071,550	126	738,814	122	19,832
Evangelical Unity of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren in North America.....	34	5,241	18	76,700	34	12,023	24	1,708
Bohemian and Moravian Brethren Churches.....	3	303	3	12,000	3	2,626	3	318
1916								
Total.....	136	28,407	123	1,396,940	135	316,598	137	15,967
Moravian Church (<i>Unitas Fratrum</i>).....	110	26,373	106	1,368,220	109	309,180	104	14,954
Evangelical Union of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren in North America.....	23	1,714	13	19,720	23	5,499	20	565
Bohemian and Moravian Brethren Churches.....	3	320	3	9,000	3	1,847	3	348
1906								
Total.....	133	17,998	121	936,650	-----	-----	109	12,996
Moravian Church (<i>Unitas Fratrum</i>).....	117	17,155	113	922,900	-----	-----	107	12,901
Evangelical Union of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren in North America.....	15	771	8	13,750	-----	-----	2	97

MORAVIAN CHURCH IN AMERICA

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Moravian Church in America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination comprises all baptized persons, including infants, on the church registers.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	132	66	66	50.0	50.0
Members, number.....	30,904	20,640	10,264	66.8	33.2
Average membership per church.....	234	313	156		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	13,351	8,763	4,588	65.6	34.4
Female.....	17,494	11,877	5,617	67.9	32.1
Sex not reported.....	59		59		(1)
Males per 100 females.....	76.3	73.8	81.7		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	5,276	3,534	1,742	67.0	33.0
13 years and over.....	24,986	16,955	8,031	67.9	32.1
Age not reported.....	643	151	491	23.5	76.5
Percent under 13 years ¹	17.4	17.2	17.8		
Church edifices, number.....	136	70	66	51.5	48.5
Value—number reporting.....	127	64	63	50.4	49.6
Amount reported.....	\$3,402,524	\$2,865,074	\$537,450	84.2	15.8
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$3,264,224	\$2,732,074	\$532,150	83.7	16.3
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$138,300	\$133,000	\$5,300	96.2	3.8
Average value per church.....	\$26,792	\$44,767	\$8,531		
Debt—number reporting.....	28	6	6	(1)	(1)
Amount reported.....	\$281,140	\$277,120	\$4,020	98.6	1.4
Number reporting "no debt".....	71	34	37	(1)	(1)
Parsonages, number.....	91	44	47	(1)	(1)
Value—number reporting.....	87	42	45	(1)	(1)
Amount reported.....	\$476,900	\$306,500	\$170,400	64.3	35.7
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	129	66	63	51.2	48.8
Amount reported.....	\$467,087	\$350,662	\$116,425	75.1	24.9
Pastors' salaries.....	\$161,112	\$104,089	\$57,023	64.6	35.4
All other salaries.....	\$47,559	\$41,771	\$5,788	87.8	12.2
Repairs and improvements.....	\$40,990	\$29,913	\$11,072	73.0	27.0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$23,058	\$22,344	\$714	96.9	3.1
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$78,851	\$64,442	\$14,409	81.7	18.3
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$9,465	\$7,863	\$2,102	77.8	22.2
Home missions.....	\$23,448	\$18,892	\$4,556	80.6	19.4
Foreign missions.....	\$41,660	\$32,726	\$8,935	78.6	21.4
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$22,459	\$16,335	\$6,124	72.7	27.3
All other purposes.....	\$18,495	\$12,783	\$5,702	69.2	30.8
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3,621	\$5,313	\$1,848		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	126	63	63	50.0	50.0
Officers and teachers.....	2,205	1,442	853	62.8	37.2
Scholars.....	19,904	12,168	7,736	61.1	38.9
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	34	19	15	(1)	(1)
Officers and teachers.....	364	221	143	60.7	39.3
Scholars.....	2,847	1,691	1,156	59.4	40.6
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	16	9	7	(1)	(1)
Officers and teachers.....	45	27	18	(1)	(1)
Scholars.....	452	309	143	68.4	31.6
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	1		(1)	
Officers and teachers.....	21	21		(1)	
Scholars.....	170	170		100.0	

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Moravian Church in America for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number	132	127	110	117
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	5	17	—7	—
Percent.....	3.9	15.5	—6.0	—
Members, number	30,904	31,699	26,373	17,155
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	—795	5,326	9,218	—
Percent.....	—2.5	20.2	53.7	—
Average membership per church.....	234	250	240	147
Church edifices, number	136	156	117	129
Value—number reporting.....	127	125	106	113
Amount reported.....	\$3,402,524	\$4,071,550	\$1,368,220	\$922,900
Average value per church.....	\$26,792	\$32,572	\$12,908	\$8,167
Debt—number reporting.....	28	23	21	12
Amount reported.....	\$281,140	\$155,456	\$68,996	\$31,635
Parsonages, number	91	—	—	—
Value—number reporting.....	87	90	80	77
Amount reported.....	\$476,900	\$712,000	\$306,100	\$206,625
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	129	126	109	—
Amount reported.....	\$467,087	\$738,814	\$309,180	—
Pastors' salaries.....	\$161,112	\$511,862	\$217,171	—
All other salaries.....	\$47,559			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$40,990			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$23,058			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$78,851	\$226,952	\$92,009	—
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$9,465			
Home missions.....	\$23,448			
Foreign missions.....	\$41,660			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$22,459			
All other purposes.....	\$18,485			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3,621	\$5,864	\$2,837	—
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	126	122	104	107
Officers and teachers.....	2,295	1,846	1,494	1,413
Scholars.....	19,904	19,832	14,954	12,901

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Moravian Church in America by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for the northern and southern provinces in the Moravian Church in America, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches re- ported	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	132	66	66	30,904	20,640	10,264	13,351	17,494	59	76.3	126	2,295	19,904
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	14	14	—	3,880	3,880	—	1,486	2,394	—	62.1	12	221	1,628
New Jersey.....	4	2	2	1,019	455	564	437	582	—	75.1	4	78	545
Pennsylvania.....	21	16	5	7,394	6,949	445	3,194	4,200	—	76.0	21	530	4,291
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	7	4	3	1,337	823	514	556	781	—	71.2	7	137	1,228
Indiana.....	3	2	1	420	181	239	164	256	—	64.1	3	59	517
Illinois.....	1	—	1	202	—	202	89	113	—	78.8	1	25	270
Michigan.....	2	—	2	269	—	269	130	139	—	93.5	2	28	206
Wisconsin.....	22	9	13	4,442	2,231	2,211	2,071	2,371	—	87.3	20	265	1,792
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	10	1	9	1,099	133	966	538	561	—	95.9	9	76	580
Iowa.....	1	1	—	65	65	—	31	34	—	—	1	8	48
North Dakota.....	7	—	7	802	—	802	380	422	—	90.0	7	61	465
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Maryland.....	1	—	1	126	—	126	54	72	—	—	1	14	143
Virginia.....	3	—	3	318	—	318	134	184	—	72.8	3	48	330
North Carolina.....	34	17	17	9,439	5,923	3,516	4,044	5,336	59	75.8	34	743	7,845
PACIFIC:													
California.....	2	—	2	92	—	92	43	49	—	—	1	2	16

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	132	127	110	117	30,904	31,699	26,373	17,155	5,276	24,966	642	17.4
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	14	14	11	9	3,880	4,005	2,882	1,427	860	3,020	—	22.2
New Jersey.....	4	4	4	4	1,019	1,003	704	375	277	742	—	27.2
Pennsylvania.....	21	20	23	19	7,394	7,768	8,248	5,322	1,701	5,693	—	23.0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	7	6	6	6	1,337	1,892	1,640	1,154	231	1,106	—	17.3
Indiana.....	3	3	3	3	420	557	440	368	1	419	—	.2
Wisconsin.....	22	20	20	20	4,442	4,648	4,294	2,713	911	3,531	—	20.5
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	10	9	11	11	1,099	1,162	1,361	830	248	851	—	22.6
Missouri.....	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	78	—	—	—	—
North Dakota.....	7	7	9	6	802	1,012	1,071	481	221	581	—	27.6
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Virginia.....	3	3	—	2	318	329	—	184	—	318	—	—
North Carolina.....	34	33	14	22	9,439	8,211	4,528	3,478	672	8,125	642	7.6
PACIFIC:												
California.....	2	3	3	3	92	181	172	101	34	58	—	—
Other States.....	5	5	6	7	662	931	1,033	644	120	542	—	18.1

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.² Includes: Illinois, 1; Michigan, 2; Iowa, 1; and Maryland, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	133	136	137	\$3,408,594	38	\$281,140	87	\$476,900
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	14	14	14	631,000	4	92,129	11	115,500
New Jersey.....	4	6	4	107,000	1	7,500	4	21,000
Pennsylvania.....	21	22	21	1,357,274	7	134,540	16	124,000
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	7	7	7	79,500	1	225	6	15,500
Indiana.....	3	3	3	90,000	1	8,056	3	16,000
Wisconsin.....	22	22	22	268,850	5	8,170	13	49,800
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	10	10	10	52,500	1	200	9	33,000
North Dakota.....	7	7	7	51,000	2	1,250	5	17,500
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Virginia.....	3	3	3	14,300	—	—	2	(¹)
North Carolina.....	34	35	29	710,100	6	29,070	11	52,600
Other States.....	7	7	7	41,000	—	—	7	32,000

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: Illinois, 1; Michigan, 2; Iowa, 1; Maryland, 1; and California, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	133	139	\$467,067	\$161,113	\$47,559	\$40,990
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	14	14	65,731	23,916	8,668	6,827
New Jersey.....	4	4	18,536	6,473	1,562	2,759
Pennsylvania.....	21	21	140,664	38,476	17,900	13,547
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	7	7	16,434	6,206	1,329	752
Indiana.....	3	3	8,004	3,400	773	300
Wisconsin.....	22	21	59,376	20,580	3,466	7,174
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	10	10	16,582	8,630	506	1,510
North Dakota.....	7	7	9,113	4,557	338	738
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
North Carolina.....	34	33	116,849	38,246	12,552	4,924
Other States.....	10	9	18,798	10,626	445	2,459

¹ Includes: Illinois, 1; Michigan, 2; Iowa, 1; Maryland, 1; Virginia, 2; and California, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

(Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting)

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To gen- eral head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$23, 058	\$78, 851	\$9, 465	\$33, 448	\$41, 660	\$22, 459	\$18, 485
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	400	13, 990	1, 066	674	2, 635	6, 303	1, 252
New Jersey.....	1, 045	2, 069	126	404	565	220	293
Pennsylvania.....	5, 388	23, 640	4, 070	9, 634	15, 971	7, 072	4, 966
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	758	3, 094	172	363	2, 508	1, 043	207
Indiana.....	1, 550	1, 244	103			569	45
Wisconsin.....	913	8, 629	1, 323	1, 924	5, 470	3, 720	6, 177
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	118	1, 894	122	713	1, 972	546	571
North Dakota.....		1, 280	184	657	1, 045	285	29
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
North Carolina.....	12, 856	20, 798	1, 581	8, 619	10, 956	1, 887	4, 430
Other States.....	30	2, 213	718	460	538	794	515

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY PROVINCES, 1936

PROVINCE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDI- FICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Scholars
Total.....	139	30, 904	127	\$3, 402, 524	28	\$281, 140	129	\$467, 087	126	19, 904
Northern.....	95	21, 147	95	2, 678, 124	22	252, 070	94	344, 814	89	11, 729
Southern.....	37	9, 757	32	724, 400	6	29, 070	35	122, 273	37	8, 175

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

From the time of the first propagation of the Gospel among them by Cyril and Methodius, the Bohemians and Moravians have stood for freedom in religious as in national life, and under the leadership of John Hus and Jerome of Prague they offered a firm resistance to the rule of both the Austrian Empire and the Roman Catholic Church. For several years after the martyrdom of Hus in 1415, and of Jerome in 1416, their followers had no special organization, but in 1457, near Kunwald in Bohemia, an association was formed to foster pure Scriptural teaching and apostolic discipline.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rt. Rev. Paul de Schweinitz, D. D., Episcopus Fratrum, i. e. bishop of the Moravian Church, Bethlehem, Pa., and approved by him in its present form.

In spite of continued persecution the union grew steadily, so that, taking the lowest estimate, it appears that at the beginning of the Reformation the Brethren had, in Bohemia and Moravia, more than 400 churches and a membership of at least 150,000, and probably 200,000 souls. Most cordial relations were maintained with Luther and Calvin, though no formal union with the German and Swiss churches was ever reached, and the Moravian Confession of Faith, published in 1535, had the cordial assent of Luther. In its organization the church was episcopal, having a supreme judge to preside in the assembly and a synod to decide matters of faith and discipline. Priests, living at first in celibacy, were ordained after the apostolic example, and pursued trades for their support. The administration of the congregation was in the hands of elected elders who had supervision over the church members, the promotion of the religious life of the women being in care of matrons.

The union proved to be strongest in the fields of education and literature. In nearly every large town they had schools and a printing house. Their greatest achievement, however, was the translation of the Bible into both the Bohemian and Moravian languages (completed in 1593), which work was followed by that of Calvin's "Institutes" and the preparation of a rhymed version of the Psalms for use in the churches.

Meanwhile, the opposition of the Roman Catholic Church had increased, and the Thirty Years' War devastated the country. At its close in 1648 the evangelical churches of Bohemia and Moravia had been practically destroyed. Of the 200,000 members in those countries, large numbers had been put to the sword and others had fled into Hungary, Saxony, Holland, and Poland, in which countries, as well as in Bohemia and Moravia, they continued in scattered communities. The last bishop of the United Church, the famous John Amos Comenius, died at Amsterdam in 1670.

In 1722 a small company from Moravia, followed later by others who cherished the traditions of their ancestral church, were permitted to settle on an estate of Nicholas Louis, Count of Zinzendorf, in Saxony, where the village of Herrnhut arose. Colonists came from Germany also, and an association was formed in which the religious plans of Zinzendorf and those of the Moravians were combined. The Protestant confession of the realm was accepted, and a distinct order and discipline, perpetuating elements of the old Moravian Church, was established under royal concessions. In 1735 the historic Moravian episcopate was transferred to the association by two surviving bishops of the old line who were filling state church positions in Germany, and the *Unitas Fratrum*, or Church of the Brethren, known at the present time in England and America as the Moravian Church, was established.

The chief purpose of the church was to carry on evangelistic work in Christian and heathen lands. In accordance with this purpose, the first Moravian missionary came to Pennsylvania in 1734, and in the same year an attempt was made at colonization and missionary work in Georgia. David Nitschmann, the first Moravian bishop in America, who in 1732 had helped to found the first Moravian mission among the heathen in the West Indies, came to Georgia in 1736. Political disturbances ruined the work in Georgia, and in 1740 the colony moved to Pennsylvania. In 1741 Bishop Nitschmann and his associates founded the town of Bethlehem, and a little later the neighboring domain belonging to the evangelist, George Whitefield, which he had named Nazareth, was purchased. A cooperative union to develop the settlements and support missionary work was formed by the colonists and was maintained until 1762. All labored for a common cause and received sustenance from a common stock, but there was no surrender of private property or of personal liberty, nor any individual claim on the common estate. Missionary work was begun among the Indians and also among the white settlers.

In 1749 an act of Parliament recognized the Moravian Church as "an ancient Protestant Episcopal Church." This gave it standing and privileges in all British dominions; but its policy of doing undenominational leavening work, with the hope of furthering evangelical alliance, caused it to remain a comparatively small body. In subsequent years it was mainly active in cooperating with the European branches of the church in the conduct of missions among the heathen.

Bethlehem, Nazareth, and Lititz, in Pennsylvania, and Salem, in North Carolina, were organized in colonial times as exclusive Moravian villages, after the model of the Moravian communities in Germany, England, and Holland. During the years between 1844 and 1856 this exclusive system was abolished, and the

organization of the church was remodeled to suit modern conditions. At the same time home missionary work was revived, and since then the membership of the church in the United States has steadily increased.

DOCTRINE

The Moravian Church has no doctrine peculiar to itself. It is simply and broadly evangelical, in harmony with Protestants generally on the essentials of Christian teaching, and is bound by no articles on the points of difference between the historic Protestant creeds. The Moravian principle is "in essentials unity, in nonessentials liberty, in all things charity." It holds that the Holy Scriptures, giving man the inspired word of God, make sufficiently clear all that is essential to salvation and are an adequate rule of faith and practice. It accepts the Apostles' Creed as formulating the prime articles of faith found in the Scriptures and emphasizes the personal mediatorship of Jesus Christ as very God and very man, in His life, sufferings, death, and resurrection.

The service for Easter morning contains a compendious statement of the doctrines held and taught in the Moravian Church, and official doctrinal statements are also contained in the digest of the general synod and in the Moravian manual.

Infant baptism is practiced, by which children become incorporated into the visible church and are regarded as noncommunicant members until confirmation, unless by misconduct in riper years they forfeit these privileges. On arriving at adult age, baptized members, after receiving detailed religious instruction, are confirmed on application and nonbaptized members are received by baptism, the usual method being by sprinkling. Admission to the church is by vote of the board of elders of the congregation concerned, who have full power to grant or refuse applications. The holy communion is open to communicant members of other churches and is celebrated at least six times in every year.

ORGANIZATION

In polity the Moravian Church is a modified episcopacy. Every congregation has a council composed of communicant members who have attained the age of 21 years and have subscribed to the rules and regulations of the congregation. At meetings of this council the pastor presides. Each congregation has also a board of elders, composed of the pastor and of elected communicant brethren. This board has full power to grant or refuse applications for admission to the church, and its particular province is the spiritual and moral well-being of the congregation. The financial and other secular affairs are in the hands of a board of trustees composed of elected communicant members. These two boards are sometimes combined, since large liberty in details of organization is left to the congregations.

The general supervision of the congregation rests with the General, Provincial, and District synods. The American branch of the church, composed of a northern and a southern province, and the European branches are federated in a "Unity," with a general synod, which is an international representative body meeting at least once in a decade. There is a general constitution of the Unity and a separate constitution for each province. The General Synod deals with matters of faith and discipline that are the common concern of the Unity and controls various joint enterprises of all the provinces, particularly the foreign missions. The executive boards of the several provinces together constitute the directing board of the Unity.

The highest authority in each province is the Provincial Synod, in which clergy and laity are about equally represented. The meetings of the synod in the northern province of America usually take place twice in a decade, and more frequently in the southern province. The synod directs the missions, educational work, and publications in the province; and it elects an executive board, called, in the American provinces, the Provincial Elders' Conference, to administer the government of the province between the meetings of the synod.

There are three orders of the ministry—bishops, presbyters, and deacons. Deacons are authorized to preach and administer the sacraments. They are ordained to the second order of presbyters after they have served a certain length of time and have been entrusted either with the care of a congregation or with the direction of some branch of church work. The bishops are elected by the General and Provincial synods and have the exclusive right to ordain the ministers of the church. They are as such represented in the membership of general synods

and are ex officio members of the Provincial and District synods of the province and district in which they reside but do not exercise personal superintendence of the work of the church, either general or diocesan, and always have boards of conferences associated with them. In such boards they officiate, not by episcopal right but by synodical election, and it is not uncommon for bishops, when not occupying executive positions, to serve in pastorates like the presbyters.

The church has an established liturgy, with a litany for Sunday morning and a variety of services for different church seasons, the general order of the ancient church year being observed.

WORK

The work of the Moravian Church is, first missionary, then evangelistic, then educational. All the other normal activities—literary, philanthropic, sociological, and cultural—incident to church life also find their place. The missionary part has reference especially to the foreign missionary work of the church, which has been for more than 200 years its largest and best-known enterprise. Since the World War the administration of the various fields has been assigned to the Provincial Mission Boards, with offices in Bethlehem, Pa., London, England, and Herrnhut, Saxony.

The missionary work is carried on in 13 fields, including North, Central, and South America; 10 of the West Indian Islands; South Africa; East Central Africa; the borders of Tibet; and among the lepers in Jerusalem; in Surinam, South America; and in Tanganyika Territory, Equatorial Africa. The report for 1936 shows 140 stations occupied, with 671 outstations; 33 American and 172 European missionaries, with 2,646 native missionaries and helpers; and 136 organized churches, with 50,315 communicant members; total membership, 146,061. There were 626 day schools, with 51,926 pupils, in charge of 1,443 teachers; 9 teachers' training schools and theological seminaries, with 270 students; 6 hospitals and dispensaries; and 188 Sunday schools, with 1,178 teachers and 23,180 pupils. The amount contributed by the American Moravians, in 1936, for all purposes in the foreign field, not including the work among the Indians and Eskimos, was \$62,021. As a consequence of the World War several fields were lost permanently, so that there has been a marked decrease in the number of missionaries since that time; but taking into consideration the entire Moravian Church, there is a foreign missionary worker for every 185 communicant members at home.

The evangelistic, or home missionary work, of the Moravian Church was until recent years rather an effort for a deeper spiritual life everywhere than an attempt at church extension. This aim is not forgotten. In later years, however, much of the work has taken the form of home missions, carried on in the English, German, and Scandinavian languages, in 11 States in the United States and in western Canada. The supervision of the work is in the hands of the executive board of the three districts of the church, in conjunction with various home mission societies, although the funds and general collections are administered by the Provincial Church Extension Board. In 1936, \$21,995 was contributed by the congregations of the northern province for expenditures in this branch of missions, and 27 agents were employed, who cared for 45 churches.

Though classed by this church with foreign missions, the work among the Indians of California and the Eskimos of Alaska is in close connection with the home mission work and is so included in this statement. For the Indian work, \$1,652 was contributed in 1936, and for work among the Eskimos, \$17,726. Thus, the total sum contributed by the Moravians of the United States for home mission work was \$41,373. To this latter sum should be added the returns, the figures for which are not available but amounting in some years to several thousands of dollars, which are derived from various industries carried on by the Eskimos under the general direction of the church, in behalf of missions.

The Moravian Church has given special attention to educational institutions. In the United States there are six schools for higher education, the oldest of which, the Moravian Seminary and College for Women at Bethlehem, Pa., was the second girl's boarding school in the United States, founded in 1749. Others are at Lititz, Pa., founded in 1794, and at Winston-Salem, N. C., in 1802. The Moravian College and Theological Seminary, at Bethlehem, Pa., were founded in 1807. These schools are under the control of boards of trustees elected by the Provincial synods and accountable to them. They are philanthropic in purpose and do much charitable work.

The philanthropic institutions under Moravian auspices include, in the northern province, a home for the widows of Moravian ministers and a home for aged women, at Bethlehem, Pa., the Ephrata Home for furloughed or retired missionaries, at Nazareth, Pa., the home for aged women at Lititz, Pa., and the Lake Auburn Home for the aged at Excelsior, Minn. In the southern province there are four benevolent institutions.

The official publications of the Moravian Church in America, besides hymnals, catechisms, etc., include two weekly, three monthly, and two annual journals. The headquarters for publications is the Moravian Book Store, Bethlehem, Pa.

The Moravian Church, as a historic church, maintains several valuable historical collections. At Bethlehem, Pa., are found the "Archives" of the church, including valuable manuscripts and rare printed volumes, the Malin Library of Moravian Literature, in which are gathered over 1,350 books dealing with the history and interests of the church, and the collection in the Harvey Memorial Library. The Moravian Historical Society, organized in 1857, has its library and museum in the historic Whitefield house, at Nazareth, Pa.

EVANGELICAL UNITY OF BOHEMIAN AND MORAVIAN BRETHREN IN NORTH AMERICA

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Evangelical Unity of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren in North America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. The data given represent 41 active organizations, all reported as being in the State of Texas.

The membership of this denomination comprises all baptized persons, including infants, on the church register.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	41	14	27	(¹)	(¹)
Members, number.....	5,330	1,137	4,193	21.3	78.7
Average membership per church.....	130	81	155		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	2,622	547	2,075	20.9	79.1
Female.....	2,708	590	2,118	21.8	78.2
Males per 100 females.....	96.8	92.7	98.0		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1,620	320	1,300	19.8	80.2
13 years and over.....	3,576	782	2,794	21.9	78.1
Age not reported.....	134	35	99	26.1	73.9
Percent under 13 years ¹	31.2	29.0	31.8		
Church edifices, number.....	22	2	20	(¹)	(¹)
Value—number reporting.....	21	2	19	(¹)	(¹)
Amount reported.....	\$86,250	\$11,700	\$74,550	13.6	86.4
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$82,850	\$11,700	\$71,150	14.1	85.9
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$3,400		\$3,400		100.0
Average value per church.....	\$4,107	\$5,850	\$3,924		
Debt—number reporting.....	7	1	6	(¹)	(¹)
Amount reported.....	\$5,601	\$250	\$5,351	4.5	95.5
Number reporting "no debt".....	1				(¹)
Parsonages, number.....	6		6		(¹)
Value—number reporting.....	5		5		(¹)
Amount reported.....	\$11,800		\$11,800		100.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	38	11	27	(¹)	(¹)
Amount reported.....	\$10,083	\$1,911	\$8,172	19.0	81.0
Pastors' salaries.....	\$6,551	\$1,172	\$5,379	17.9	82.1
All other salaries.....	\$33		\$33		(¹)
Repairs and improvements.....	\$450	\$115	\$335	25.6	74.4
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$827	\$127	\$700	15.4	84.6
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,340	\$232	\$1,108	17.3	82.7
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$509	\$193	\$316	37.9	62.1
Home missions.....	\$78	\$18	\$60	(¹)	(¹)
Foreign missions.....	\$80	\$18	\$62	(¹)	(¹)
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$185	\$36	\$149	19.5	80.5
All other purposes.....	\$30		\$30		(¹)
Average expenditure per church.....	\$265	\$174	\$303		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	27	7	20	(¹)	(¹)
Officers and teachers.....	325	77	248	23.7	76.3
Scholars.....	1,689	343	1,346	20.3	79.7
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3	1	2	(¹)	(¹)
Officers and teachers.....	13	5	8	(¹)	(¹)
Scholars.....	123	58	65	47.2	52.8

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Evangelical Unity of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren in North America for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. A number of Bohemian and Moravian churches organized in 1915 but not shown as a separate body in 1916, united with this denomination prior to the census of 1926.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number	41	34	23	15
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	7	11	8	
Percent ¹				
Members, number	5,330	5,241	1,714	771
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	89	3,527	943	
Percent.....	1.7	205.8	122.3	
Average membership per church.....	130	154	75	51
Church edifices, number	22	18	13	8
Value—number reporting.....	21	18	13	8
Amount reported.....	\$86,250	\$76,700	\$19,720	\$13,750
Average value per church.....	\$4,107	\$4,261	\$1,517	\$1,719
Debt—number reporting.....	7	2	1	
Amount reported.....	\$5,601	\$3,900	\$250	
Parsonages, number	6			
Value—number reporting.....	5	4	3	2
Amount reported.....	\$11,800	\$12,000	\$3,950	\$700
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	38	34	23	
Amount reported.....	\$10,083	\$12,023	\$5,499	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$6,551			
All other salaries.....	\$33			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$450			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$827	\$10,517	\$4,669	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,340			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$509			
Home missions.....	\$78			
Foreign missions.....	\$80	\$1,506	\$830	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$185			
All other purposes.....	\$30			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$265	\$354	\$239	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	27	24	15	2
Officers and teachers.....	325	160	62	6
Scholars.....	1,689	1,708	565	97

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

This denomination traces its origin to the Unity of Brethren (Unitas Fratrum) which was organized in 1457 at Kunwald, Bohemia, by the spiritual followers of the Czech martyr and reformer, Jan Hus. This Unity brought the Reformation to Bohemia and Moravia in which 90 percent became Protestant.

During the antireformation the Unity was prohibited in Bohemia and Moravia. In 1628 there were 36,000 families led into exile by their bishop, John Amos Comenius. Their descendants organized the first branch of the Renewed Unity in 1722 at Herrnhut, Saxony, Germany. They were known best as the Moravian Church.

Many members remained in Bohemia awaiting, as the hidden seed, the day of freedom. They suffered many persecutions and were preserved only through God's grace. The freedom came through the Toleration Patent, but only to the Lutherans and Reformed; 90,000 joined these two churches, but they differed only in name; the spirit remained the same.

After 1850 the members of these churches emigrated to Texas. There they organized the second branch of the Renewed Unity, December 29, 1903, under the leadership of Rev. A. Chlumský and Rev. H. Juren—the Evangelical Union

¹ This statement was furnished by Rev. Jos. Barton, president, Evangelical Unity of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren in North America, Granger, Tex.

of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren in North America, Granger, Tex. The third branch is the Evangelical Czech-Brethren Church organized in Czechoslovakia in 1918. The fourth branch is composed of the three independent churches in Iowa organized by Rev. F. Kun. The fifth branch is composed of members of the different Protestant churches whose ancestors were members of the ancient Unity and who consider the old Unity their spiritual mother. Representatives of all five branches met for the first time at Watertown, Wis., for a friendly conference, August 5-7, 1938.

The progress of the Evangelical Unity of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren in North America is shown through organizations as follows: Mutual Aid Society organized, 1905; the Sunday School Union was formed, 1910; the Hus Memorial School, for the education of Sunday school teachers, was established in 1914 by Rev. J. Hegar and Rev. J. Barton and now has over 400 graduates; an Independent Unity, organized in Texas by Rev. A. Motyčka, joined the Union in 1919 and the name of the church was changed to its present name; the Hus Memorial Home was founded in 1924 in Temple, Tex., and became the home of the Hus School.

DOCTRINE

This church believes in the Holy Trinity. Jesus Christ is the Master and we are brethren. Matt. 23: 8. The Holy Bible is the only rule of faith and life. The confession of the old Unity of Brethren as expressed in their catechism published in 1608 is our confession, and also the confessions of the Lutheran and Reformed churches. This church abides by the rule: In essentials unity, in non-essentials liberty. It has infant and adult baptism. Only those who are confirmed and confess Jesus Christ as their personal Savior are accepted as members and may take part at the Lord's Supper. There is open communion with all Christians. The ministers are ordained only after graduation from a recognized theological seminary. The ministers must be members of the Unity.

ORGANIZATION

The Unity has a representative form of government. The synod is the highest authority, except in matters of faith in which the teachings of the Bible rule. The synod consists of delegates (1 for every 50 members), ministers, and members of the Synod Committee. Only delegates vote. All important decisions become law, only if approved by the congregations within 30 days. [Referendum.] The Synod meets every 2 years on July 6, the anniversary of the death of Jan Hus, the spiritual founder of the Unity. The Synod Committee, consisting of five members, is in charge of the affairs of the church between the synod meetings.

The congregations own and take care of their churches and other property, and also elect their ministers, whom they support. Usually six elders are elected in the annual meeting to look after the needs of the congregation.

WORK

The preaching is done as often as circumstances will permit, as every congregation is self-supporting. In the smaller congregations read services supplement the preaching. The teaching of religion begins at home. Sunday schools are established in every congregation. Most of the teachers are graduates of the Hus School. The confirmation is preceded by a special training in the Bible and catechism, the one published by the old Unity in 1608. The Hus School meets for 8 weeks once or twice a year. The theological students may study in approved schools.

The Unity publishes a monthly paper, the Brethren Journal. The Sunday School Union publishes the Sunday School as a part of the Brethren Journal. The Hus School former students publish the Czech-Moravian Youth. The church has published the catechism, the stories of the Bible, and the church constitution. The Hus Union published a prayer book and a collection of poems for Mother's Day.

Benevolences are taken care of by freewill offerings, by the Ladies Aid Society, and the Mutual Aid Society. The mission work is supported by the churches and the Sunday schools. The different funds are increased by freewill offerings which take care of different needs of the church as follows: Brethren fund; students' fund; pension fund; mission fund; Hus School fund; building fund of the Hus Home; and church building fund.

There are 6,000 members in 41 congregations and missions, 24 churches, and 5 ministers; 350 Ladies Aid Society members; 939 Mutual Aid Society members; and 400 graduates of the Hus School.

BOHEMIAN AND MORAVIAN BRETHREN CHURCHES

STATISTICS

The three churches of the Bohemian and Moravian Brethren reported in 1936 were all rural churches, in the State of Iowa. The total membership was 285, comprising 145 males and 140 females, all of whom were over 13 years of age. No debt was reported on any of the church edifices. One parsonage was reported which was owned in common by the three churches reporting.

The membership of this denomination comprises all communicants on the church registers.

Comparative data, 1916-36.—The table following presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Bohemian and Moravian Brethren Churches for the census years 1936, 1926, and 1916.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1916 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916
Churches (local organizations), number.....	3	3	3
Members, number.....	285	303	320
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			
Number.....	-18	-17	-----
Percent.....	-5.9	-5.3	-----
Average membership per church.....	95	101	107
Church edifices, number.....	3	3	3
Value—number reporting.....	3	3	3
Amount reported.....	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$9,000
Average value per church.....	\$4,000	\$4,000	\$3,000
Expenditures:			
Churches reporting, number.....	3	3	3
Amount reported.....	\$3,460	\$2,626	\$1,847
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,678	\$2,148	\$1,532
All other salaries.....	\$127		
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,191		
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$237		
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$91		
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$56	\$478	\$315
Home missions.....	\$40		
Foreign missions.....	\$40		
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,153	\$875	\$616
Sunday schools:			
Churches reporting, number.....	3	3	3
Officers and teachers.....	15	17	14
Scholars.....	200	318	348

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

In 1858 a group of six families, formerly members of the Reformed Church of Bohemia, under the leadership of Rev. Francis Kun, organized the First Bohemian and Moravian Church, in College Township, Linn County, Iowa. After some years, in 1892, another church of the same antecedents was formed in Monroe Township, Johnson County, and 3 years later still another in Putnam Township, Linn County; the three churches are served by one pastor and the parsonage is held by them as common property.

¹ This statement, which is the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been approved in its present form by Rev. Francis Pokorny, D. D., pastor, Bohemian and Moravian Brethren Churches, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

While claiming the same origin as the Moravian Church in America and the Evangelical Unity of Bohemian and Moravian Brethren, these churches are not ecclesiastically connected with either of these bodies. They hold friendly relations with the Presbyterian and the Reformed Bohemian churches of the Northwest and East, and enter into accord with them in movements for education and missionary work, in these respects affiliating especially with the Central West (Bohemian) Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

The independent Bohemian and Moravian churches recognize the Helvetic and Westminster confessions of faith and use the Heidelberg and Westminster catechisms. They administer baptism to the children of believers, and to adults on profession of faith. The Lord's Supper is celebrated four times a year, according to the usage of the Reformed Church of Bohemia. Ministers are required to be sound in the faith and to have a college and seminary education.

The general polity is presbyterian. A board of six elders, with the pastor, has oversight in spiritual things, while temporal matters are in the hands of six trustees. They have Sunday schools and there is a Christian Endeavor Society whose membership consists of the young people of all three churches.

NEW APOSTOLIC CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the New Apostolic Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

In this denomination all persons, including children, who have been baptized and received into the church by the apostle are counted as members.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	56	46	10	-----	-----
Members, number.....	6,147	4,496	1,651	73.1	26.9
Average membership per church.....	110	98	165	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	2,803	2,042	761	72.9	27.1
Female.....	3,344	2,454	890	73.4	26.6
Males per 100 females.....	83.8	83.2	85.5	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1,511	1,107	404	73.3	26.7
13 years and over.....	4,636	3,389	1,247	73.1	26.9
Percent under 13 years.....	24.6	24.6	24.5	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	31	26	5	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	31	26	5	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$635,887	\$462,387	\$173,500	72.7	27.3
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$575,887	\$402,387	\$173,500	69.9	30.1
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$60,000	\$60,000	-----	100.0	-----
Average value per church.....	\$20,512	\$17,784	\$34,700	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	16	13	3	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$200,925	\$128,100	\$72,825	63.8	36.2
Number reporting "no debt".....	12	11	1	-----	-----
Parsonages, number.....	9	8	1	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	2	1	1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$28,000	\$4,000	\$24,000	14.3	85.7
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	48	40	8	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$53,066	\$35,858	\$17,208	67.6	32.4
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,000	-----	\$1,000	-----	100.0
All other salaries.....	\$4,165	\$865	\$3,300	20.8	79.2
Repairs and improvements.....	\$9,853	\$8,171	\$1,682	82.9	17.1
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2,816	\$1,791	\$1,025	63.6	36.4
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$28,109	\$18,907	\$9,202	67.3	32.7
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$694	\$89	\$605	12.8	87.2
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$652	\$365	\$287	56.0	44.0
All other purposes.....	\$5,777	\$5,670	\$107	98.1	1.9
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,106	\$896	\$2,151	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	47	39	8	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	207	187	20	90.3	9.7
Scholars.....	1,123	1,010	113	89.9	10.1

¹Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the New Apostolic Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	56	25	20	13
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	31	5	7	
Percent ¹				
Members, number.....	6, 147	2, 938	3, 828	2, 020
Increase ² over preceding census:				
Number.....	3, 209	—890	1, 808	
Percent.....	109. 2	—23. 2	89. 5	
Average membership per church.....	110	118	191	155
Church edifices, number.....	31	10	6	2
Value—number reporting.....	31	10	6	2
Amount reported.....	\$635, 887	\$133, 000	\$69, 710	\$8, 500
Average value per church.....	\$20, 512	\$13, 300	\$11, 618	\$4, 250
Debt—number reporting.....	16	6	4	2
Amount reported.....	\$200, 925	\$38, 000	\$47, 040	\$6, 000
Parsonages, number.....	9			
Value—number reporting.....	2			
Amount reported.....	\$28, 000			
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	48	18	13	
Amount reported.....	\$53, 066	\$26, 972	\$8, 210	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1, 000			
All other salaries.....	\$4, 165			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$9, 853	\$16, 429	\$7, 976	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2, 816			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$28, 109			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$694			
Home missions.....				
Foreign missions.....		\$10, 543	\$234	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$652			
All other purposes.....	\$5, 777			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1, 106	\$1, 498	\$632	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	47	18	12	3
Officers and teachers.....	207	41	32	10
Scholars.....	1, 123	479	689	250

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the New Apostolic Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	56	46	10	6,147	4,496	1,651	2,803	3,344	83.8	47	207	1,123
NEW ENGLAND:												
Connecticut.....	4	1	3	1,418	28	1,390	645	773	83.4	2	4	32
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	11	8	3	1,158	1,077	81	510	648	78.7	10	45	256
New Jersey.....	5	4	1	568	533	35	241	327	73.7	5	25	145
Pennsylvania.....	3	3	—	346	346	—	152	194	78.4	2	16	95
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	4	4	—	216	216	—	104	112	92.9	2	10	47
Indiana.....	1	1	—	172	172	—	84	88	—	1	6	43
Illinois.....	7	6	1	683	615	68	298	385	77.4	7	28	170
Michigan.....	7	7	—	876	876	—	419	457	91.7	7	32	131
Wisconsin.....	3	3	—	198	198	—	94	104	90.4	3	14	63
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	1	1	—	11	11	—	6	5	—	—	—	—
Missouri.....	3	2	1	281	226	55	139	142	97.9	3	13	93
Nebraska.....	1	—	1	22	—	22	13	9	—	1	1	10
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Maryland.....	1	1	—	37	37	—	21	16	—	—	—	—
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	1	1	—	47	47	—	21	26	—	1	5	16
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	1	1	—	11	11	—	5	6	—	—	—	—
California.....	3	3	—	103	103	—	51	52	—	3	8	22

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936		
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Per-cent under 13
United States	56	25	20	13	6,147	2,938	3,828	2,020	1,511	4,636	24.6
NEW ENGLAND:											
Connecticut	4				1,418				337	1,081	23.8
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:											
New York	11	6	4	3	1,158	774	1,897	1,150	252	906	21.8
New Jersey	5	3	2	2	568	350	409	80	155	413	27.3
Pennsylvania	3	2			346	153			105	241	30.3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:											
Ohio	4	2			216	84			59	157	27.3
Illinois	7	4	4	1	683	725	710	400	161	522	23.6
Michigan	7	2			876	495			221	655	25.2
Wisconsin	3	3	2	1	198	120	135	40	44	154	22.2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:											
Missouri	3	1			281	90			69	212	24.6
PACIFIC:											
California	3				103				26	77	25.2
Other States	16	2	8	6	300	147	677	350	82	218	27.3

¹ Includes 1 church in each of the following States—Indiana, Minnesota, Nebraska, Maryland, Montana, and Washington.**TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States	56	31	30	\$635,887	16	\$200,925
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York	11	6	5	157,000	5	84,915
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Illinois	7	7	7	99,500	2	10,000
Michigan	7	3	3	19,387		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Missouri	3	3	3	27,000	3	8,500
Other States	28	12	¹ 12	333,000	6	97,510

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin; and 1 in each of the following—New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Nebraska, Montana, and California.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches		EXPENDITURES									
			Churches report- ing	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements	Pay ment on church debt, ex- cluding interest	Other current ex- penses, includ- ing interest	Local relief and charity	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	56	48	\$53,066	\$1,000	\$4,165	\$9,853	\$2,816	\$28,109	\$694	\$652	\$5,777	
NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut.....	4	3	15,693	1,000	3,240	1,377	1,025	8,451	600	-----	-----	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: New York.....	11	8	14,223	-----	145	895	877	7,939	-----	-----	4,367	
New Jersey.....	5	5	2,276	-----	120	193	-----	1,671	5	287	-----	
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Ohio.....	4	4	1,602	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,184	50	365	3	
Illinois.....	7	7	8,446	-----	300	5,299	-----	2,135	39	-----	673	
Michigan.....	7	7	2,278	-----	300	194	-----	1,523	-----	-----	261	
Wisconsin.....	3	3	2,157	-----	-----	875	463	819	-----	-----	-----	
WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Missouri.....	3	3	1,448	-----	-----	380	-----	1,027	-----	-----	41	
Other States.....	12	18	4,943	-----	60	640	451	3,360	-----	-----	432	

¹ Includes 2 churches each in the States of Pennsylvania and California; and 1 in each of the following—Indiana, Nebraska, Maryland, and Montana.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The New Apostolic Church claims the same historical origin as the Catholic Apostolic Church. A bishop of that church named Schwarz, who presided over a congregation in Hamburg, Germany, after the death of a number of the apostles, consulted the remaining ones, claiming that the Holy Ghost had often inspired new selections for that office. This consultation resulted in his excommunication, but a priest named Preuss, serving under Bishop Schwarz, was selected for the apostleship "through the spirit of prophecy" in the year 1862, and with his apostleship commenced the New Apostolic Church. For a time Bishop Schwarz served under the new apostle, but was himself later selected as an apostle.

The movement spread throughout the world and other apostles were appointed. One of these apostles, Rev. John Erb, is the head of the churches in North America, although he acts under the chief apostle in Europe, Rev. J. G. Bischoff, successor to the late chief apostle, H. Niehaus, who resides in Frankfort on the Main, Germany, and who has under his general supervision all New Apostolic churches throughout the entire world.

DOCTRINE

The New Apostolic Church accepts the Apostles' Creed, and emphasizes the inspiration and authority of the Bible, the sacramental nature of baptism and the Lord's Supper, the restoration of the apostleship, the ordinance of the laying on of hands by the apostles, and by said act also the administering of the Holy Ghost, the necessity of the gifts of the Spirit, the payment of the tithe, and the belief in the speedy, personal, premillennial coming of Christ.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. Charles L. Bing, New Apostolic Church, Chicago, Ill., and approved by him in its present form.

ORGANIZATION

The New Apostolic Church is a part of one coherent body in the United States and abroad. In its organization in this country the church consists of an apostle's district, which is presided over by an apostle, who appoints his religious assistants; the apostle's district is subdivided into bishops' districts, each presided over by a bishop, who, while directly responsible to the apostle, exercises immediate supervision of the group of local congregations; and elders' districts, consisting of smaller numbers of congregations, each presided over by an elder, under the supervision of the bishop or the apostle. Each church is presided over by a rector, who, according to the size of the congregation, has one or more assistants, as priests, deacons, etc., who minister according to the gifts bestowed upon them and according to the character of their office, usually without remuneration. All the ministers are selected by the apostleship according to their ability, knowledge, and inspiration of God. Applicants for membership in the church are required to make application to the bishop or apostle. Means for defraying the church expenditures are obtained by voluntary offerings.

WORK

In recent years the church has become more substantially organized and has expanded along broader interior and missionary lines, both in the United States and Canada. The incorporation of a number of its churches in various States has been effected and negotiations are now under way to incorporate the church into a national body, to be known as the New Apostolic Church of North America, with headquarters in Chicago, Ill., where a permanent administration office has been established. Funds for this work were supplied by the general treasury as no special appropriation was made.

OLD CATHOLIC CHURCHES IN AMERICA

GENERAL STATEMENT

The church bodies grouped under this head, in this consolidated report, represent, in the main, scattered families or small communities which, for one reason or another, have rejected the church authority of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy; while retaining the chief doctrines and customs of the Roman Catholic Church, they are now ministered to by clergy who derive their Orders (since they insist upon Apostolic Succession as the basis of a valid Christian ministry) directly or indirectly from sources whose origins are acknowledgedly Apostolic, though not legal or authorized in the Roman Catholic Church. In this, and in the principal points of doctrine and usage, these people agree with the Old Catholic of Holland, Switzerland, and other parts of Europe. All of them have been connected at one time or another, directly or indirectly, through their leaders, with the authentic Old Catholics of Switzerland or Holland. At the present time, however, none of these American bodies or leaders are connected with or recognized by the Old Catholic Churches of any part of continental Europe, nor are their Orders or Apostolic Successions derived directly, if at all, from European Old Catholic Churches. With this explanation and caution against misinterpretation, the general use of the term "Old Catholic Churches" is justifiable for the "American Catholic Church" and its numerous derivatives, for the "Old Catholic Church in America," for the "American Old Catholic Church (Incorporated)," and for the "North American Old Roman Catholic Church" and the numerous separated personal leaders derived from its establishment.

The first of these, the American Catholic Church, while identical in doctrine with the Old Catholic Churches of Europe and originally founded upon the work of Old Catholic missionary priests from Europe, derives its Apostolic Succession, upon which it bases the validity of its ministry, from the Syro-Jacobite Church of Malabar. The latter church is under the patriarchal authority of the so-called Monophysite Patriarch of Antioch, one of the Lesser Eastern Churches which broke away from the Eastern Orthodox Catholic Church centuries ago. The other three, the Old Catholic Church in America, the North American Old Roman Catholic Church, and the American Old Catholic Church (Incorporated), are the result of the visit to America of Prince Bishop de Landas Berghes, of Scotland, and the quarrel between the two men, Carmel Henry Carfora and William Henry Francis Brothers, whom he consecrated bishops for the Old Catholics in America. Bishop de Landas Berghes himself had been consecrated Bishop of Scotland by Arnold Harris Mathew, who was consecrated archbishop for Old Catholics in England by the Old Catholics of Holland. The Old Catholic Churches of Holland and continental Europe later repudiated all responsibility for or connection with the bishops in England and America who derived their consecrations from the consecration of Archbishop Mathew. Likewise, the Syro-Jacobite Church and its Patriarchate of Antioch have no relation or connection with those clergy in America who depend upon consecrations performed by Archbishop Vilatte, the original founder of the American Catholic Church, although he was consecrated by Syro-Jacobite bishops at the order of their Patriarch of Antioch.

The Old Catholics of Holland and Switzerland came into prominence shortly after the Roman Catholic Vatican Council of 1870 which declared papal infallibility a doctrine of the Roman Catholic faith. The Swiss and Dutch communities, led by theologians who refused to subscribe to the decree of papal infallibility, organized the Old Catholic Church. From the same division of opinion numerous scattered families in America, especially in Belgian communities in Wisconsin, fell away from the Roman Catholic Hierarchy and clergy. Left leaderless, the tendency of these people was to reject all church doctrine and life and drift to atheism. Through the influence of Father Hyacinthe Loyson, a Parisian priest closely associated with the Old Catholic movement of Europe, an attempt was

made to organize these drifting people into Old Catholic congregations, with Father Joseph René Vilatte, a French priest ordained by the Swiss Old Catholics, as their missionary priest.

As the work of Father Vilatte developed and widened, he sought for a bishop under whom he could place his missions and from whom he could get assistant missionary priests. Such relations with the Protestant Episcopal Church and its bishops were suggested, but were emphatically forbidden by the Old Catholic bishops of Europe, who were careful to preserve their people under bishops who had valid sacramental Orders and Apostolic Succession. The Russian Bishop Vladimir, also, of the Orthodox Catholic Church, found himself unable to accept these communities and permit the continued use of the Roman Catholic rites and customs. Finally, Father Vilatte was consecrated a bishop by the bishops of the Syro-Jacobite Church of Malabar by order of the Syro-Jacobite Patriarch of Antioch, Archbishop Francis Xavier Alvarez, assisted by two other bishops, performing the consecration. On returning to this country Archbishop Vilatte organized the Old Catholic Church, with himself as its archbishop and primate. Later he consecrated several bishops without authority for such additional consecrations from the Patriarch of the Syro-Jacobite succession, who therefore does not recognize such consecrations or their derivative consecrations and ordinations.

On the return of Archbishop Vilatte to the Roman Catholic Church, one of his bishops, Rt. Rev. Frederick E. J. Lloyd, assumed the primacy and title of archbishop in the churches which had been reorganized as the American Catholic Church. Of the many bishops that have been consecrated in this group, or by Archbishop Vilatte and his followers, most have assumed other names and titles and founded separate churches for themselves by civil incorporation. For most of these no statistics are published, for the reason that the Census Bureau collects its statistics directly from congregations rather than from the officers of corporations.

One church body which derived its original consecration of bishops from Archbishop Vilatte, and which now has a thriving organization of congregations, is not included in this report under Old Catholic Churches, for the reason that it has never used that title in any form and does not desire any association with Old Catholic Churches, but rather aspires to ultimate association with Eastern Orthodox Churches as a racial or national unit. This is the African Orthodox Church, given in a separate section under its own name.

Of the church organizations in America deriving their Apostolic Succession from the consecration of Arnold Harris Mathew by the Dutch Old Catholics and his consecration of Bishop de Landas Berghes, only the two here included have supplied any congregational statistics. These two are the creations of the two men who now head them and who were consecrated by Bishop de Landas Berghes on successive days. Dissension followed and Bishop Francis (Brothers) was deposed and started the separate body which he now constitutes, while Bishop Carfora organized his group as the Old Roman Catholic Church, to which title the words "North American" have since been added. As archbishop of this latter organization Bishop Carfora is recognized, by the few remaining Old Catholics in England, as the proper head of the Old Catholics in America.

One of the bishops whom Archbishop Carfora consecrated, Samuel D. Benedict, now of New York City, has announced himself as the sole true head of the Old Catholic Churches in America under the title, "Archbishop and Primate of the Evangelical Catholic Church," but his organization is not included in this report for the reason that no congregations could be located nor any membership statistics secured. Bishop Benedict was deposed by Archbishop Carfora, after he had consecrated another bishop, named Newmark, who is now independent and has in turn consecrated W. H. Hammond, who is also independent and uses the word "Orthodox" in his title.

Not to be confused with the bodies grouped in this consolidated report, with which it has no ecclesiastical relation, though similar in doctrine, is the Polish National Catholic Church of America, headed by Bishop Hodur and in direct union with the Swiss, Dutch, and Polish Old Catholic Churches of Europe. Similarly separated is the Lithuanian National Catholic Church.

In doctrine all of the churches mentioned above are in substantial accord with the Old Catholic churches of Europe. They accept the Seven Ecumenical Councils of the historic universal and undivided church, as accepted prior to the Great Schism between East and West in 1054, rejecting the "filioque" addition to the Nicene Creed, papal supremacy and infallibility, and all union of church and state. They all use a more or less modified form of the Roman Catho-

lic ritual, either in translations or in Latin, and permit the clergy to marry. None of them has any relations or connection with Eastern Orthodox Catholic Churches, for the reason that the Eastern Orthodox cannot accept their Orders nor permit their peculiarities of ritual.

The bodies grouped under the name "Old Catholic Churches" in 1936, 1926, and 1916, are listed in the following table, with the principal statistics as reported for the three census periods. Direct comparisons between the bodies as reported at the two earlier censuses are impossible, however, because of numerous organic changes. It will be noted that the American Old Catholic Church (Incorporated) was reported for the first time in 1936.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE OLD CATHOLIC CHURCHES IN AMERICA, 1936, 1926, AND 1916

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total num- ber of churches	Num- ber of mem- bers	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Schol- ars
1936								
Total for the group....	69	22,240	37	\$367,900	55	\$117,943	55	5,500
American Catholic Church.	7	1,333	1	2,500	6	8,001	6	459
American Old Catholic Church (Incorporated)....	2	452					2	80
North American Old Ro- man Catholic Church....	36	14,985	31	220,900	36	74,222	36	4,702
Old Catholic Church in America.....	24	5,470	5	144,500	13	35,720	11	259
1926								
Total for the group....	47	18,048	30	394,365	46	132,831	38	4,664
American Catholic Church.	11	1,367	2	9,430	11	11,046	5	221
Old Catholic Church in America.....	9	1,888	4	37,500	8	19,347	9	997
North American Old Ro- man Catholic Church....	27	14,793	24	347,435	27	102,438	24	3,446
1916								
Total for the group....	21	14,200	17	145,800	19	33,850	15	2,096
American Catholic Church.	3	475	1	3,000	2	1,700	2	75
Old Roman Catholic Church.....	12	4,700	11	89,300	11	12,150	11	1,271
Catholic Church of North America.....	6	9,025	5	53,500	6	20,000	2	750

AMERICAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

STATISTICS

The data given for 1936 represent seven active American Catholic churches, all reported as being in urban territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership consists of all persons who are admitted to the church through the sacrament of baptism.

Comparative data, 1936 and 1926.—Table 1 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the American Catholic Church for the census years 1936 and 1926.

TABLE 1.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926	ITEM	1936	1926
Churches (local organizations), number.....	7	11	Expenditures:		
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			Churches reporting, number.....	6	11
Number.....	—4	—	Amount reported.....	\$8,001	\$11,046
Percent.....	(²)	—	Pastors' salaries.....	\$2,925	
Members, number.....	1,333	1,367	All other salaries.....	\$936	
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			Repairs and improvements.....	\$380	\$9,000
Number.....	—34	—	Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,245	
Percent.....	—2.5	—	All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,822	
Average membership per church.....	190	124	Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$225	
Church edifices, number.....	3	2	Home missions.....	\$125	\$2,046
Value—number reporting.....	1	2	Foreign missions.....		
Amount reported.....	\$2,500	\$9,430	To general headquarters for distribution.....		
Average value per church.....	\$2,500	\$4,715	All other purposes.....	\$343	
Debt—number reporting.....	1	1	Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,334	\$1,004
Amount reported.....	\$500	\$5,000			
Parsonages, number.....	1	1	Sunday schools:		
Value—number reporting.....	1	1	Churches reporting, number.....	6	5
Amount reported.....	\$800	\$875	Officers and teachers.....	30	16
			Scholars.....	459	221

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State table.—Table 2 presents the statistics for 1936 for the American Catholic Church by States, giving the number and membership of the churches, membership classified by sex and age, and data for Sunday schools.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX AND AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of mem- bers	MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Male	Female	Males per 100 females	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Percent un- der 13 ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	7	1,333	468	865	54.1	276	982	75	21.9	6	30	459
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: New York.....	5	824	256	568	45.1	225	524	75	30.0	5	22	301
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Ohio.....	1	54	26	28	(²)	11	43	—	—	—	—	—
SOUTH ATLANTIC: Florida.....	1	455	186	269	69.1	40	415	—	8.8	1	8	158

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

² Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The American Catholic Church Archdiocese of the State of New York, of which the Most Reverend James Francis Augustine Lashley is archbishop and primate, was organized on Mother's Day of May 1927 in the State of New York. The membership of this church consists of all persons who are admitted to the church through the sacrament of baptism. While other churches of this body have been in existence for some years, a reorganization since the census of 1916 makes it impossible to identify the whole group with any of the bodies formerly presented under the head of the American Catholic Church of Chicago, Ill. It has at present five parishes between New York City and Brooklyn with a membership of 1,269. It derives its succession through the Syro-Jacobite line of Malabar, through Archbishop Joseph René Vilatte, who consecrated the late archbishop and patriarch, the Most Reverend George Alexander McGuire of the African Orthodox Churches of New York and he consecrated the Most Reverend William Frederick Tyarks of the American Catholic Orthodox Church of the State of New York, who did on the second of October 1932 consecrate to the episcopate the Most Reverend James Francis Augustine Lashley of the church of St. Elias American Catholic Church, New York, Incorporated. This church was incorporated in the State of New York, March 1932. While it is autonomous and independent, it aspires to be recognized as an integral portion of the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

The American Catholic Church accepts the Holy Scriptures as well as the holy tradition as the source of divine truth and accepts the Nicene Creed without the filioque interpolation as of obligation, but believes also in the symbols known as the Apostles' Creed and the Creed of St. Athanasius. It accepts the dogmatic decrees of the Seven Ecumenical Councils held between the fourth and eighth centuries. It holds that the Eucharist is both a sacrament and a sacrifice offered for the living and the dead. It receives as a portion of the original deposit of faith, the Seven Sacraments. The Mass is the chief service each Sunday. In the bestowing of Holy Orders the Roman forms of ordination and consecration are followed. The vestments used in worship are those prescribed by the western rite, and the hymnal which is used is known as the American Hymnal. Membership is counted in this church as in the Roman Catholic Church; not by communicants, but by the persons baptized. In the American Catholic Church Archdiocese province there are five priests, one bishop, three deaconesses, and one lay reader. The congregation holds services in rented quarters in most cases, since the work receives no outside aid and since all property must be purchased by the membership. There has been a marked increase in the membership. The legal headquarters of the American Catholic Church Archdiocese is in New York City and is known as St. Elias Pro Cathedral, American Catholic Church. A theological school is conducted to train men for the ministry, by the dean.

¹ This statement was furnished by the Most Reverend J. F. A. Lashley, archbishop-primate, American Catholic Church, New York City.

AMERICAN OLD CATHOLIC CHURCH (INCORPORATED)

STATISTICS

The data given for 1936 represent two active organizations of the American Old Catholic Church (Incorporated), both reported as being in urban territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of all persons who are admitted to the church through the sacrament of baptism.

As the American Old Catholic Church (Incorporated) was reported for the first time in 1936, no comparative figures are available.

The following table gives by States the number and membership of the churches, membership classified by sex and age, and data for Sunday schools. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX AND AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of members	MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Male	Female	Males per 100 females	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Percent under 13	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	9	452	201	251	80.1	55	397	12.2	2	12	80
Maryland.....	1	77	36	41	(1)	55	77	14.7	1	9	45
Louisiana.....	1	375	165	210	78.6	55	320	14.7	1	3	25

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The American Old Catholic Church is a derivation of the Old Catholic Church of Utrecht in Holland, through the Old Catholic Mission to England by Bishop Mathew, and Bishop de Landas Berghes who came to the United States in 1914 in an effort to unite the various groups of Old Catholics in America who had emigrated from the various European countries. Bishop Berghes died shortly after his arrival in the United States without fully accomplishing the work of consolidation. As the work was confined to special racial groups, each clinging tenaciously to its own language and culture, this was an obstacle to cohesion and proper development of the work among the rising generation who used English as their mother tongue with American education and culture. Out of this situation the American Old Catholic Church was organized by the Right Reverend George Augustus Newmark, a missionary bishop of Bishop Berghes' mission to the United States. The American Old Catholic Church was incorporated as an autonomous unit in 1927, for definite work among the English-speaking descendants of the original Old Catholic immigrants and for aggressive missionary work among the native-born American stock who have no church connections—whose numbers have been roughly estimated at approximately 50 percent of the total population.

The American Old Catholic Church prays for the unifying of the existing Old Catholic groups in this country and aims for closer fellowship with the present

¹ This statement was furnished by Rev. Murray L. Burnett, general secretary, American Old Catholic Church (Incorporated), Baltimore, Md.

Old Catholic churches of Europe, who are zealous for church unity, as evidenced by the Bonn Agreement which recently established (July 2, 1931) intercommunion between the Anglican and Old Catholic Churches.

This church desires to meet modern needs and problems peculiar to this age and state of civilization, and is pledged to definite teaching in faith and morals, and effective social service to the poor and oppressed. It makes a definite evangelistic appeal to unbelievers and the unchurched. It stands solidly for freedom of thought and speech, American ideals and institutions, and free public schools. It stands for law and order, and civil and religious liberty for all. It teaches loyalty to all that is fundamental, and liberality in all else.

During the worst years of the economic depression the clergy and communicants were sorely affected and forward work was handicapped, but they carry on with high hopes and a strong conviction of their mission.

The members of the church are scattered throughout the States of Michigan, Ohio, Missouri, Colorado, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Maryland. At present the communicant strength is approximately 2,000 souls, with 12 ordained priests, assisted by lay helpers, to minister to them.

DOCTRINE

The American Old Catholic Church declares its belief in the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as the Word of God and rule of faith. She entreats the faithful to read them diligently, not only as their duty and privilege, but in obedience to Christ's command. She regards as canonical the books of the Old and New Testaments and also holds to the unwritten Word of God commonly called tradition. The Books of the Apocrypha are read for examples of godly living and instruction in life and manners, but are not regarded as establishing any doctrine.

The Nicene Creed is accepted without the "filioque" interpolation, as the only one of universal obligation; also the two other symbols known as the Apostles' Creed and the Creed of St. Athanasius.

The Authority of the Seven Oecumenical Councils up to 787 A. D. she accepts, whose dogmatic decrees are today accepted by all the apostolic churches of the East and West.

The Seven Gospel Sacraments are held as part of the original deposit of faith "once for all delivered to the saints," namely, Baptism, Confirmation, Penance, Holy Eucharist, Unction, Holy Orders, Matrimony.

This church does not forbid her clergy to marry.

ORGANIZATION

The general legislation of the American Old Catholic Church and the direction of all matters which concern and affect the church as a whole are vested in a general synod, subject to its declaration of faith and to such constitution and canons as it may from time to time adopt. Membership in the governing power of the church is vested in its bishops and priests. The senior bishop holds the rank of archbishop.

A consistory, composed of the officers of the synod, such as archbishop, bishops, chancellor, archdiocesan secretary, and dean of the seminary transacts the business of the church during the periods intervening between sessions of the general synod. Diocesan synods exist where there are five or more contiguous parishes, all self-supporting under a rector, with territorial boundaries set by the general synod. Parishes are administered by a rector and board of trustees.

The principal service on Sundays is the morning Mass, always in English, with a beautiful liturgy. The historic vestments are used. The use of incense is general. Holy communion is administered by intinction.

NORTH AMERICAN OLD ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the North American Old Roman Catholic Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership consists of all persons who are admitted to the church through the sacrament of baptism.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	36	29	7		
Members, number.....	14,985	13,643	1,342	91.0	9.0
Average membership per church.....	416	470	192		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	7,495	6,817	678	91.0	9.0
Female.....	7,490	6,826	664	91.1	8.9
Males per 100 females.....	100.1	99.9	102.1		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	3,458	3,199	259	92.5	7.5
13 years and over.....	11,527	10,444	1,083	90.6	9.4
Percent under 13 years.....	23.1	23.4	19.3		
Church edifices, number.....	32	26	6		
Value—number reporting.....	31	25	6		
Amount reported.....	\$220,900	\$201,175	\$19,725	91.1	8.9
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$210,525	\$190,800	\$19,725	90.6	9.4
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$10,375	\$10,375		100.0	
Average value per church.....	\$7,126	\$8,047	\$3,288		
Debt—number reporting.....	25	22	3		
Amount reported.....	\$112,725	\$108,625	\$4,100	96.4	3.6
Number reporting "no debt".....	6	3	3		
Parsonages, number.....	13	9	4		
Value—number reporting.....	13	9	4		
Amount reported.....	\$44,025	\$32,000	\$12,025	72.7	27.3
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	36	29	7		
Amount reported.....	\$74,222	\$67,764	\$6,458	91.3	8.7
Pastors' salaries.....	\$23,740	\$21,610	\$2,130	91.0	9.0
All other salaries.....	\$9,255	\$8,655	\$600	93.5	6.5
Repairs and improvements.....	\$9,546	\$8,993	\$553	94.2	5.8
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$9,060	\$7,770	\$1,290	85.8	14.2
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$11,967	\$11,026	\$941	92.1	7.9
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc....	\$2,113	\$1,918	\$195	90.8	9.2
Home missions.....	\$740	\$740		100.0	
Foreign missions.....	\$346	\$295	\$51	85.3	14.7
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,882	\$1,797	\$85	95.5	4.5
All other purposes.....	\$5,573	\$4,960	\$613	89.0	11.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,062	\$2,337	\$923		
Sunday schools: ²					
Churches reporting, number.....	36	29	7		
Officers and teachers.....	120	103	17	85.8	14.2
Scholars.....	4,702	4,425	277	94.1	5.9

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² A weekday school is maintained, having sessions Wednesday evenings and Saturday mornings, which is attended by the same pupils as the Sunday school.

Comparative data, 1936 and 1926.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the North American Old Roman Catholic Church for the census years 1936 and 1926.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926	ITEM	1936	1926
Churches (local organizations), number.....	36	27	Expenditures:		
Increase over preceding census:			Churches reporting, number.....	36	27
Number.....	9	-----	Amount reported.....	\$74,222	\$102,438
Percent.....	(¹)	-----	Pastors' salaries.....	\$23,740	
Members, number.....	14,985	14,793	All other salaries.....	\$9,255	
Increase over preceding census:			Repairs and improvements.....	\$9,546	
Number.....	192	-----	Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$9,060	\$95,439
Percent.....	1.3	-----	All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$11,967	
Average membership per church.....	416	548	Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$2,113	
Church edifices, number.....	32	31	Home missions.....	\$740	
Value—number reporting.....	31	24	Foreign missions.....	\$346	\$6,999
Amount reported.....	\$220,900	\$347,435	To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,882	
Average value per church.....	\$7,126	\$14,476	All other purposes.....	\$5,573	
Debt—number reporting.....	25	23	Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,062	\$3,794
Amount reported.....	\$112,725	\$121,657			
Parsonages, number.....	13	-----	Sunday schools:		
Value—number reporting.....	13	15	Churches reporting, number.....	36	24
Amount reported.....	\$44,025	\$71,986	Officers and teachers.....	120	44
			Scholars.....	4,702	3,446

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the North American Old Roman Catholic Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the census years 1936 and 1926, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEM- BERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	36	29	7	14,985	13,643	1,342	7,495	7,490	100.1	36	120	4,702
NEW ENGLAND:												
New Hampshire.....	1	1	---	595	595	---	302	293	103.1	1	5	250
Massachusetts.....	3	3	---	1,337	1,337	---	661	676	97.8	3	13	347
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	8	7	1	4,186	3,875	311	2,081	2,105	98.9	8	27	1,201
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	3	2	1	405	152	253	209	196	106.6	3	8	114
Illinois.....	5	5	---	3,855	3,855	---	1,895	1,960	96.7	5	19	1,529
Michigan.....	3	1	2	362	53	309	207	155	133.5	3	7	87
Wisconsin.....	3	3	---	619	619	---	313	306	102.3	3	10	263
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Iowa.....	2	2	---	344	344	---	167	177	94.4	2	6	85
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
West Virginia.....	1	1	---	164	164	---	83	81	(¹)	1	2	30
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Mississippi.....	4	1	3	644	175	469	314	330	95.2	4	8	116
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Texas.....	3	3	---	2,474	2,474	---	1,263	1,211	104.3	3	15	680

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1936 AND 1926, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936 or 1926]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES		NUMBER OF MEM- BERS		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936		
	1936	1926	1936	1926	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Percent under 13
United States.....	36	27	14,985	14,793	3,458	11,527	23.1
Massachusetts.....	3	3	1,337	5,194	267	1,070	20.0
New York.....	8	4	4,186	1,014	1,050	3,136	25.1
Ohio.....	3	2	405	1,144	85	320	21.0
Illinois.....	5	8	3,855	2,631	917	2,938	23.8
Michigan.....	3	3	362	1,965	70	292	19.3
Wisconsin.....	3	1	619	417	207	412	33.4
Mississippi.....	4	---	644	---	65	579	10.1
Texas.....	3	---	2,474	---	529	1,945	21.4
Other States.....	¹ 4	6	1,103	2,428	268	835	24.3

¹ Includes: New Hampshire, 1; Iowa, 2; and West Virginia, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	36	32	31	\$220, 900	25	\$112, 725	13	\$44, 025
Massachusetts.....	3	3	3	21, 150	3	9, 650	2	(¹)
New York.....	8	6	6	56, 500	6	42, 000	—	—
Illinois.....	5	5	4	25, 275	4	13, 000	1	(¹)
Michigan.....	3	3	3	7, 725	1	1, 000*	1	(¹)
Wisconsin.....	3	3	3	21, 500	3	12, 500	1	(¹)
Mississippi.....	4	4	4	12, 000	1	1, 700	4	12, 000
Texas.....	3	3	3	27, 350	3	15, 275	3	10, 500
Other States.....	7	5	5	49, 400	4	17, 600	1	21, 525

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

^{*} Includes: New Hampshire, 1; Ohio, 2; Iowa, 1; and West Virginia, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States . . .	36	36	\$74, 222	\$23, 740	\$9, 255	\$9, 546	\$9, 080	\$11, 967	\$2, 113	\$740	\$346	\$1, 882	\$5, 573
Massachusetts	3	3	6, 551	2, 340	1, 445	245	500	985	115	85	20	235	581
New York	8	8	22, 502	5, 910	1, 450	5, 480	3, 290	3, 925	725	65	65	295	1, 297
Ohio	3	3	3, 488	1, 985	—	72	620	426	30	—	10	30	315
Illinois	5	5	15, 248	4, 320	2, 160	1, 178	2, 500	1, 617	573	585	25	826	1, 464
Michigan	3	3	2, 318	810	600	93	75	351	100	—	35	35	219
Wisconsin	3	3	5, 382	2, 400	720	410	—	1, 190	105	—	10	55	492
Mississippi	4	4	2, 607	660	—	661	500	395	105	—	26	60	200
Texas	3	3	9, 848	2, 700	2, 160	950	1, 575	1, 233	250	—	115	241	624
Other States	4	14	6, 278	2, 615	720	457	—	1, 845	110	5	40	105	381

¹ Includes: New Hampshire, 1; Iowa, 2; and West Virginia, 1.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The North American Old Roman Catholic Church, while tracing its origin back to Apostolic times, was organized in the United States and Canada under the name of National Catholic Church in North America, and incorporated under this name in Columbus, Ohio, June 14, 1912.

The leader of the Old Catholic movement in England, the Most Reverend Arnold H. Mathew, consecrated the Prince and Duke de Landas Berghes, on June 29, 1912, and sent him to the United States in 1914 to reunite the scattered Old Roman Catholic churches; the National Catholic Church of America cordially received

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by the Most Reverend Carmel Henry Carfora, metropolitan-primate, North American Old Roman Catholic Church, Chicago, Ill., and approved by him in its present form.

de Landas Berghes, and elected him archbishop. On October 4, 1916, the archbishop consecrated Rev. Carmel Henry Carfora as his coadjutor and regionary bishop; and on October 17, 1917, the North American Old Roman Catholic Church was incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois. The name of the church was changed to avoid confusion and from the desire to have no connection with other churches claiming to represent the Old Catholic movement in the United States. Bishop Carfora was elected archbishop of the United States and Canada in 1919, and on March 19, 1922, was made primate of all Old Roman Catholic churches. Since that time numerous independent churches of similar type, and probably not a few of the churches formed by Archbishop Vilatte, as well as individual churches of the Polish and Lithuanian Catholics, have united with this body, and its organization has been considerably strengthened.

DOCTRINE

This church works for the restoration of the ancient Catholic system and the practice of the rites of the Holy Catholic Church, before the separation of the Eastern and Western churches; its purpose is the elevation of the moral and religious life of its people, according to the teachings of Jesus Christ and His Apostles. The following statement of belief is generally accepted:

We adhere strictly to the Holy Catholic Faith, once and for all delivered to the Saints and set forth in Apostolic Tradition, the Niceno-Constantinopolitan Creed, the definitions of the Ecumenical Councils, and the teachings of the Holy Scriptures and the Fathers.

We acknowledge the decrees of the Synod of Jerusalem of 1672, prescribing belief, as *de fide* in the Seven Sacraments instituted by Our Lord Jesus Christ, in the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, and in Transubstantiation.

We practice the Veneration and Invocation of the Glorious and Immaculate Mother of God, of the Angels, and the Saints, and prayers for the faithful departed.

The North American Old Roman Catholic Church is identical with the Roman Catholic Church in worship, faith, morals, etc., but differs from it in discipline, mainly as follows:

1. It acknowledges the primacy of the successor of St. Peter, but is thoroughly American and loyal to all American institutions and ideals.
2. It has the Mass and other services in Latin, liturgical oriental, and in the language of the land where instituted, that is, English in America.
3. It advocates celibacy of the clergy, but does not expressly forbid the clergy to marry.
4. It ministers to anyone who requests its services, and any baptized Christian who lives according to its laws and regulations is welcomed to the movement.

ORGANIZATION

The organization of the church centers in the primate, whose authority is supreme in faith and in all church matters, after due consideration in the general meeting of the Synod where are assembled the archbishops, bishops, general vicars, priests, and delegates.

As at present organized there are under the care of the primate five bishops, the Right Reverend Roman W. Slocinski, of Manchester, N. H.; the Right Reverend Edwin Wallace Hunter, D. D., regionary bishop of the United States and Canada, with residence at New Orleans, La.; the Right Reverend Albert D. Bell, bishop of Western California and the Pacific Coast; the Right Reverend H. P. Riel, bishop of Michigan; and the Right Reverend W. Drapk, bishop for the Ukrainians in the United States and Canada, with residence in Chicago, Ill.

The government is, however, democratic, because every officer, from the highest to the lowest, is chosen by the individual congregation, and confirmed by the primate, and each foreign group of churches has a bishop of its own nationality. The great aim of the church is that all, of every nationality, shall compose the "one unity" in Christ.

The institutional work in America includes the St. Francis Theological Seminary, in Chicago, with 12 students; homes for various religious orders; and homes for aged priests and for destitute men.

The church papers are The Catholic and Winnica Panska (Lord's Vineyard), both issued at Chicago, Ill., as the official organs of the primate and the archdiocese.

OLD CATHOLIC CHURCH IN AMERICA

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Old Catholic Church in America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership consists of all persons who are admitted to the church through the sacrament of baptism.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	24	20	4	-----	-----
Members, number.....	5, 470	4, 991	479	91.2	8.8
Average membership per church.....	228	250	120	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	2, 218	2, 018	200	91.0	9.0
Female.....	3, 252	2, 973	279	91.4	8.6
Males per 100 females.....	68.2	67.9	71.7	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	419	389	30	92.8	7.2
13 years and over.....	5, 051	4, 602	449	91.1	8.9
Percent under 13 years.....	7.7	7.8	6.3	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	6	6	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	5	5	-----	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$144, 500	\$144, 500	-----	100.0	-----
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$144, 500	\$144, 500	-----	100.0	-----
Average value per church.....	\$28, 900	\$28, 900	-----	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	2	2	-----	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$20, 500	\$20, 500	-----	100.0	-----
Number reporting "no debt".....	2	2	-----	-----	-----
Parsonages, number.....	3	3	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	3	3	-----	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$22, 000	\$22, 000	-----	100.0	-----
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	13	10	3	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$35, 720	\$32, 800	\$2, 920	91.8	8.2
Pastors' salaries.....	\$3, 400	\$2, 900	\$500	85.3	14.7
All other salaries.....	\$3, 450	\$3, 450	-----	100.0	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$2, 610	\$2, 510	\$100	96.2	3.8
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$5, 500	\$5, 500	-----	100.0	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$10, 800	\$10, 025	\$775	92.8	7.2
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$165	\$140	\$25	84.8	15.2
Home missions.....	\$690	\$660	\$30	95.7	4.3
Foreign missions.....	\$100	\$100	-----	100.0	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$355	\$90	\$265	25.4	74.6
All other purposes.....	\$8, 650	\$7, 425	\$1, 225	85.8	14.2
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2, 748	\$3, 280	\$973	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	11	9	2	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	36	27	9	-----	-----
Scholars.....	259	224	35	86.5	13.5

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1936 and 1926.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Old Catholic Church in America for the census years 1936 and 1926.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926	ITEM	1936	1926
Churches (local organizations), number.....	24	9	Expenditures:		
Increase over preceding census:			Churches reporting, number.....	13	9
Number.....	15	-----	Amount reported.....	\$35,720	\$19,347
Percent.....	(1)	-----	Pastors' salaries.....	\$3,400	
Members, number.....	5,470	1,888	All other salaries.....	\$3,450	
Increase over preceding census:			Repairs and improvements.....	\$2,610	
Number.....	3,582	-----	Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$5,500	\$16,747
Percent.....	189.7	-----	All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$10,800	
Average membership per church.....	228	210	Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$165	
Church edifices, number.....	6	5	Home missions.....	\$690	
Value—number reporting.....	5	4	Foreign missions.....	\$100	
Amount reported.....	\$144,500	\$37,500	To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$355	
Average value per church.....	\$28,900	\$9,375	All other purposes.....	\$8,650	
Debt—number reporting.....	2	4	Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,748	\$2,413
Amount reported.....	\$20,500	\$23,600			
Parsonages, number.....	3	-----	Sunday schools:		
Value—number reporting.....	3	1	Churches reporting, number.....	11	9
Amount reported.....	\$22,000	\$10,000	Officers and teachers.....	36	13
			Scholars.....	259	997

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for the Old Catholic Church in America by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the census years 1936 and 1926, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	24	20	4	5,470	4,991	479	2,218	3,252	68.2	11	36	259
NEW ENGLAND:												
Massachusetts.....	1	1	---	500	500	---	200	300	66.7	---	---	---
Connecticut.....	2	1	1	80	55	25	25	55	---	---	---	---
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	4	4	---	1,858	1,858	---	773	1,085	71.2	2	9	75
New Jersey.....	6	4	2	875	732	143	366	509	71.9	4	8	55
Pennsylvania.....	1	1	---	234	234	---	110	124	88.7	1	3	15
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	5	4	1	987	676	311	425	562	75.6	3	15	89
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Maryland.....	1	1	---	325	325	---	50	275	18.2	1	1	25
West Virginia.....	1	1	---	156	156	---	75	81	---	---	---	---
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	2	2	---	310	310	---	131	179	73.2	---	---	---
Oregon.....	1	1	---	145	145	---	63	82	---	---	---	---

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1936 AND 1926, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936 or 1926]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936		
	1936	1926	1936	1926	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Percent under 13
United States.....	24	9	5,470	1,888	419	5,061	7.7
New York.....	4	-----	1,858	-----	70	1,788	3.8
New Jersey.....	6	4	875	787	85	790	9.7
Ohio.....	5	-----	987	-----	76	911	7.7
Other States.....	19	5	1,750	1,131	188	1,562	10.7

¹ Includes 2 churches each in the States of Connecticut and Washington; and 1 in each of the following—Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, and Oregon.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	24	13	\$35,720	\$3,400	\$3,450	\$2,610	\$5,500	\$10,800	\$165	\$390	\$100	\$355	\$8,651
New York.....	4	4	18,560	1,700	950	750	5,000	4,000	125	510	---	---	5,525
New Jersey.....	6	4	4,180	1,100	---	260	---	350	---	30	---	15	2,425
Other States.....	14	15	12,980	600	2,500	1,600	500	6,450	40	150	100	340	700

¹ Includes: Massachusetts, 1; Connecticut, 2; Ohio, 1; and Maryland, 1.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

The foundation of the Old Catholic Movement was laid at Munich, Germany, in 1871, at a conference of 500 delegates. In 1890 this movement spread to the United States.

The Old Catholic Church in America (sometimes called Western Orthodox Catholic Church) is divided into two parties at the present time—the Utrecht Conference, which has departed from the original basis of faith, and the Orthodox Old Catholics, who have remained true to the ancient faith. The Polish (Mariavite) Church, the Yugoslav Church, and the Old Catholic Church in America are united on the original platform of faith of the Old Catholics.

The Old Catholic Church in America derives its episcopate from the ancient Catholic Church of Holland and from the Eastern Orthodox Church. Its Synod of Bishops is presided over by an archbishop (William Henry Francis) of New York. The Polish bishop, who is a member of the Synod, is also bishop-delegate of the Old Catholic Church of Poland (Mariavite). The Greek bishop (Arsenius), member of the Synod, is also head of the autonomous Greek Orthodox Church in America. In 1924 the Old Catholic Church in America was officially recognized by the Holy Synod of Russia through the Metropolitan John, Plenipotentiary Delegate of the Holy Synod.

¹ This statement was prepared from information furnished by Rev. Victor James Horton, O. S. B., secretary of the archdiocese, Old Catholic Church in America, New York City.

The Old Catholic Church in America believes in the ancient faith, as held by the undivided Catholic Church prior to the great schism of 1054 A. D., and held by the Eastern Orthodox Church of today, namely, belief in the dogmatic decrees of the Seven Ecumenical Councils; and belief in the Seven Gospel Sacraments.

The services of the Old Catholic Church in America are in the vernacular. The secular clergy are permitted to marry before ordination. The Old Catholic Church does not advocate compulsory confession. The Old Catholic Church in America uses the traditional rites and ceremonies of the Latin Church or those of the Eastern Orthodox Church. Holy communion is given under both species and the participation of the congregation in worship is emphasized.

Of late years the Old Catholic Church in America has gained considerably in number and it has been necessary to appoint a vicar-general for the Germans in America.

PENTECOSTAL HOLINESS CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Pentecostal Holiness Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been enrolled in the local churches upon evidence of regeneration and belief in the doctrine of entire sanctification and the baptism of the Holy Spirit. The mode of water baptism is left to the candidate.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	375	132	243	35.2	64.8
Members, number.....	12,955	6,201	6,754	47.9	52.1
Average membership per church.....	35	47	28		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	4,049	2,003	2,046	49.5	50.5
Female.....	8,490	4,045	4,445	47.6	52.4
Sex not reported.....	416	153	263	36.8	63.2
Males per 100 females.....	47.7	49.5	46.0		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	288	161	127	55.9	44.1
13 years and over.....	10,857	5,269	5,588	48.5	51.5
Age not reported.....	1,810	771	1,039	42.6	57.4
Percent under 13 years ²	2.6	3.0	2.2		
Church edifices, number.....	315	112	203	35.6	64.4
Value—number reporting.....	305	110	195	36.1	63.9
Amount reported.....	\$682,596	\$353,655	\$328,941	51.8	48.2
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$604,340	\$306,318	\$298,022	50.7	49.3
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$78,256	\$47,337	\$30,919	60.5	39.5
Average value per church.....	\$2,238	\$3,215	\$1,687		
Debt—number reporting.....	85	47	38		
Amount reported.....	\$45,758	\$35,342	\$10,416	77.2	22.8
Number reporting "no debt".....	111	34	77	30.6	69.4
Parsonages, number.....	80	38	42		
Value—number reporting.....	76	37	39		
Amount reported.....	\$91,824	\$60,600	\$31,224	66.0	34.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	369	130	239	35.2	64.8
Amount reported.....	\$254,901	\$148,023	\$106,878	58.1	41.9
Pastors' salaries.....	\$112,437	\$65,851	\$46,586	58.6	41.4
All other salaries.....	\$15,825	\$7,181	\$8,644	45.4	54.6
Repairs and improvements.....	\$14,789	\$7,293	\$7,496	49.3	50.7
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$17,022	\$10,871	\$6,151	63.9	36.1
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$31,991	\$21,204	\$10,787	66.3	33.7
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$3,435	\$1,691	\$1,744	49.2	50.8
Home missions.....	\$5,502	\$2,469	\$3,033	44.9	55.1
Foreign missions.....	\$19,843	\$11,000	\$8,843	55.4	44.6
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$7,877	\$4,625	\$3,252	58.7	41.3
All other purposes.....	\$26,180	\$15,838	\$10,342	60.5	39.5
Average expenditure per church.....	\$691	\$1,139	\$447		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	333	121	212	36.3	63.7
Officers and teachers.....	2,830	1,183	1,647	41.8	58.2
Scholars.....	24,261	11,319	12,942	46.7	53.3

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100. ² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2	2			
Officers and teachers.....	7	7			
Scholars.....	100	100		100.0	
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	11	5	6		
Officers and teachers.....	46	25	21		
Scholars.....	293	170	123	58.0	42.0
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1		1		
Officers and teachers.....	7		7		
Scholars.....	90		90		

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1916-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Pentecostal Holiness Church for the census years 1936, 1926, and 1916.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1916 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916
Churches (local organizations), number.....	375	252	192
Increase over preceding census:			
Number.....	123	60	
Percent.....	48.8	31.3	
Members, number.....	12,955	8,096	5,353
Increase over preceding census:			
Number.....	4,859	2,743	
Percent.....	60.0	51.2	
Average membership per church.....	35	32	28
Church edifices, number.....	315	186	154
Value—number reporting.....	305	186	149
Amount reported.....	\$682,596	\$498,246	\$478,077
Average value per church.....	\$2,238	\$2,679	\$3,209
Debt—number reporting.....	85	54	43
Amount reported.....	\$45,758	\$47,166	\$13,689
Parsonages, number.....	80		
Value—number reporting.....	76	27	7
Amount reported.....	\$91,824	\$56,800	\$4,825
Expenditures:			
Churches reporting, number.....	369	241	159
Amount reported.....	\$254,901	\$185,046	\$50,600
Pastors' salaries.....	\$112,437		
All other salaries.....	\$15,825		
Repairs and improvements.....	\$14,789	\$128,425	\$31,292
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$17,022		
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$31,991		
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$3,435		
Home missions.....	\$5,502		
Foreign missions.....	\$19,843	\$50,148	\$14,258
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$7,877		
All other purposes.....	\$26,180		
Not classified.....		\$6,473	\$5,050
Average expenditure per church.....	\$691	\$768	\$318
Sunday schools:			
Churches reporting, number.....	333	202	142
Officers and teachers.....	2,830	1,331	828
Scholars.....	24,261	12,772	7,315

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Pentecostal Holiness Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the three census years 1916 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each conference in the Pentecostal Holiness Church, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	375	132	243	12,955	6,201	6,754	4,049	8,490	416	47.7	333	2,830	24,261
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New Jersey.....	1	1	---	25	25	---	---	---	25	---	1	7	56
Pennsylvania.....	5	4	1	123	100	23	43	80	---	---	5	35	242
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	3	3	---	76	76	---	26	50	---	---	3	35	140
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Missouri.....	6	1	5	192	48	144	63	129	---	48.8	6	51	495
Kansas.....	8	4	4	229	99	130	56	117	56	47.9	6	61	379
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
District of Columbia.....	1	1	---	43	43	---	13	30	---	---	1	9	73
Virginia.....	46	18	28	1,921	1,200	721	625	1,296	---	48.2	41	341	3,827
West Virginia.....	16	1	15	482	58	424	119	298	65	39.9	12	102	753
North Carolina.....	91	31	60	3,447	1,541	1,906	995	2,300	152	43.3	85	762	7,251
South Carolina.....	63	17	46	1,943	804	1,139	643	1,296	4	49.6	57	416	3,867
Georgia.....	16	5	11	548	179	369	187	361	---	51.8	14	120	746
Florida.....	11	6	5	646	408	138	187	359	---	52.1	10	66	617
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	2	---	2	111	---	111	36	75	---	---	2	14	180
Tennessee.....	4	4	---	169	169	---	68	101	---	67.3	4	33	271
Alabama.....	10	2	8	283	102	181	77	148	58	52.0	8	61	372
Mississippi.....	1	---	---	18	---	18	6	12	---	---	1	9	60
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	4	1	3	136	36	100	35	101	---	34.7	4	30	262
Oklahoma.....	73	27	46	2,315	1,146	1,169	743	1,516	56	49.0	61	571	4,077
Texas.....	6	2	4	154	66	88	51	103	---	49.5	5	38	216
MOUNTAIN:													
Colorado.....	1	---	1	49	---	49	21	28	---	---	1	11	79
New Mexico.....	2	1	1	19	9	10	8	11	---	---	2	11	55
PACIFIC:													
California.....	5	3	2	126	92	34	47	79	---	---	4	47	243

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1916 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, or 1916]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1936	1926	1916	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	375	252	192	12,955	8,096	5,353	288	10,857	1,810	2.6
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:										
Pennsylvania.....	5	3	-----	123	132	-----	-----	123	-----	-----
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Ohio.....	3	-----	-----	76	-----	-----	-----	76	-----	-----
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Missouri.....	6	4	5	192	85	86	4	143	45	2.7
Kansas.....	8	5	-----	229	95	-----	7	166	56	4.0
SOUTH ATLANTIC:										
Virginia.....	46	28	13	1,921	1,047	466	52	1,629	240	3.1
West Virginia.....	16	13	3	482	468	114	2	408	72	.5
North Carolina.....	91	73	67	3,447	2,241	1,849	60	2,808	579	2.1
South Carolina.....	63	47	33	1,943	1,334	823	34	1,565	344	2.1
Georgia.....	16	16	32	548	327	847	24	491	33	4.7
Florida.....	11	12	14	546	267	449	39	507	-----	7.1
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Tennessee.....	4	1	-----	169	123	-----	4	165	-----	2.4
Alabama.....	10	3	4	283	172	201	6	277	-----	2.1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Arkansas.....	4	1	-----	136	12	-----	2	98	36	2.0
Oklahoma.....	73	37	16	2,315	1,573	385	49	1,879	387	2.5
Texas.....	6	2	-----	154	15	-----	2	152	-----	1.3
PACIFIC:										
California.....	5	-----	-----	126	-----	-----	3	123	-----	2.4
Other States.....	18	7	5	265	205	133	-----	247	18	-----

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² Includes 2 churches each in the States of Kentucky and New Mexico; and 1 in each of the following—New Jersey, Mississippi, and Colorado, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR- SONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	375	315	305	\$682,594	85	\$45,758	78	\$91,694
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
Pennsylvania.....	5	3	3	14,100	2	4,347	-----	-----
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Missouri.....	6	5	4	5,000	1	365	3	4,400
Kansas.....	8	6	6	15,758	4	473	-----	-----
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Virginia.....	46	39	38	149,300	11	5,717	10	26,100
West Virginia.....	16	15	14	30,897	6	693	2	(¹)
North Carolina.....	91	84	83	183,556	22	7,766	21	28,300
South Carolina.....	63	51	49	113,000	7	1,967	3	3,200
Georgia.....	16	12	10	11,100	-----	-----	1	(¹)
Florida.....	11	9	9	16,400	2	800	2	(¹)
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Tennessee.....	4	4	4	21,000	2	1,740	-----	-----
Alabama.....	10	9	8	5,775	2	117	1	(¹)
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	4	3	3	2,200	2	485	1	(¹)
Oklahoma.....	73	59	58	82,210	18	12,544	26	16,650
Texas.....	6	5	5	4,300	-----	-----	3	600
PACIFIC:								
California.....	5	3	3	2,800	3	2,561	2	(¹)
Other States.....	11	8	8	25,200	3	6,183	1	12,574

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

² Includes 2 churches in Kentucky; and 1 in each of the following States—New Jersey, Ohio, Mississippi, Colorado, and New Mexico, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	375	369	\$354,901	\$112,437	\$15,625	\$14,789
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
Pennsylvania.....	5	5	4,102	2,119	13	5
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	3	3	4,129	1,878	218	300
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Missouri.....	6	6	2,743	1,332	264	320
Kansas.....	8	8	5,541	2,683	147	199
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Virginia.....	46	46	49,937	21,710	2,499	3,383
West Virginia.....	16	16	11,248	4,381	458	1,666
North Carolina.....	91	91	70,709	29,896	5,349	3,460
South Carolina.....	63	62	34,063	13,578	3,486	1,644
Georgia.....	16	15	4,292	1,888	270	241
Florida.....	11	10	7,423	3,507	323	405
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Tennessee.....	4	4	3,538	1,957	239	24
Alabama.....	10	10	1,759	867	127	36
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	4	4	1,386	611	112	23
Oklahoma.....	73	71	38,891	18,969	1,945	1,722
Texas.....	6	6	3,122	1,575	106	53
PACIFIC:						
California.....	5	4	4,543	1,709	-----	1,034
Other States.....	8	18	7,476	3,777	269	280

¹ Includes 2 churches each in the States of Kentucky and New Mexico; and 1 in each of the following—New Jersey, Mississippi, and Colorado, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$17,022	\$31,991	\$3,435	\$5,502	\$19,843	\$7,877	\$26,180
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
Pennsylvania.....	195	884	-----	93	305	-----	488
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	400	796	-----	12	152	120	253
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Missouri.....	220	411	89	20	35	50	2
Kansas.....	152	1,103	15	47	300	105	790
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Virginia.....	3,720	7,197	1,076	894	4,262	1,909	3,287
West Virginia.....	963	1,500	10	145	1,222	435	448
North Carolina.....	4,016	5,782	1,454	2,008	6,254	1,445	11,045
South Carolina.....	1,089	7,071	263	1,146	3,044	1,176	1,566
Georgia.....	-----	350	34	79	367	21	1,042
Florida.....	625	461	-----	61	868	257	915
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Tennessee.....	411	426	-----	4	25	267	185
Alabama.....	154	346	60	10	115	40	10
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	308	94	24	-----	42	10	162
Oklahoma.....	2,696	3,837	318	705	2,336	1,343	5,018
Texas.....	176	445	20	139	229	173	206
PACIFIC:							
California.....	1,130	64	-----	75	189	19	323
Other States.....	745	1,224	72	64	98	507	440

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES, 1936

CONFERENCE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total	375	13,955	305	\$682,596	85	\$45,756	369	\$254,901	333	24,861
Alabama.....	13	403	8	5,775	2	117	13	3,179	11	541
Baltimore.....	17	578	13	55,500	4	2,880	17	20,338	16	1,258
California.....	5	126	3	2,800	3	2,561	4	4,543	4	243
East Oklahoma.....	39	1,315	34	34,685	11	5,052	39	17,729	33	2,158
Florida.....	11	578	10	18,400	2	800	10	7,951	10	622
Georgia.....	13	396	9	9,100			12	2,343	11	572
Kansas.....	8	229	6	15,758	4	473	8	5,541	6	379
Lower South Carolina.....	33	901	28	42,550	6	1,629	33	20,438	32	2,532
North Carolina.....	52	1,734	47	98,285	7	3,416	52	32,472	48	3,609
Oklahoma.....	33	981	23	43,175	8	7,942	32	20,998	27	1,877
Panhandle.....	12	308	10	11,700	2	328	11	5,655	11	517
Pennsylvania.....	10	267	6	34,100	4	10,237	10	13,514	10	511
Tri-State.....	14	543	11	27,850	2	705	14	6,755	14	1,097
Upper South Carolina.....	35	1,201	26	82,825	5	908	34	17,536	30	1,534
Virginia.....	38	1,369	32	77,747	10	2,145	38	29,283	30	2,618
Western North Carolina.....	42	2,026	39	122,346	15	6,565	42	46,626	40	3,893

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Pentecostal Holiness Church was organized at Anderson, S. C., in August 1898. Previous to that date, as a result of a revival that swept over the Southern and Western States, a number of State associations had been formed, including persons who felt that their membership in the established churches of the Southern States could not continue to be satisfactory. These associations felt the need of a closer organization, and a general council was called which resulted in the organization of this church. Ten States were represented in the council, and a brief outline of the doctrines which characterized the revival movement was formulated, with rules and articles for the policy of the organization.

The Pentecostal Holiness Church has grown out of the Holiness movement of the South and Middle West of the United States during the years 1895 to 1900. It includes principally, the Fire-Baptized Holiness Church and the Pentecostal Holiness Church, which were united at Falcon, N. C., in 1911, and the Tabernacle Pentecostal Church which was added at Canon, Ga., in 1915.

Its relation to other bodies is of a fraternal nature, but it is affiliated with those in other communions only to a limited extent on account of the "fervor of spirit manifest in worship. Joyous demonstrations frequently characterize the services, and these are to some extent disagreeable to persons accustomed to a quiet form of worship."

The church is intensely alive to all questions of public morals, and it is uncompromisingly opposed to all forms of sin, inward and outward, making purity of heart and life the dominant feature of its purpose. It endorses political, civil, and religious liberty, and to this end is in hearty sympathy with the United States Government in its efforts to preserve liberty as against the aggressions of Prussian militarism. It encourages unlimited loyalty to the President of the United States and his associates in all their efforts along this line.

¹ This statement, which differs somewhat from that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Dan T. Muse, general superintendent of the Pentecostal Holiness Church, Oklahoma City, Okla., and approved by him in its present form.

The absolute separation of church and state is a fundamental principle in the constitutional law and polity of the American Nation, and unqualified loyalty to this principle is essential to its preservation and welfare in all departments of government, both State and national, and the Pentecostal Holiness Church affirms its adherence to said principle and polity without reservation.

In view of this all important fact, we can but place upon any deviation therefrom our unqualified condemnation.

DOCTRINE

The system of doctrine adopted by the church, so far as it has been definitely formulated, may be said to be almost the same as that of Methodism. The body of theology as set forth in the standards of Methodist churches has been accepted by the General Conference with some additions. It is thus a modified Arminian theology.

The Pentecostal Holiness Church believes that Jesus Christ shed His blood for the remission of sins that are past, for the regeneration of penitent sinners, and for salvation from sin and sinning. It also teaches and firmly maintains the Scriptural doctrine of justification by faith alone; that Jesus Christ shed His blood for the complete cleansing of the justified believer from all indwelling sin and from its pollution, subsequent to regeneration; and that entire sanctification is an instantaneous, definite second work of grace, obtainable by faith on the part of the fully justified believer. It also teaches that the Pentecostal baptism of the Holy Ghost and fire is obtainable by a definite act of appropriating faith on the part of the fully cleansed believer, and that the initial evidence of the reception of this experience is speaking with other tongues as the Spirit gives utterance.

In addition, it accepts the premillennial teaching concerning the return of the Lord, for which it looks at any day, not as an event in time, but as the advent of a person. In the atonement made by Christ, it believes that provision was made for the healing of the body, but it does not antagonize the practice of medicine as something essentially evil, emphasizing the claim that there is a more excellent way. Physicians are employed and simple remedies used by many of the people, as occasion may require. Two sacraments, baptism and the Lord's Supper, are recognized. Only those are received to membership in the church who have been consciously regenerated. They must give evidence of the fact that they are "pressing on to the complete cleansing of heart and soul from all remaining sin, and to the real baptism of the Holy Spirit."

ORGANIZATION

The polity of the church in general accords with that of the Methodist Episcopal Church, though the local church has a large share of self-government, and in some respects the congregational system is in vogue. The organization of the church includes district conferences, annual conferences, and a General Conference. The annual conferences embrace in certain instances part of a State, and in others, parts of several States; and all licensed and ordained ministers in that territory are members of this conference. It meets once a year, and at its session the character of each member is examined; if found acceptable, he receives his appointment for another year. The officers of this conference are superintendent, assistant superintendent, secretary, and treasurer.

The General Conference is the national body and meets every 4 years. It is composed of delegates from the annual conferences, and its chief function is to make laws for the government of the church. It elects two general superintendents who are given the title of bishop. They hold office for 4 years and have the supervision over the territory of the church as designated by the General Board. Each of these bishops presides over the annual conferences in his territory. An assistant general superintendent is also elected. A general secretary and a general treasurer are elected by the General Conference, also a general board of six members to serve with the general officers. This general board has the oversight of the missionary work of the church and also the general supervision of the entire work of the church. An educational board is elected which has charge of the educational institutions of the church and the publication of the Sunday school and other literature of the church. No one can be ordained to the ministry of the Gospel until he has been licensed to preach and has served 2 years in the itinerant service.

The mode of worship in the church is informal rather than ritualistic. Freedom of the spirit is encouraged and enjoyed by all so far as "consistent with sobriety."

WORK

The Pentecostal Holiness Church is composed of 17 annual conferences in the United States, and 1 annual conference in the Dominion of Canada.

The missionary work of the church is in charge of the General Board appointed by the General Conference, consisting of the general officers of the church and six other persons appointed for that purpose.

Foreign missionary work is carried on in China (including Mongolia), Shanghai, the Honan Province, Hong Kong and South China, India, South Africa, South America, the Hawaiian Islands, and Mexico. The headquarters of the work in China is at Hong Kong; in India at Jasidih Junction; in South Africa at Pretoria; in Mexico at Monterrey; in Hawaii at Honolulu; and in South America at Concepcion del Uruguay, Entre Rios, Argentina. Annual conferences have been organized in South Africa, Mexico, India, and China. Considerable property is owned by the church in these countries.

This denomination has a junior college at Franklin Springs, Ga. It publishes its own Sunday school literature; also, *The Pentecostal Holiness Advocate*, a weekly religious journal and the official organ of the entire church; several conference publications; and *The Youth's Leader*, a monthly publication for the young people.

PENTECOSTAL ASSEMBLIES OF JESUS CHRIST

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Pentecostal Assemblies of Jesus Christ for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of persons who have received a baptism of "water and spirit."

This body was not reported prior to 1936, hence no comparative data are available.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	245	116	129	47.3	52.7
Members, number.....	16,070	11,409	4,661	71.0	29.0
Average membership per church.....	66	98	36	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	5,777	4,214	1,563	72.9	27.1
Female.....	10,030	7,085	2,945	70.6	29.4
Sex not reported.....	263	110	153	41.8	58.2
Males per 100 females.....	57.6	59.5	53.1	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	2,063	1,578	485	76.5	23.5
13 years and over.....	13,319	9,676	3,643	72.6	27.4
Age not reported.....	688	155	533	22.5	77.5
Percent under 13 years ²	13.4	14.0	11.7	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	158	56	102	35.4	64.6
Value—number reporting.....	155	56	99	36.1	63.9
Amount reported.....	\$444,214	\$334,232	\$109,982	75.2	24.8
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$355,882	\$262,900	\$92,982	73.9	26.1
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$88,332	\$71,332	\$17,000	80.8	19.2
Average value per church.....	\$2,866	\$5,968	\$1,111	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	63	38	25	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$95,551	\$83,440	\$12,111	87.3	12.7
Number reporting "no debt".....	66	13	53	-----	-----
Parsonages, number.....	44	19	25	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	33	11	22	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$23,150	\$15,350	\$7,800	66.3	33.7
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	224	108	116	48.2	51.8
Amount reported.....	\$186,793	\$137,586	\$49,207	73.7	26.3
Pastors' salaries.....	\$85,601	\$54,584	\$31,017	63.8	36.2
All other salaries.....	\$9,367	\$8,506	\$861	90.8	9.2
Repairs and improvements.....	\$13,870	\$11,794	\$2,076	85.0	15.0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$16,485	\$13,179	\$3,306	79.9	20.1
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$34,972	\$30,123	\$4,849	86.1	13.9
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$4,149	\$3,395	\$754	81.8	18.2
Home missions.....	\$3,235	\$2,229	\$1,006	68.9	31.1
Foreign missions.....	\$6,000	\$4,082	\$1,918	68.0	32.0
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2,176	\$1,631	\$545	75.0	25.0
All other purposes.....	\$10,938	\$8,063	\$2,875	73.7	26.3
Average expenditure per church.....	\$834	\$1,274	\$424	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	195	98	97	50.3	49.7
Officers and teachers.....	1,460	815	645	55.8	44.2
Scholars.....	12,249	7,221	5,028	59.0	41.0
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	5	2	3	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	32	17	15	-----	-----
Scholars.....	151	23	128	15.2	84.8
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	13	8	5	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	39	24	15	-----	-----
Scholars.....	580	184	396	31.7	68.3

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

State tables.—Tables 2, 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for 1936 for the Pentecostal Assemblies of Jesus Christ by States. Table 2 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, and membership classified by sex. Table 3 gives the number and membership of the churches, membership classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over," and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices. Table 5 presents the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 4 and 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, AND MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹
United States.....	245	116	129	16,070	11,409	4,661	5,777	10,030	263	57.6
NEW ENGLAND:										
Massachusetts.....	2	1	1	60	20	40	23	37	-----	-----
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:										
New York.....	6	6	-----	267	267	-----	100	167	-----	59.9
New Jersey.....	3	2	1	58	44	14	23	35	-----	-----
Pennsylvania.....	6	4	2	234	172	62	99	135	-----	73.3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Ohio.....	15	12	3	1,790	1,596	194	631	1,159	-----	54.4
Indiana.....	14	13	1	1,617	1,537	80	602	1,015	-----	59.3
Illinois.....	19	9	10	1,211	909	302	383	828	-----	46.3
Michigan.....	8	8	-----	2,277	2,277	-----	877	1,360	40	64.5
Wisconsin.....	12	8	4	668	384	284	224	294	150	76.2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Minnesota.....	6	6	-----	338	338	-----	127	211	-----	60.2
Iowa.....	3	3	-----	198	198	-----	91	107	-----	85.0
Missouri.....	5	3	2	782	714	68	323	459	-----	70.4
Kansas.....	1	1	-----	29	29	-----	12	17	-----	-----
SOUTH ATLANTIC:										
Maryland.....	6	4	2	215	175	40	57	158	-----	36.1
District of Columbia.....	1	1	-----	74	74	-----	20	54	-----	-----
Virginia.....	5	1	4	908	800	108	332	576	-----	57.6
West Virginia.....	15	4	11	879	223	656	353	526	-----	67.1
Florida.....	6	3	3	238	195	43	70	168	-----	41.7
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Kentucky.....	4	-----	4	241	-----	241	90	151	-----	59.6
Tennessee.....	1	-----	1	43	-----	43	18	25	-----	-----
Alabama.....	2	1	1	77	35	42	22	55	-----	-----
Mississippi.....	1	-----	1	19	-----	19	7	12	-----	-----
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Arkansas.....	3	1	2	180	60	120	65	113	2	57.5
Louisiana.....	25	4	21	844	197	647	251	593	-----	42.3
Oklahoma.....	10	3	7	374	83	291	136	238	-----	57.1
Texas.....	57	13	44	1,836	599	1,237	615	1,220	1	50.4
MOUNTAIN:										
Idaho.....	2	2	-----	352	352	-----	150	202	-----	74.3
Colorado.....	2	1	1	33	9	24	15	18	-----	-----
PACIFIC:										
Washington.....	1	-----	1	27	-----	27	9	18	-----	-----
Oregon.....	2	2	-----	122	122	-----	25	27	70	-----
California.....	2	-----	2	79	-----	79	27	52	-----	-----

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of members	MEMBERSHIP BY AGE				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	245	16,070	2,063	13,319	688	13.4	195	1,490	12,949
NEW ENGLAND:									
Massachusetts.....	2	60	2	18	40	-----	1	6	27
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:									
New York.....	6	267	18	222	27	7.5	4	22	120
New Jersey.....	3	58	8	50	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Pennsylvania.....	6	234	48	174	12	21.6	6	46	296
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Ohio.....	15	1,790	188	1,549	53	10.8	14	130	1,515
Indiana.....	14	1,617	344	1,273	-----	21.3	13	117	1,407
Illinois.....	19	1,211	119	986	106	10.8	17	156	909
Michigan.....	8	2,277	272	1,965	40	12.2	6	69	664
Wisconsin.....	12	668	45	459	164	8.9	8	48	372
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Minnesota.....	6	338	62	276	-----	18.3	6	36	219
Iowa.....	3	198	27	171	-----	13.6	3	21	132
Missouri.....	5	782	135	599	48	18.4	5	40	455
Kansas.....	1	29	1	28	-----	-----	1	12	30
SOUTH ATLANTIC:									
Maryland.....	6	215	32	183	-----	14.9	5	33	117
District of Columbia.....	1	74	13	61	-----	-----	1	8	77
Virginia.....	5	908	56	852	-----	6.2	3	21	141
West Virginia.....	15	879	178	701	-----	20.3	15	112	899
Florida.....	6	238	13	215	10	5.7	4	28	325
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Kentucky.....	4	241	24	171	46	12.3	1	5	70
Tennessee.....	1	43	-----	43	-----	-----	1	8	58
Alabama.....	2	77	3	74	-----	-----	1	7	75
Mississippi.....	1	19	1	18	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Arkansas.....	3	180	20	160	-----	11.1	2	17	96
Louisiana.....	25	844	34	767	43	4.2	21	149	1,190
Oklahoma.....	10	374	10	364	-----	2.7	8	56	469
Texas.....	57	1,836	258	1,479	99	14.9	41	255	2,030
MOUNTAIN:									
Idaho.....	2	352	110	242	-----	31.3	2	23	225
Colorado.....	2	33	2	31	-----	-----	1	9	35
PACIFIC:									
Washington.....	1	27	-----	27	-----	-----	1	4	38
Oregon.....	2	122	30	92	-----	24.6	2	10	150
California.....	2	79	10	69	-----	-----	2	12	106

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSON- AGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	945	158	155	\$444, 314	63	\$95, 551	33	\$33, 150
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	15	7	7	63, 600	6	43, 355	-----	-----
Indiana.....	14	9	9	39, 950	8	7, 557	2	(¹)
Illinois.....	19	11	11	50, 700	8	13, 481	1	(¹)
Michigan.....	8	6	6	92, 800	5	12, 922	-----	-----
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	6	3	3	15, 800	-----	-----	-----	-----
Missouri.....	5	4	4	20, 215	1	85	-----	-----
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Virginia.....	5	4	4	13, 632	-----	-----	-----	-----
West Virginia.....	15	9	9	17, 040	2	1, 620	-----	-----
Florida.....	6	6	5	13, 650	3	725	-----	-----
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	4	3	3	2, 100	1	16	-----	-----
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Louisiana.....	25	20	20	14, 340	4	1, 040	7	2, 750
Oklahoma.....	10	8	8	7, 825	3	284	1	(¹)
Texas.....	57	48	48	46, 062	12	5, 721	14	6, 400
Other States.....	56	20	² 18	46, 500	10	8, 745	8	14, 000

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Wisconsin, Iowa, Alabama, Arkansas, and Idaho; and 1 in each of the following—Massachusetts, New Jersey, Maryland, Tennessee, Mississippi, Washington, Oregon, and California.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

(Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting)

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches		EXPENDITURES									
	Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	245	\$186,793	\$85,601	\$9,387	\$13,870	\$18,485	\$34,972	\$4,149	\$3,235	\$6,000	\$2,176	\$10,938
MID. ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	6	5,727	2,034	60	-----	-----	2,127	-----	96	267	509	634
New Jersey.....	3	471	75	-----	-----	25	292	-----	-----	-----	79	-----
Pennsylvania.....	6	4,789	2,100	-----	-----	-----	1,653	-----	122	154	132	628
E. N. CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	15	28,052	8,377	1,057	1,255	5,466	8,228	455	243	1,385	210	1,376
Indiana.....	14	23,162	10,085	2,505	2,213	3,258	2,874	178	-----	114	17	1,918
Illinois.....	19	15,125	6,681	1,510	867	2,576	2,672	210	100	288	49	172
Michigan.....	8	11,391	2,556	1,500	3,329	381	2,014	451	583	478	5	94
Wisconsin.....	12	5,474	1,569	112	150	300	2,047	40	65	425	188	578
W. N. CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	6	7,522	2,780	300	400	500	2,575	220	15	266	16	450
Iowa.....	3	3,204	1,824	-----	-----	-----	775	250	30	130	65	130
Missouri.....	5	8,529	4,917	1,104	367	207	1,054	703	-----	-----	176	1
S. ATLANTIC:												
Maryland.....	6	2,660	632	-----	-----	180	170	-----	171	30	12	1,465
Virginia.....	5	923	600	10	15	-----	240	5	24	7	2	20
West Virginia.....	15	8,691	5,503	56	196	360	1,139	417	347	254	5	414
Florida.....	6	4,413	3,280	-----	527	240	102	105	34	-----	25	100
E. S. CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	4	1,324	710	114	23	135	322	20	-----	-----	-----	-----
W. S. CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	3	2,278	1,700	-----	165	48	134	100	51	50	-----	30
Louisiana.....	25	11,410	7,860	151	799	137	199	225	718	845	411	65
Oklahoma.....	10	3,879	2,287	96	332	314	102	55	96	300	6	291
Texas.....	57	20,946	12,041	303	1,352	1,461	2,395	352	186	330	143	2,383
Other States.....	17	16,823	7,990	489	1,880	897	3,858	363	354	677	126	189

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Massachusetts, Alabama, Idaho, Oregon, and California; and 1 in each of the following—Kansas, Tennessee, Colorado, and Washington, and the District of Columbia.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

The Pentecostal Assemblies of Jesus Christ is the continuation of the great revival that began at Jerusalem on the Day of Pentecost, A. D. 33, and is founded upon the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ Himself being the Chief Corner Stone (Acts 2:1-42). Although the true followers have been little known, yet from that time until now there have always been earnest contenders "for the faith which was once delivered unto the saints" (Jude 3).

At various intervals throughout the past centuries, the followers of the apostolic faith and doctrine have become prominent through great revivals that have appeared in Great Britain, the United States, and Canada.

In the days of Tertullian (A. D. 207), Chrysostom (fourth century), Christians of the thirteenth century, the early Quakers, Wesley, Whitefield, and Irving the gifts and manifestations of the apostolic church were much in evidence as the revival spirit swept over the country.

In Kansas (1901) the revival broke forth and moved southward to Texas, being known locally only, but finally reached Los Angeles, Calif. (1906), from whence it spread throughout the whole earth, entering into nearly every nation under heaven, penetrating the heathen darkness of India, China, Africa, and the isles of the sea, fulfilling the commission of our Lord: "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature" (Mark 16: 15-20), and proclaiming the soon coming of the Lord.

So great was the awakening that in a few years in nearly every town of any size whatever there were witnesses to the Pentecostal outpouring of the spirit (Luke 24: 48), and soon there began to appear in different localities places of worship, wherein the gifts of the Spirit were manifested, designating themselves by such names as The Apostolic Faith Mission, Pentecostal Mission, Apostolic Faith Assembly, Full Gospel Assembly or Mission, Assembly of God, etc., their one common aim being to "earnestly contend for the faith which was once delivered unto the saints" in the days of the apostles, taking the Bible as their creed, discipline, and rule of order and charter.

The chief aim is to glorify God our Savior, even Jesus Christ, who gave Himself for us, that He might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto Himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works; that we should show forth the praises of Him who hath called us out of darkness into His marvelous light; and that we may be blameless and harmless, the sons of God, without rebuke, in the midst of a crooked and perverse nation, among whom we shine as lights in the world, holding forth the Word of Life, to give light to them that sit in darkness and in the shadow of death, to guide their feet into the way of peace (Tit. 2:13).

DOCTRINE

Our creed, discipline, rules of order, and doctrine are based on the Word of God as taught and revealed by the Holy Ghost.

We believe that all scripture is given by inspiration of God; that the only grounds upon which God will accept a sinner is repentance from the heart for the sins which he has committed; that the Lord alone is our healer; that the sacrament of the Lord's Supper should be observed; that the ordinance of foot washing is as much a divine command as any other New Testament ordinance, and Jesus gave us an example that we should do even as He had done; that Jesus is to come to earth again in person, a doctrine clearly set forth in apostolic times; that tithes and free-will offerings are God's plan to carry on His work; that all civil magistrates are ordained of God for peace, safety, and the welfare of all people, therefore, it is our duty to be in obedience to all requirements of the laws that are not contrary to the Word of God; that the people of God should have no connection whatever with labor unions, secret societies, or any other organization wherein there is a fellowship with unbelievers, bound by any oath; that the time draweth near for the coming of the Lord to make a change in the present order of things, and at that time all the righteous dead shall rise from their graves,

¹ This statement was prepared from information furnished by Rev. James A. Frush, general secretary of the Pentecostal Assemblies of Jesus Christ, Newark, Ohio.

and we who are alive and living righteous before God shall be translated or "caught up" to meet the Lord in the air; that the distress upon the earth is the "beginning of sorrows" and will become more intense until there "shall be a time of trouble such as there never was since there was a nation even to that same time," and that period of "tribulation" will be followed by the dawn of a better day on earth; that for 1,000 years there shall be "peace on earth and good will toward men"; that in order to escape the judgment of God and to have the hope of enjoying the glory of life eternal, one must be thoroughly saved from his sins, wholly sanctified unto God and filled with the Holy Ghost; and when 1,000 years are finished there shall be a resurrection of the dead, who shall be summoned before the Great White Throne for their final judgment. Basically, our stand on the marriage and divorce issue is, that judgment begins at the house of God; but since the complications of individual cases are so many and so varied, we believe that no blanket rule can be made to apply to every case, and we feel we should leave the individual cases to the prayerful judgment of those having jurisdiction over them.

Our duty is to lift up the fallen, visit the sick, strengthen the weak, encourage the faint-hearted, comfort the feeble-minded, point the lost to the way of salvation, and urge all believers to seek a spirit-filled life (Eph. 5: 18), and prepare for the coming of the Lord (Jas. 1: 27).

Moreover, it is our indispensable duty, as partakers of the "royal priesthood" (I Peter 2-9), to offer supplications, prayers, intercessions, and giving of thanks for all men; for kings, presidents, governors, magistrates, and all that are in authority; that we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty (Tim. 2: 1-4). And to submit ourselves to "every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake; whether it be the king, as supreme, or unto governors, as unto them that are sent by him for the punishment of evildoers, and for the praise of them that do well," so long as these ordinances do not infringe upon the liberty of service toward God according to the dictates of the heart of conscience (I Peter 2: 13-17).

ORGANIZATION

Each annual session of this body is known as the General Assembly of the Pentecostal Assemblies of Jesus Christ. The officers thereof consist of 24 or less presbyters, a secretary, treasurer, a secretary and treasurer of foreign missions, and a board of district elders sufficient in number to meet the needs of the body.

Each local church manages its own affairs so long as such local proceedings are done in harmony with the General Assembly.

The foreign mission work of the church is carried on through the Board of Foreign Missions.

The young people are organized into local groups known as Pentecostal Young People's Associations.

The Pentecostal Outlook is the official organ of the denomination.

THE PENTECOSTAL CHURCH, INC.

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for The Pentecostal Church, Inc., for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of persons who have been admitted to the local churches upon profession of faith and baptism by immersion.

This body was not reported prior to 1936, hence no comparative data are available.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	168	80	88	47.6	52.4
Members, number.....	9,681	5,884	3,797	60.8	39.2
Average membership per church.....	58	74	43		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	3,566	2,207	1,359	61.9	38.1
Female.....	6,093	3,677	2,416	60.3	39.7
Sex not reported.....	22		22		
Males per 100 females.....	58.5	60.0	56.3		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1,067	797	270	74.7	25.3
13 years and over.....	8,304	4,951	3,353	59.6	40.4
Age not reported.....	310	136	174	43.9	56.1
Percent under 13 years ²	11.4	13.9	7.5		
Church edifices, number.....	118	51	67	43.2	56.8
Value—number reporting.....	108	47	61	43.5	56.5
Amount reported.....	\$191,850	\$129,427	\$62,423	67.5	32.5
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$177,465	\$117,077	\$60,388	66.0	34.0
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$14,385	\$12,350	\$2,035	85.9	14.1
Average value per church.....	\$1,776	\$2,754	\$1,023		
Debt—number reporting.....	32	20	12		
Amount reported.....	\$49,588	\$46,820	\$2,768	94.4	5.6
Number reporting "no debt".....	56	21	35		
Parsonages, number.....	31	13	18		
Value—number reporting.....	28	12	16		
Amount reported.....	\$25,875	\$19,150	\$6,725	74.0	26.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	151	73	78	48.3	51.7
Amount reported.....	\$110,624	\$74,915	\$35,709	67.7	32.3
Pastors' salaries.....	\$54,586	\$34,462	\$20,124	63.1	36.9
All other salaries.....	\$3,224	\$1,977	\$1,247	61.3	38.7
Repairs and improvements.....	\$8,855	\$6,570	\$2,285	74.2	25.8
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$7,628	\$6,005	\$1,623	78.7	21.3
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$19,298	\$15,056	\$4,242	78.0	22.0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$2,938	\$1,360	\$1,578	46.3	53.7
Home missions.....	\$2,140	\$1,131	\$1,009	52.9	47.1
Foreign missions.....	\$4,557	\$3,205	\$1,352	70.3	29.7
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,899	\$958	\$941	50.4	49.6
All other purposes.....	\$5,499	\$4,191	\$1,308	76.2	23.8
Average expenditure per church.....	\$733	\$1,026	\$458		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	131	67	64	51.1	48.9
Officers and teachers.....	1,066	587	479	55.1	44.9
Scholars.....	9,712	5,846	3,866	60.2	39.8
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2		2		
Officers and teachers.....	5		5		
Scholars.....	48		48		
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	5	2	3		
Officers and teachers.....	14	6	8		
Scholars.....	116	34	82	29.3	70.7

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100. ² Based on membership with age classification reported.

State tables.—Tables 2, 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for 1936 for The Pentecostal Church, Inc., by States. Table 2 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, and membership classified by sex. Table 3 gives the number and membership of the churches, membership classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over," and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices. Table 5 presents the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 4 and 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, AND MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹
United States.....	168	80	88	9,681	5,884	3,797	3,566	6,093	22	58.5
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:										
New Jersey.....	1	1	-----	26	26	-----	11	15	-----	-----
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Ohio.....	2	-----	2	61	-----	61	21	40	-----	-----
Indiana.....	2	1	1	142	82	60	49	93	-----	-----
Illinois.....	26	12	14	1,392	930	462	509	883	-----	67.6
Michigan.....	1	1	-----	65	65	-----	30	35	-----	-----
Wisconsin.....	1	-----	1	30	-----	30	14	16	-----	-----
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Iowa.....	3	2	1	170	160	10	69	101	-----	68.3
Missouri.....	11	7	4	1,161	1,038	123	448	713	-----	62.8
Kansas.....	1	1	-----	16	16	-----	6	10	-----	-----
SOUTH ATLANTIC:										
Virginia.....	1	-----	1	26	-----	26	6	20	-----	-----
West Virginia.....	2	2	-----	114	114	-----	33	81	-----	-----
Georgia.....	1	1	-----	17	17	-----	10	7	-----	-----
Florida.....	2	1	1	40	29	11	7	33	-----	-----
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Tennessee.....	15	3	12	1,128	248	880	406	722	-----	56.2
Alabama.....	1	-----	1	60	-----	60	25	35	-----	-----
Mississippi.....	2	1	1	139	84	55	53	86	-----	-----
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Arkansas.....	12	5	7	537	255	282	159	378	-----	42.1
Louisiana.....	28	9	19	1,123	425	698	354	769	-----	46.0
Oklahoma.....	7	4	3	334	144	190	124	210	-----	59.0
Texas.....	28	15	13	1,526	1,146	380	552	974	-----	56.7
MOUNTAIN:										
Idaho.....	6	2	4	273	120	153	92	159	22	57.9
New Mexico.....	1	1	-----	212	212	-----	91	121	-----	75.2
Arizona.....	1	-----	1	220	-----	220	127	93	-----	-----
PACIFIC:										
Washington.....	4	2	2	154	58	96	72	82	-----	-----
Oregon.....	2	2	-----	149	149	-----	68	81	-----	-----
California.....	7	7	-----	566	566	-----	230	336	-----	68.5

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of members	MEMBERSHIP BY AGE				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	168	9,681	1,067	8,304	310	11.4	131	1,066	9,712
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:									
New Jersey.....	1	26		26			1	6	40
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Ohio.....	2	61	2	59			2	20	176
Indiana.....	2	142	8	134		5.6	2	19	150
Illinois.....	26	1,392	78	1,297	17	5.7	22	221	1,755
Michigan.....	1	65	10	55					
Wisconsin.....	1	30		30			1	5	35
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Iowa.....	3	170	46	124		27.1	3	17	87
Missouri.....	11	1,161	116	1,023	22	10.2	11	100	1,090
Kansas.....	1	16	2	14					
SOUTH ATLANTIC:									
Virginia.....	1	26		26					
West Virginia.....	2	114	11	103		9.6	2	23	135
Georgia.....	1	17		17			1	5	26
Florida.....	2	40		29	11		1	8	46
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Tennessee.....	15	1,128	28	1,100		2.5	11	79	646
Alabama.....	1	60		60					
Mississippi.....	2	139	1	138		.7	1	5	50
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Arkansas.....	12	537	27	435	75	5.8	10	73	780
Louisiana.....	28	1,123	141	908	74	13.4	18	126	1,348
Oklahoma.....	7	334	59	275		17.7	6	37	396
Texas.....	28	1,526	252	1,185	89	17.5	22	208	2,039
MOUNTAIN:									
Idaho.....	6	273	48	203	22	19.1	5	32	301
New Mexico.....	1	212	67	145		31.6	1	14	150
Arizona.....	1	220	11	209		5.0	1	9	97
PACIFIC:									
Washington.....	4	154	41	113		26.6	4	30	140
Oregon.....	2	149	54	95		36.2	2	10	60
California.....	7	566	65	501		11.5	4	19	165

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR- SONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	168	118	108	\$191,850	32	\$49,588	28	\$25,875
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Illinois.....	26	19	19	37,600	6	14,325	1	(1)
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Missouri.....	11	5	5	29,550	2	9,550	1	(1)
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Tennessee.....	15	16	14	31,250	2	13,660	2	(1)
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	12	8	6	7,300	1	57	2	(1)
Louisiana.....	28	24	21	22,138	6	446	6	3,625
Oklahoma.....	7	5	5	4,000	2	284	1	(1)
Texas.....	28	19	18	26,777	8	9,833	9	5,400
MOUNTAIN:								
Idaho.....	6	4	4	7,200	1	200	3	5,200
Other States.....	35	18	* 16	26,035	4	1,233	3	11,650

* Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

* Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Indiana, West Virginia, Mississippi, and California; and 1 in each of the following—Ohio, Wisconsin, Florida, Georgia, New Mexico, Arizona, Washington, and Oregon.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches		EXPENDITURES											
			Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States	168	151	\$110,624	\$54,586	\$3,224	\$8,855	\$7,628	\$19,298	\$2,938	\$2,140	\$4,557	\$1,899	\$5,499	
E. N. CENTRAL:														
Illinois.....	26	26	19,414	10,666	703	1,436	687	3,063	151	193	298	425	1,792	
W. N. CENTRAL:														
Missouri.....	11	10	15,830	7,326	573	1,625	1,063	3,265	813	105	226	396	438	
E. S. CENTRAL:														
Tennessee.....	15	14	7,748	3,418	635	221	1,395	1,095	195	114	232	117	326	
W. S. CENTRAL:														
Arkansas.....	12	11	6,370	3,060	170	379	145	754	238	877	99	155	493	
Louisiana.....	28	26	9,935	7,325	175	521	547	606	150	210	96	110	195	
Oklahoma.....	7	4	1,948	1,254	-----	250	180	187	-----	19	53	5	-----	
Texas.....	28	24	16,888	7,511	470	2,366	1,700	2,821	521	142	557	199	601	
MOUNTAIN:														
Idaho.....	6	5	4,342	2,301	36	110	75	1,180	75	-----	440	-----	125	
PACIFIC:														
Washington.....	4	4	3,106	310	113	108	480	861	140	-----	624	100	370	
California.....	7	5	7,541	1,590	60	350	144	4,079	-----	108	1,073	12	125	
Other States.....	24	22	17,502	9,825	289	1,489	1,212	1,387	655	372	859	380	1,034	

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Florida, West Virginia, Mississippi, and Oregon; and 1 in each of the following—New Jersey, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas, Virginia, Georgia, New Mexico, and Arizona.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

The Pentecostal Church, Inc., traces its beginning to New Year's Eve, 1899. In Topeka, Kans., a band of earnest hungry-hearted Christian people, being hungry for more of God, called a fast which lasted 21 days. During this time they prayed earnestly for a great outpouring of the Holy Spirit, which to their joyful surprise came at midnight on New Year's Eve, 1899. Mighty manifestations were witnessed in the meeting soon after midnight, and people were heard speaking in other languages as the Holy Spirit gave utterance in the same manner the 120 received it on the Day of Pentecost, when the multitudes came together and they were understood to speak in the different languages of the earth.

With the outpouring of the Spirit in this manner there came a great zeal to do more in the religious field; consequently a great revival broke forth. It was something new for the latter days, and the religious world began investigating this strange phenomenon. The news spread fast and soon reached the State of Texas and on west to Los Angeles, Calif., by the year 1906. This city became a

¹ This statement was furnished by W. E. Kidson, general secretary, The Pentecostal Church, Inc., Houston, Tex.

center from which this new doctrine spread throughout the whole earth. Ministers and evangelists came from every section of the United States, and missionaries returned from the foreign field to learn more about this strange doctrine. Many who came received a like experience of the group in Topeka, and returned to their field of labor preaching that Jesus Christ is the same yesterday, today, and forever.

In the beginning of this latter rain outpouring, as it is known among our particular group, there was no organization of any size, all were zealous to see the gospel spread, and they did not take time to organize. But in the year 1914 a conference was called at Hot Springs, Ark., during which a General Council of the Assemblies of God was formed. Later, because of what many believed to be new revelation of doctrine, this group was divided and two or three other smaller groups soon formed, among them being what is known as the Pentecostal Assemblies of the World, composed of all nationalities. Believing this to hinder our organized effort to evangelize the world, from this group The Pentecostal Church, Inc., was formed, composed of white brethren only. Although we believe that all men are equal in the sight of God, we do not believe that a mixed group can reach every nationality in a successful manner. Therefore, it is our policy to endeavor to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace with all Spirit-filled children of God until we all come to the unity of the faith once preached by Jesus Christ and His Apostles.

DOCTRINE

We believe the Bible to be the inspired Word of God, insofar as it is correctly translated from the original writings (II Tim. 3: 16).

"For the invisible things of Him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even His eternal power and Godhead; so that they are without excuse" (Romans 1: 20).

There is one everliving eternal God, who is a Spirit. (Isa. 44: 6-8; Mark 12: 29; John 4: 24; I Cor. 8: 6.) He manifested Himself in the Old Testament in various ways and under different names, such as God Elohim, God Almighty, El Shaddai, the "I AM THAT I AM," Jehovah, and especially Jehovah Lord, the redemptive Name.

In the New Testament this one true God was manifest in the flesh or in His Son, Jesus Christ, for, "when the fulness of the time was come, God sent forth His Son, made of a woman, made under the law, to redeem them that were under the law"; "God was in Christ, reconciling the world unto Himself, not imputing their trespasses unto them"; "* * * for in Him (Jesus) dwelleth all the fulness of the Godhead bodily"; "For it pleased the Father that in Him should all fulness dwell"; "* * * and without controversy great is the mystery of Godliness: God was manifest in the flesh, justified in the Spirit, seen of angels, preached unto the Gentiles, believed on in the world, received up into glory."

Man is triune spirit, soul, and body. God is triune, a trinity—three manifestations of one God, not three eternal distinct persons or Gods, as that is tritheism.

Jesus in His humanity, was man; in His deity, was God. His flesh was the Lamb or sacrifice of God (Heb. 10: 10-20).

The Son of God is the only hope of the world. The Man, Jesus, is the mediator between God and man (I Tim. 2: 5).

God is a multiple. That is, He has many names, offices, titles, many manifestations, such as God, Son of God, Son of Man, Lord of All, King, Shepherd, Priest, Holy One, Lamb, Alpha and Omega. He is all and in all. Amen.

In the beginning God created man innocent, pure, and holy; but through the sin of disobedience, Adam and Eve fell from their holy state, and God excluded them from Eden. Hence, by one man's disobedience, sin entered into the world. (Gen. 1: 27; Rom. 5: 12; Eph. 2: 13).

Conversion or forgiveness of sins comes by repentance toward God through faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, by confessing and forsaking our sins.

Immersion in water is for converted believers, who have turned from their sins and the love of the world, and should be administered by a duly authorized minister of the Gospel by authority, and in the name of our Lord, Jesus Christ, according to the Acts of the Apostles (Acts 2: 38; 8: 16; 10: 48; 19: 5), thus fulfilling Matt. 28: 19.

Baptism in the Holy Spirit is for all believers, and is obtained by obedience (Acts 2: 38; 5: 31, 32); by asking for (Luke 11: 13); by tarrying for (Luke 24: 49); by faith (Gal. 3: 14); and is accompanied by speaking with other tongues as the Spirit gives utterance.

Healing for the body was purchased by our Savior, Jesus Christ, for "With His stripes we are healed" (Isa. 53: 5); and intended for recognition and practice

by the church. "For they shall lay hands on the sick and they shall recover" (Mark 16: 18); and " * * * if you are sick, call for the elders of the church," as in James 5: 14.

On the night of our Lord's betrayal, He ate the Passover Supper with His Apostles. He took bread and wine and blessed it, instituting the communion, saying, "This do in remembrance of me." (Luke 22: 19.) Paul instructed the church how to observe it. (I Cor. 11: 23, 24.) There is a great spiritual significance in the partaking of the sacrament; also there is a natural side. We see this by the use of the literal bread and fruit of the vine.

The first example of foot washing was given by our Lord. (St. John 13: 2-14.) To be blessed, it is well to do what He suggests (St. John 13: 15-17; I Tim. 5: 9, 10).

Godly living should characterize the life of every child of the Lord, and he or she should live according to the pattern and example given in the Word of God (Rom. 6: 6; Titus 2: 11, 12; I Peter 2: 21-23); otherwise we shall not escape the judgment of the great day (Heb. 12: 14; I Peter 1: 15-17).

For a person to remain saved he must abide in the grace of God—grace means favor. A person sinning against God loses the favor or grace of God, and continuing to sin (without repentance) will eventually be cast into the lake of fire. God is able to keep us from falling, but we must keep ourselves in the love of God. (Jude 21.) The book of Jude tells us about the backsliders and their reward.

We understand the Scripture to teach restoration of all things, as was spoken by the mouth of the Holy Prophets since the world began; but we cannot find where the devil, his angels, and all sinners are included (Rev. 20: 10).

We recognize the institution of human government as being of divine ordination and in doing so affirm unswerving loyalty to the Government of the United States; however, we take a definite position regarding the bearing of arms or the taking of human life. As followers of the Lord Jesus Christ, the Prince of Peace, we believe in the implicit obedience to His commandments and precepts, which instruct us as follows: "Thou shalt not kill" (Ex. 20: 13); "That ye resist not evil" (Matt. 5: 39); "Follow peace with all men" (Heb. 12: 14); etc. These we believe and interpret to mean Christians shall not shed blood nor take human life.

Therefore, we propose to fulfill all the obligations of loyal, American citizenship but are constrained to declare against participating in war, armed insurrection, property destruction, and aiding or abetting in, or the actual destruction of, human life.

Furthermore, we cannot conscientiously affiliate with any union, boycott, or organization which will force or bind any of its members to belong to any organization, perform any duties contrary to their conscience, or receive any mark without their right to affirm or reject same.

"Whosoever shall put away his wife, except for fornication, and shall marry another, committeth adultery." (Matt. 5: 32; 19: 9.) When this sin has been committed the innocent party may be free to remarry only in the Lord. It being our desire to raise a higher standard for the ministry, we recommend that they do not marry again.

We believe tithing is God's financial plan to provide for His work, and has been since the days of Abraham. Tithing came with faith under Abraham; Moses' law enjoined it, and Israel practiced it, when she was right with God; Jesus endorsed it (Matt. 23: 23), and Paul said to lay by in store as God has prospered you. Do not rob God of His portion, viz, tithes and offerings. (Read Mal. 3.)

That Jesus is coming again the second time in person, just as He went away, is clearly set forth by the Lord Jesus Himself and was preached and taught in the early Christian church by the Apostles; hence the children of God today are earnestly with hope looking forward to the glorious event. (Matt. 24; Acts 1: 11; 3: 19-21; I Cor. 11: 26; Phil. 3: 20, 21; I Thes. 4: 14-17; Titus 2: 13, 14.)

We believe there shall be a "great tribulation," which will be followed by the dawn of a better day on earth; and that for 1,000 years there shall be "Peace on earth, and goodwill toward men." (Isa. 65: 17-25; Dan. 7: 27; Micah 4: 1, 2; Heb. 2: 14; Matt. 5: 5; Rom. 11: 25-27; Rev. 20: 1-5.)

When the 1,000 years are finished there shall be a resurrection of all the dead, who will be summoned before the Great White Throne for their final judgment, and all whose names are not found written in the Book of Life shall be cast into the lake of fire, burning with brimstone, which God hath prepared for the devil and his angels; Satan himself being cast in first. (Matt. 25: 41; Rev. 20: 7-15; 21: 8.)

ORGANIZATION

The government of the organization is democratic in principles, there being first an executive board of seven members elected annually at a General Conference. The country is divided into districts and each organized district elects its own set of officers, the chairman being known as a general presbyter. The general presbyter together with the executive board form the general board of presbyters, who are the board of control during conferences. The individual churches are sovereign within themselves.

WORK

We have one official paper, The Apostolic Herald, published monthly. Bible schools are prominent throughout the world as well as young peoples' groups. Foreign missionary work of the church is carried on by a board of foreign missions. We support missionaries in China, Japan, India, Africa, Palestine, and Java.

INTERNATIONAL PENTECOSTAL ASSEMBLIES

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the International Pentecostal Assemblies for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of persons whose applications for membership have been approved by both local and State credentials committees. The applicant must be willing to appear in person before the committees. Baptism is by immersion.

This body was not reported prior to 1936, hence no comparative data are available.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	98	68	30	-----	-----
Members, number.....	6,333	5,091	1,242	80.4	19.6
Average membership per church.....	65	75	41	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	2,528	2,020	508	79.9	20.1
Female.....	3,805	3,071	734	80.7	19.3
Males per 100 females.....	66.4	65.8	69.2	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	748	595	153	79.5	20.5
13 years and over.....	5,046	4,037	1,009	80.0	20.0
Age not reported.....	539	459	80	85.2	14.8
Percent under 13 years ²	12.9	12.8	13.2	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	46	25	21	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	43	23	20	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$223,850	\$189,275	\$34,575	84.6	15.4
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$192,800	\$174,775	\$18,025	90.7	9.3
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$31,050	\$14,500	\$16,550	46.7	53.3
Average value per church.....	\$5,206	\$8,229	\$1,729	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	17	12	5	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$20,429	\$18,068	\$2,361	88.4	11.6
Number reporting "no debt".....	19	9	10	-----	-----
Parsonages, number.....	9	5	4	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	6	2	4	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$8,350	\$3,750	\$4,600	44.9	55.1
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	91	67	24	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$96,714	\$82,536	\$14,178	85.3	14.7
Pastors' salaries.....	\$35,388	\$27,828	\$7,560	78.6	21.4
All other salaries.....	\$6,650	\$6,392	\$258	96.1	3.9
Repairs and improvements.....	\$4,801	\$3,429	\$1,372	71.4	28.6
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$5,662	\$4,579	\$1,083	80.9	19.1
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$25,794	\$23,318	\$2,476	90.4	9.6
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,753	\$1,596	\$157	91.0	9.0
Home missions.....	\$1,941	\$1,709	\$232	88.0	12.0
Foreign missions.....	\$9,432	\$8,687	\$745	92.1	7.9
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,802	\$1,659	\$143	92.1	7.9
All other purposes.....	\$3,491	\$3,339	\$152	95.6	4.4
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,063	\$1,232	\$591	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	75	52	23	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	621	441	180	71.0	29.0
Scholars.....	5,115	3,733	1,382	73.0	27.0
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	7	4	3	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	43	29	14	-----	-----
Scholars.....	404	227	177	56.2	43.8
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3	3	-----	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	12	12	-----	-----	-----
Scholars.....	145	145	-----	100.0	-----

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100. ² Based on membership with age classification reported.

State tables.—Tables 2, 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for 1936 for the International Pentecostal Assemblies by States. Table 2 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, and membership classified by sex. Table 3 gives the number and membership of the churches, membership classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over," and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property. Table 5 presents the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 4 and 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, AND MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹
United States	98	68	30	6,333	5,091	1,242	3,528	3,805	66.4
NEW ENGLAND:									
Massachusetts.....	3	3	-----	82	82	-----	31	51	-----
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:									
New York.....	18	17	1	853	326	27	313	540	58.0
Pennsylvania.....	5	3	2	150	98	52	53	97	-----
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Ohio.....	10	9	1	624	544	80	251	373	67.3
Illinois.....	9	9	-----	916	916	-----	314	602	52.2
Michigan.....	15	9	6	643	424	219	270	373	72.4
Wisconsin.....	5	4	1	476	434	42	176	300	58.7
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Minnesota.....	1	1	-----	150	150	-----	55	95	-----
Iowa.....	3	3	-----	179	179	-----	77	102	75.5
South Dakota.....	3	1	2	146	40	106	47	99	-----
SOUTH ATLANTIC:									
Maryland.....	8	3	5	752	477	275	430	322	133.5
West Virginia.....	2	-----	2	85	-----	85	38	47	-----
North Carolina.....	3	1	2	79	45	34	32	47	-----
South Carolina.....	1	-----	1	25	-----	25	14	11	-----
Georgia.....	4	3	1	383	359	24	111	272	40.8
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Tennessee.....	1	-----	1	7	-----	7	4	3	-----
Alabama.....	1	-----	1	52	-----	52	14	38	-----
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Arkansas.....	1	-----	1	56	-----	56	20	36	-----
Oklahoma.....	1	-----	1	87	-----	87	36	51	-----
Texas.....	1	-----	1	45	-----	45	15	30	-----
MOUNTAIN:									
Montana.....	1	-----	1	26	-----	26	12	14	-----
PACIFIC:									
Oregon.....	1	1	-----	17	17	-----	15	2	-----
California.....	1	1	-----	500	500	-----	200	300	66.7

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 8.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of mem- bers	MEMBERSHIP BY AGE				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teach- ers	Schol- ars
United States.....	96	6,333	748	5,046	639	12.9	75	621	5,115
NEW ENGLAND:									
Massachusetts.....	3	82	13	69	-----	-----	2	17	40
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:									
New York.....	13	853	172	656	25	20.8	12	79	619
Pennsylvania.....	5	150	12	103	35	10.4	3	24	67
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Ohio.....	10	624	146	478	-----	23.4	7	51	402
Illinois.....	9	916	136	776	4	14.9	8	73	513
Michigan.....	15	643	91	520	32	14.9	11	86	612
Wisconsin.....	5	476	21	455	-----	4.4	5	47	545
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Minnesota.....	1	150	-----	150	-----	-----	1	13	120
Iowa.....	3	179	36	143	-----	20.1	3	27	223
South Dakota.....	3	146	8	143	-----	2.1	3	24	196
SOUTH ATLANTIC:									
Maryland.....	8	752	50	352	350	12.4	6	65	816
West Virginia.....	2	85	2	83	-----	-----	2	13	102
North Carolina.....	3	79	-----	18	61	-----	1	10	55
South Carolina.....	1	25	-----	-----	25	-----	1	8	65
Georgia.....	4	383	20	363	-----	5.2	4	42	398
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Tennessee.....	1	7	-----	-----	7	-----	1	7	60
Alabama.....	1	52	4	48	-----	-----	1	6	30
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Arkansas.....	1	56	3	53	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Oklahoma.....	1	87	3	84	-----	-----	1	13	87
Texas.....	1	45	7	38	-----	-----	1	8	100
MOUNTAIN:									
Montana.....	1	26	4	22	-----	-----	1	4	35
PACIFIC:									
Oregon.....	1	17	-----	17	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
California.....	1	500	25	475	-----	5.0	1	4	30

¹Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	98	46	43	\$223, 850	17	\$20, 429
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	10	5	4	17, 500	1	1, 200
Illinois.....	9	4	4	69, 000	1	280
Michigan.....	15	5	4	16, 000	2	715
Wisconsin.....	5	4	4	19, 375	2	1, 378
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	8	5	5	34, 275	2	1, 275
Georgia.....	4	4	4	17, 500	2	2, 100
Other States.....	47	19	18	50, 200	7	13, 481

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—New York, Iowa, South Dakota, and North Carolina; and 1 in each of the following—Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, West Virginia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas, Texas, and Montana.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	98	91	\$96, 714	\$35, 388	\$6, 650	\$4, 801	\$5, 662	\$25, 794	\$1, 753	\$1, 941	\$9, 432	\$1, 802	\$3, 491
NEW ENGLAND: Massachusetts.....	3	3	1, 830	518	113	-----	102	560	59	132	34	12	300
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: New York.....	18	17	16, 003	3, 291	2, 620	134	1, 265	5, 321	87	125	1, 539	689	932
Pennsylvania.....	5	5	3, 005	1, 262	-----	275	185	908	-----	58	169	100	48
E. N. CENTRAL: Ohio.....	10	10	7, 363	4, 332	419	254	190	1, 407	110	105	122	353	71
Illinois.....	9	9	9, 790	4, 452	980	648	-----	2, 048	140	385	583	300	254
Michigan.....	15	12	11, 681	4, 646	197	1, 540	825	3, 812	168	34	377	60	22
Wisconsin.....	5	5	9, 468	3, 498	1, 444	649	277	1, 985	307	-----	1, 242	66	-----
W. N. CENTRAL: Iowa.....	3	3	4, 227	965	-----	371	1, 135	1, 179	35	35	352	-----	155
South Dakota.....	3	3	3, 073	2, 121	-----	100	-----	452	15	80	245	60	-----
SOUTH ATLANTIC: Maryland.....	8	7	10, 408	3, 160	52	195	-----	5, 862	453	270	237	24	155
North Carolina.....	3	3	427	90	10	-----	270	24	5	2	10	-----	16
Georgia.....	4	3	5, 258	1, 965	156	297	520	804	354	200	887	75	-----
Other States.....	12	11	14, 181	5, 088	659	338	893	1, 432	20	515	3, 635	63	1, 538

¹ Includes 2 churches in West Virginia; and 1 in each of the following States—Minnesota, South Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Oklahoma, Texas, Montana, Oregon, and California.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

International Pentecostal Assemblies is the successor to the Association of Pentecostal Assemblies, founded March 14, 1921, by Elizabeth A. Sexton, Hattie M. Barth, and Paul T. Barth, and the National and International Pentecostal Missionary Union founded in 1914 by Dr. Philip Wittich.

The purpose of this body is fellowship, cooperation, protection, recognition, and the furtherance of the Gospel.

The doctrine of this body is briefly stated: We believe the Bible is the Word of God, verbally inspired, and inerrable in the original writings; in the Holy Trinity; that through the fall we all became "dead in trespasses and sins," through Christ we are "made alive," "born again," and justified by faith through the atonement; that sanctification is a work of grace subsequent to justification; there is for every believer, whose heart has been cleansed, an endowment of "power from on high," the Pentecostal baptism with the Holy Spirit, accompanied with speaking in other tongues as the Spirit gives utterance; that if we abide in Him, it is possible to have the "signs" that are promised to believers; it is our blessed privilege to "lay hands on the sick" and to anoint them with oil in the name of the Lord, and the "prayer of faith shall save the sick"; in the premillennial return of our Lord, the rapture of the prepared and waiting saints, the great tribulation, the reign on earth for 1,000 years; in the resurrection of the crucified body of our Lord and the bodily resurrection of the just before the thousand years and of the unjust after the thousand years; in the everlasting blessedness and reward of the righteous and the everlasting punishment of the wicked; that there is a personal devil, Satan, who accomplished the fall of man, and who is now the tempter of all mankind; in the observance of Sunday, as the Lord's rest day under the new covenant; and in the ordinances of the Lord's Supper and baptism by immersion. The observance of foot washing is left optional with each assembly or believer. While we believe that government is ordained of God, and that God's children should be "subject unto the higher powers," according to Rom. 13: 1-7, yet, as the Word of God admonishes us to "Follow peace with all men," to "Love our enemies," to "Resist not evil," we believe war to be at variance with the principles of the Gospel, and that God's children should not take up arms against their fellowmen. Matt. 5: 39-48; Heb. 12: 14.

The Official Board has general supervision over the church and directs the activities of divisional, State, and local representatives. The financial plan of tithing is practiced. Extensive foreign missionary work is carried on by this body. The young people of the church are organized into local and district societies. The Bridegroom's Messenger is the official organ of the International Pentecostal Assemblies.

¹ This statement was prepared from information furnished by Mrs. Bessie M. Pottinger, treasurer, International Pentecostal Assemblies, Allentown, Pa.

PENTECOSTAL ASSEMBLIES OF THE WORLD

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Pentecostal Assemblies of the World for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination includes persons who are enrolled in the local churches upon evidence of faith and regeneration and the baptism of the Holy Spirit.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	87	75	12	-----	-----
Members, number.....	5,713	5,306	407	92.9	7.1
Average membership per church.....	66	71	34	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	1,901	1,729	172	91.0	9.0
Female.....	3,537	3,302	235	93.4	6.6
Sex not reported.....	275	275	-----	100.0	-----
Males per 100 females.....	53.7	52.4	73.2	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	530	486	44	91.7	8.3
13 years and over.....	3,357	3,053	304	90.9	9.1
Age not reported.....	1,826	1,767	59	96.8	3.2
Percent under 13 years ²	13.6	13.7	12.6	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	47	40	7	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	43	38	5	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$287,670	\$281,390	\$6,280	97.8	2.2
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$258,410	\$252,130	\$6,280	97.6	2.4
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$29,260	\$29,260	-----	100.0	-----
Average value per church.....	\$6,690	\$7,405	\$1,256	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	29	28	1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$53,540	\$52,040	\$1,500	97.2	2.8
Number reporting "no debt".....	8	4	4	-----	-----
Parsonages, number.....	16	16	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	11	11	-----	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$26,404	\$26,404	-----	100.0	-----
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	84	72	12	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$77,149	\$74,209	\$2,940	96.2	3.8
Pastors' salaries.....	\$29,627	\$28,069	\$1,558	94.7	5.3
All other salaries.....	\$5,868	\$5,862	\$6	99.9	.1
Repairs and improvements.....	\$4,393	\$4,159	\$234	94.7	5.3
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$10,050	\$9,992	\$58	99.4	.6
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$16,924	\$16,405	\$519	96.9	3.1
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,942	\$1,789	\$153	92.1	7.9
Home missions.....	\$1,215	\$1,144	\$71	94.2	5.8
Foreign missions.....	\$2,389	\$2,244	\$145	93.9	6.1
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,320	\$1,149	\$171	87.0	13.0
All other purposes.....	\$3,421	\$3,396	\$25	99.3	.7
Average expenditure per church.....	\$918	\$1,031	\$245	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	80	71	9	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	716	649	67	90.6	9.4
Scholars.....	3,877	3,555	322	91.7	8.3
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	4	4	-----	-----	-----
Scholars.....	10	10	-----	-----	-----
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	9	8	1	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	25	23	2	-----	-----
Scholars.....	319	294	25	92.2	7.8

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100. ² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1936 and 1926.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Pentecostal Assemblies of the World for the census years 1936 and 1926.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926	ITEM	1936	1926
Churches (local organizations), number.....	87	126	Expenditures:		
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			Churches reporting, number.....	84	114
Number.....	-39		Amount reported.....	\$77,149	\$157,785
Percent.....	-31.0		Pastors' salaries.....	\$29,627	
Members, number.....	5,713	7,850	All other salaries.....	\$5,868	
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			Repairs and improvements.....	\$4,393	
Number.....	-2,137		Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$10,050	\$133,452
Percent.....	-27.2		All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$16,924	
Average membership per church.....	66	52	Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,942	
Church edifices, number.....	47	67	Home missions.....	\$1,215	
Value—number reporting.....	43	60	Foreign missions.....	\$2,389	\$22,832
Amount reported.....	\$287,670	\$502,400	To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,320	
Average value per church.....	\$6,690	\$8,373	All other purposes.....	\$3,421	
Debt—number reporting.....	29	42	Not classified.....		\$1,501
Amount reported.....	\$53,540	\$166,885	Average expenditure per church.....	\$918	\$1,384
Parsonages, number.....	16		Sunday schools:		
Value—number reporting.....	11	10	Churches reporting, number.....	80	99
Amount reported.....	\$26,404	\$22,300	Officers and teachers.....	716	600
			Scholars.....	3,877	4,550

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Pentecostal Assemblies of the World by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the census years 1936 and 1926, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	87	75	12	5,713	5,306	407	1,901	3,537	275	53.7	80	716	3,877
NEW ENGLAND:													
Massachusetts.....	1	1	---	33	33	---	13	20	---	---	1	10	30
Connecticut.....	3	3	---	100	100	---	30	70	---	---	3	27	72
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	2	2	---	160	160	---	56	104	---	53.8	2	14	73
New Jersey.....	8	7	1	370	330	40	117	253	---	46.2	8	69	304
Pennsylvania.....	7	6	1	205	195	10	57	148	---	38.5	6	42	107
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	16	15	1	956	928	28	312	644	---	48.4	16	150	977
Indiana.....	11	11	---	1,621	1,621	---	634	987	---	64.2	10	112	717
Illinois.....	7	5	2	279	210	69	96	183	---	52.5	7	60	299
Michigan.....	5	5	---	234	234	---	92	142	---	64.8	5	43	293
Wisconsin.....	1	1	---	70	70	---	33	37	---	---	1	8	75
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	2	2	---	100	100	---	40	60	---	---	1	7	25
Iowa.....	3	1	2	138	43	95	52	86	---	---	2	17	65
Missouri.....	3	2	1	225	190	35	58	167	---	34.7	3	24	122
Kansas.....	3	2	1	324	289	35	146	178	---	82.0	3	24	87
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Maryland.....	2	2	---	14	14	---	6	8	---	---	2	13	27
West Virginia.....	2	---	2	70	---	70	20	50	---	---	1	6	65
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	4	4	---	263	263	---	49	214	---	22.9	3	24	129
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Texas.....	2	1	1	138	113	25	34	104	---	32.7	2	22	143
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	1	1	---	23	23	---	10	13	---	---	1	5	22
California.....	4	4	---	390	390	---	46	69	275	---	3	39	245

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1936 AND 1926, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936 or 1926]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1936	1926	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Per cent under 13 ¹
United States	87	126	5,713	7,850	530	3,357	1,826	13.6
NEW ENGLAND:								
Connecticut	3	-----	100	-----	5	95	-----	5.0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York	2	6	160	551	24	136	-----	15.0
New Jersey	8	-----	370	-----	46	324	-----	12.4
Pennsylvania	7	8	205	287	8	197	-----	3.9
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio	16	20	956	1,225	54	902	-----	5.6
Indiana	11	17	1,621	2,095	28	343	1,250	7.5
Illinois	7	14	279	961	33	246	-----	11.8
Michigan	5	4	234	379	8	145	81	5.2
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Iowa	3	-----	138	-----	27	111	-----	19.6
Missouri	3	3	225	175	32	193	-----	14.2
Kansas	3	4	324	159	57	232	35	19.7
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland	2	3	14	247	-----	14	-----	-----
Virginia	-----	4	-----	95	-----	-----	-----	-----
West Virginia	2	4	70	127	4	42	24	-----
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky	4	8	263	436	17	91	155	15.7
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Texas	2	3	138	67	104	34	-----	75.4
PACIFIC:								
California	4	4	390	207	15	94	281	13.8
Other States	² 5	24	226	839	68	158	-----	30.1

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.² Includes: Massachusetts, 1; Wisconsin, 1; Minnesota, 2; and Washington, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	87	47	43	\$287, 670	29	\$53, 540	11	\$26, 404
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: New Jersey.....	8	3	3	15, 660	2	5, 800		
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Ohio.....	16	12	11	63, 280	10	13, 031	4	11, 104
Indiana.....	11	8	8	87, 170	6	18, 819	1	(¹)
Illinois.....	7	3	3	6, 200	1	240		
Michigan.....	5	4	4	14, 500	4	6, 180	1	(¹)
PACIFIC: California.....	4	3	3	29, 600	1	400		
Other States.....	36	14	² 11	71, 260	5	9, 070	5	15, 300

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Kansas, Maryland, and Kentucky; and 1 in each of the following—Pennsylvania, Iowa, Missouri, West Virginia, and Texas.**TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States..	87	84	\$77, 149	\$29, 627	\$5, 868	\$4, 393	\$10, 050	\$16, 924	\$1, 642	\$1, 215	\$2, 389	\$1, 320	\$3, 421
NEW ENGLAND: Connecticut..	3	3	2, 111	887	384	48	-----	571	39	20	36	57	69
MID. ATLANTIC: New Jersey...	8	8	3, 743	1, 418	-----	422	652	856	69	34	47	90	155
Pennsylvania..	7	6	3, 937	1, 238	-----	25	420	1, 309	25	125	121	195	479
E. N. CENTRAL: Ohio.....	16	15	19, 755	7, 092	1, 429	995	2, 749	4, 322	516	342	363	77	1, 870
Indiana.....	11	11	15, 419	3, 839	3, 094	1, 281	1, 626	3, 409	767	307	1, 030	64	2
Illinois.....	7	7	2, 946	1, 310	72	125	-----	831	25	113	153	162	155
Michigan.....	5	5	6, 073	3, 015	69	314	1, 242	1, 197	-----	18	144	74	-----
W. N. CENTRAL: Iowa.....	3	3	1, 399	716	-----	325	121	210	10	-----	15	2	-----
Missouri.....	3	3	5, 049	2, 251	250	100	410	1, 522	200	116	-----	180	20
Kansas.....	3	3	1, 155	600	6	125	72	154	105	14	70	9	-----
E. S. CENTRAL: Kentucky....	4	3	3, 021	1, 644	96	320	350	398	10	-----	113	90	-----
PACIFIC: California....	4	4	4, 449	1, 452	360	70	1, 860	299	2	-----	156	151	99
Other States..	13	13	8, 092	4, 165	108	243	548	1, 846	174	126	141	169	572

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—New York, Minnesota, Maryland, West Virginia, and Texas; and 1 in each of the following—Massachusetts, Wisconsin, and Washington.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The denomination known as the Pentecostal Assemblies of the World traces its origin to the great revival that began at Jerusalem on the Day of Pentecost, A. D. 33, and has manifested itself in different countries and at various times since that date, especially in Great Britain, Canada, and the United States.

In our country a pentecostal revival appeared about the year 1901 in Kansas and moved southward to Texas, where it was known locally only, but finally reached Los Angeles, Calif., in 1906; from thence the influence of this movement spread widely, with new promise of a second coming of Christ. So great was the awakening that in a few years in nearly every town of any size there were witnesses to this pentecostal outpouring, and soon there began to appear, in different localities, places of worship wherein the gifts of the Spirit were manifested. These churches designated themselves by such names as The Apostolic Faith Assembly, Full Gospel Assembly or Mission, Assembly of God, etc., their common aim being to "earnestly contend for the faith which was once delivered to the saints" in the days of the apostles, taking the Bible as their creed, discipline, and charter.

A number of these churches later incorporated under the name of Pentecostal Assemblies of the World.

DOCTRINE

This denomination stresses belief in the inspiration of the Scriptures, as the only sufficient rule of faith and practice, and does not emphasize systematic theology. Membership in the church is obtained only by genuine repentance, water baptism in Jesus' name, and the baptism of the Holy Ghost as evidenced by speaking in other tongues as the Spirit gives utterance. They believe in divine healing for the body, the personal premillennial return of Christ, entire sanctification, and final rewards for the righteous and judgment for those whose names are not written in the Book of Life. The gospel work should be supported by tithes and freewill offerings only; they should have no connection with labor unions or secret societies, since this is forbidden in the Bible. Although support and obedience to the law are inculcated, they hold that the Sixth Commandment forbids war and the bearing of arms.

The ordinances of the church are baptism, the Lord's Supper, and the washing of the feet of the saints.

ORGANIZATION

In organization this denomination resembles somewhat that of the Methodists. The highest deliberative body is the General Assembly, which meets annually. Its officers are a presiding bishop, secretary, assistant secretary, treasurer, and secretary-treasurer of foreign missions, a committee of 3 on evangelism, and a board of 24 district elders. The executive board is composed of the board of bishops, elected by a majority vote of the ministerial members of the assembly.

The local assembly is presided over by the district elder of that jurisdiction, and any question in dispute may be appealed by this body to the General Assembly. The local churches have pastors, elders, and deacons.

WORK

The activities of the church include work among all nations, in an effort to awaken all believers to the knowledge of the imminence of the Lord's coming and the necessity of preparation for the event. To further this spread of the apostolic gospel, missionaries have been stationed in many foreign fields.

¹ This statement, which is the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been approved in its present form by Rev. R. F. Tobin, secretary, Pentecostal Assemblies of the World, Indianapolis, Ind.

PENTECOSTAL CHURCH OF GOD OF AMERICA, INC.

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Pentecostal Church of God of America, Inc., for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been received into the local churches upon profession of faith in the Lord Jesus Christ and baptism by immersion.

This body was not reported prior to 1936, hence no comparative data are available.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	81	48	33	-----	-----
Members, number.....	4, 296	3, 197	1, 099	74. 4	25. 6
Average membership per church.....	53	67	33	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	1, 670	1, 301	369	77. 9	22. 1
Female.....	2, 422	1, 844	578	76. 1	23. 9
Sex not reported.....	204	52	152	25. 5	74. 5
Males per 100 females.....	69. 0	70. 6	63. 8	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	622	506	116	81. 4	18. 6
13 years and over.....	3, 226	2, 415	811	74. 9	25. 1
Age not reported.....	448	276	172	61. 6	38. 4
Percent under 13 years ²	16. 2	17. 3	12. 5	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	43	23	20	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	41	21	20	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$67, 520	\$51, 665	\$15, 855	76. 5	23. 5
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$61, 480	\$47, 465	\$14, 015	77. 2	22. 8
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$6, 040	\$4, 200	\$1, 840	69. 5	30. 5
Average value per church.....	\$1, 647	\$2, 460	\$793	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	17	12	5	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$10, 664	\$8, 689	\$1, 975	81. 5	18. 5
Number reporting "no debt".....	19	8	11	-----	-----
Parsonages, number.....	13	7	6	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	10	6	4	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$7, 475	\$6, 200	\$1, 275	82. 9	17. 1
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	69	43	26	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$47, 535	\$36, 492	\$11, 043	76. 8	23. 2
Pastors' salaries.....	\$23, 071	\$17, 112	\$5, 959	74. 2	25. 8
All other salaries.....	\$805	\$601	\$204	74. 7	25. 3
Repairs and improvements.....	\$2, 763	\$2, 480	\$283	89. 8	10. 2
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$3, 285	\$2, 813	\$472	85. 6	14. 4
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$8, 960	\$7, 445	\$1, 515	83. 1	16. 9
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1, 013	\$891	\$122	88. 0	12. 0
Home missions.....	\$355	\$277	\$78	78. 0	22. 0
Foreign missions.....	\$2, 841	\$1, 805	\$1, 036	63. 5	36. 5
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$670	\$189	\$480	27. 8	72. 2
All other purposes.....	\$3, 763	\$2, 879	\$884	76. 5	23. 5
Average expenditure per church.....	\$689	\$849	\$425	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	70	43	27	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	516	342	174	66. 3	33. 7
Scholars.....	4, 793	3, 392	1, 401	70. 8	29. 2
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	3	3	-----	-----	-----
Scholars.....	16	16	-----	-----	-----
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	4	4	-----	-----	-----
Scholars.....	20	20	-----	-----	-----

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100. ² Based on membership with age classification reported.

State tables.—Tables 2, 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for 1936 for the Pentecostal Church of God of America, Inc., by States. Table 2 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, and the membership classified by sex. Table 3 gives the number and membership of the churches, membership classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over," and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices. Table 5 presents the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 4 and 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, AND MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 fe- males ¹
United States.....	81	48	33	4,296	3,197	1,099	1,670	2,422	204	69.0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:										
New York.....	1	1	-----	70	70	-----	30	40	-----	-----
Pennsylvania.....	1	-----	1	28	-----	28	14	14	-----	-----
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Ohio.....	2	-----	2	100	-----	100	12	23	65	-----
Indiana.....	1	1	-----	16	16	-----	5	11	-----	-----
Illinois.....	6	6	-----	270	270	-----	104	166	-----	62.7
Michigan.....	6	6	-----	322	322	-----	116	154	52	75.3
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Iowa.....	2	2	-----	36	36	-----	12	24	-----	-----
Missouri.....	6	5	1	476	445	31	217	259	-----	83.8
Nebraska.....	2	2	-----	28	28	-----	11	17	-----	-----
Kansas.....	3	2	1	142	132	10	57	85	-----	-----
SOUTH ATLANTIC:										
Virginia.....	1	1	-----	126	126	-----	43	83	-----	-----
West Virginia.....	2	1	1	62	49	13	23	39	-----	-----
North Carolina.....	2	-----	2	27	-----	27	9	18	-----	-----
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Alabama.....	1	-----	1	36	-----	36	-----	-----	36	-----
Mississippi.....	5	2	3	146	86	60	41	54	51	-----
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Arkansas.....	2	1	1	180	125	55	65	115	-----	56.5
Oklahoma.....	8	4	4	532	422	110	204	328	-----	62.2
Texas.....	11	5	6	468	210	258	196	272	-----	72.1
MOUNTAIN:										
Montana.....	1	1	-----	40	40	-----	7	33	-----	-----
PACIFIC:										
Oregon.....	4	2	2	155	91	64	69	86	-----	-----
California.....	14	6	8	1,036	729	307	435	601	-----	72.4

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of mem- bers	MEMBERSHIP BY AGE				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teach- ers	Schol- ars
United States.....	81	4,296	632	3,236	448	16.2	70	516	4,793
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:									
New York.....	1	70	10	60	-----	-----	1	7	80
Pennsylvania.....	1	28	-----	28	-----	-----	1	12	60
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Ohio.....	2	100	-----	-----	100	-----	1	7	37
Indiana.....	1	16	-----	16	-----	-----	1	6	24
Illinois.....	6	270	53	217	-----	19.6	5	41	295
Michigan.....	6	322	46	224	52	17.0	6	37	345
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Iowa.....	2	36	11	25	-----	-----	2	12	41
Missouri.....	6	476	109	367	-----	22.9	6	46	400
Nebraska.....	2	28	-----	3	25	-----	-----	-----	-----
Kansas.....	3	142	8	134	-----	5.6	2	14	154
SOUTH ATLANTIC:									
Virginia.....	1	126	-----	-----	126	-----	1	9	238
West Virginia.....	2	62	-----	62	-----	-----	1	7	38
North Carolina.....	2	27	-----	27	-----	-----	2	13	90
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Alabama.....	1	36	-----	36	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Mississippi.....	5	146	5	90	51	-----	4	22	198
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Arkansas.....	2	180	-----	180	-----	-----	2	17	290
Oklahoma.....	8	532	83	396	53	17.3	8	77	669
Texas.....	11	468	88	380	-----	18.8	10	53	421
MOUNTAIN:									
Montana.....	1	40	-----	40	-----	-----	1	5	60
PACIFIC:									
Oregon.....	4	155	13	101	41	11.4	4	22	112
California.....	14	1,036	196	840	-----	18.9	12	109	1,241

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR- SONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	81	43	41	\$67, 520	17	\$10, 064	10	\$7, 475
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Illinois.....	6	3	3	3, 100	2	375		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Missouri.....	6	5	5	7, 050	2	740	1	(¹)
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Oklahoma.....	8	5	5	5, 800	1	1, 400	4	2, 575
Texas.....	11	3	3	1, 550	1	300		
PACIFIC:								
California.....	14	12	11	29, 810	5	6, 175	3	1, 500
Other States.....	36	15	¹ 14	20, 210	6	1, 674	2	3, 400

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Ohio, Michigan, North Carolina, and Arkansas; and 1 in each of the following—Pennsylvania, Kansas, West Virginia, Mississippi, Montana, and Oregon.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES												
		Churches reporting	Total amount		Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States	81	69	\$47, 535	\$23, 071	\$805	\$2, 763	\$3, 285	\$3, 960	\$1, 013	\$355	\$2, 841	\$679	\$3, 763	
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:														
Illinois.....	6	6	2, 540	1, 177	75	67	60	660	88	---	203	75	135	
Michigan.....	6	3	2, 151	1, 036	---	100	---	750	50	40	75	---	100	
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:														
Missouri.....	6	6	6, 926	3, 065	60	160	230	2, 419	---	54	307	21	610	
Kansas.....	3	3	2, 674	925	75	621	300	348	100	75	215	---	15	
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:														
Oklahoma.....	8	7	6, 980	3, 070	344	500	573	829	100	15	172	4	1, 373	
Texas.....	11	10	3, 320	2, 215	---	353	334	166	12	58	44	31	107	
PACIFIC:														
Oregon.....	4	4	810	245	6	60	---	299	---	10	28	3	159	
California.....	14	14	15, 532	9, 425	101	644	566	1, 717	560	88	1, 016	187	1, 228	
Other States.....	23	¹ 16	6, 602	1, 913	144	258	1, 222	1, 772	103	15	781	358	36	

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Iowa, North Carolina, Mississippi, and Arkansas; and 1 in each of the following—New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Nebraska, Virginia, West Virginia, and Montana.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

The denomination known as the Pentecostal Church of God of America, Incorporated, is not so very old as an organization but in beliefs and principles it dates back to the early days of Pentecost of the twentieth century, when a great pentecostal revival began about the year 1901. Shortly after this first great pentecostal outpouring the message of pentecost was spread over the country. Groups of people were forming churches and calls of help were being made, and it became evident that some general supervision of the work was necessary.

Several organizations were formed, the Pentecostal Church of God being among the first, but it was not until 1936 that the Pentecostal Church of God was incorporated in the State of Missouri.

DOCTRINE

This denomination believes that the Bible is the inspired Word of God, the product of holy men of old who spoke and wrote as they were moved by the Holy Spirit, and accepts the New Testament as its guide in matters pertaining to conduct and doctrine. It believes that there is one God, and He is manifested in three personalities—the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit, being coequal. Salvation is the gift of God to man, separate from works and the law, and is made operative by grace through faith in Jesus Christ. The new birth is necessary to all men.

God, through the Holy Spirit, definitely calls such as He desires to serve as ministers and specifically endues the one called with talents and gifts for that office. This church does not emphasize systematic theology.

Water baptism is by immersion in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. The baptism of the Holy Spirit is a gift from God as promised through the Lord Jesus Christ to all believers in this dispensation; it is received subsequent to the new birth and is accompanied with the speaking in other tongues as the Holy Spirit gives utterance, as the initial sign and evidence.

Healing is for the physical ills of the human body and is wrought by the power of God through the prayer of faith and the laying on of hands and is provided for in the atonement of Christ.

This denomination believes in the resurrection of the just and the premillennial return of Christ. The one who physically dies in sin is hopelessly and eternally lost.

They believe that the Government is ordained of God and are thankful for the protection and the freedom to worship God, but as the Bible says, "Thou shalt not kill," they will be glad to be of service to the Government in any way consistent with noncombative service.

ORGANIZATION

The denomination has a representative and congregational form of government. Its officers are a moderator, a general secretary-treasurer, a missionary secretary-treasurer, general field presbyters, and district superintendents. The General Convention meets biennially. Each local church has its pastor and local officers.

WORK

The work of this denomination is to preach and further the cause of the kingdom of God in the United States of America and in foreign lands, to promote and maintain churches and missions, to ordain and license ministers to preach the gospel and to provide credentials for same, and to promote freedom of worship and liberty of expression within the limits of its own statements of faith and doctrine among its own churches, ministers, and members.

¹This statement was furnished by A. D. Hunter, general secretary-treasurer, Pentecostal Church of God of America, Inc., Fort Worth, Tex.

PENTECOSTAL FIRE-BAPTIZED HOLINESS CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Pentecostal Fire-Baptized Holiness Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. No parsonages were reported by this body. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of persons who are regenerated and give evidence that they are pressing on to a complete cleansing of the heart and soul from all remaining sins, and to the baptism of the Holy Ghost. Water baptism is administered in the name of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

This body was not reported prior to 1936, hence no comparative data are available.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	55	18	37	-----	-----
Members, number.....	1,348	429	919	31.8	68.2
Average membership per church.....	25	24	25	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	433	127	306	29.3	70.7
Female.....	905	302	603	33.4	66.6
Sex not reported.....	10	-----	10	-----	-----
Males per 100 females.....	47.8	42.1	50.7	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	12	3	9	-----	-----
13 years and over.....	1,121	412	709	36.8	63.2
Age not reported.....	215	14	201	6.5	93.5
Percent under 13 years ²	1.1	0.7	1.3	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	47	15	32	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	42	15	27	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$54,975	\$31,000	\$23,975	56.4	43.6
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$51,675	\$30,500	\$21,175	59.0	41.0
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$3,300	\$500	\$2,800	15.2	84.8
Average value per church.....	\$1,309	\$2,067	\$888	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	8	4	4	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$3,803	\$3,333	\$470	87.6	12.4
Number reporting "no debt".....	18	5	13	-----	-----
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	54	18	36	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$20,546	\$7,193	\$13,353	35.0	65.0
Pastors' salaries.....	\$7,330	\$2,219	\$5,111	30.3	69.7
All other salaries.....	\$2,020	\$749	\$1,271	37.1	62.9
Repairs and improvements.....	\$2,054	\$788	\$1,266	38.4	61.6
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,190	\$636	\$554	53.4	46.6
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,695	\$876	\$819	51.7	48.3
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$587	\$407	\$180	69.3	30.7
Home missions.....	\$759	\$177	\$582	23.3	76.7
Foreign missions.....	\$2,945	\$256	\$2,689	8.7	91.3
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$520	\$237	\$283	45.6	54.4
All other purposes.....	\$1,446	\$848	\$598	58.6	41.4
Average expenditure per church.....	\$380	\$400	\$371	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	42	16	26	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	301	118	183	39.2	60.8
Scholars.....	2,377	838	1,539	35.3	64.7

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100. ² Based on membership with age classification reported.

State tables.—Tables 2, 3, and 4 present the statistics for 1936 for the Pentecostal Fire-Baptized Holiness Church by States. Table 2 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex and by age, and data for Sunday schools. Table 3 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property. Table 4 presents the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX AND AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE			SUNDAY SCHOOLS				
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Percent under 13	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States...	55	18	37	1,348	429	919	433	905	10	47.8	12	1,121	215	1.1	42	301	2,377
SOUTH ATLANTIC:																	
North Carolina...	17	4	13	388	89	299	116	272	...	42.6	6	242	140	2.4	13	79	701
South Carolina...	9	3	6	184	44	140	61	123	...	49.6	1	183	...	.5	9	59	470
Georgia.....	16	7	9	445	196	249	153	282	10	54.3	2	443	...	.4	9	78	639
E. S. CENTRAL:																	
Alabama.....	13	4	9	331	100	231	103	228	...	45.2	3	253	75	1.2	11	85	567

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 3.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	55	47	43	\$34,975	8	\$3,808
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
North Carolina.....	17	15	12	14,100	4	2,305
South Carolina.....	9	9	8	5,600	—	—
Georgia.....	16	12	11	25,200	1	900
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Alabama.....	13	11	11	10,075	3	808

TABLE 4.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improve-ments	Payment on church debt, excluding in-terest	Other current ex-penses, including interest	Local relief and char-ity	Home missions	Foreign mislions	To general headquar-ters	All other purposes
United States.....	55	54	\$20,546	\$7,330	\$2,020	\$2,054	\$1,190	\$1,695	\$587	\$759	\$2,945	\$520	\$1,446
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
North Carolina.....	17	17	5,640	2,556	542	628	417	275	137	191	377	177	340
South Carolina.....	9	9	2,210	889	522	33	257	225	—	16	83	45	140
Georgia.....	16	16	6,088	1,950	334	809	396	604	309	333	407	237	709
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Alabama.....	13	12	6,608	1,935	622	584	120	591	141	219	2,078	61	257

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Pentecostal Fire-Baptized Holiness Church was organized at Nicholson, Ga., August 9, 1918, and was the outgrowth of a dissatisfaction in regard to enforcement of discipline in the Pentecostal Holiness Church. Those who withdrew contended that said discipline covered the point in dispute, which was denied. During the latter part of the nineteenth century and until 1911 the title was the Fire-Baptized Holiness Church. In 1911 at Falcon, N. C., it consolidated with the Pentecostal Holiness Church and accepted that name until 1918 when the Fire-Baptized Holiness Church was reorganized with the name Pentecostal added. During the period of consolidation there were several ministers and laymen who were dissatisfied with same, therefore when the present church was organized it adopted the old Fire-Baptized discipline principally. On November 21, 1919, at Toccoa, Ga., the Pentecostal Free-Will Baptist Church consolidated with it, accepting the name Pentecostal Fire-Baptized Holiness Church.

The church at present has four annual conventions, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. It is not the desire of this church to antagonize any orthodox teachings, but to fellowship all saints and would have all saints in return to fellowship it. This church is alive to all questions of public morals, and is opposed to all forms of sin, inward and outward. The church stands for freedom of spirit in worship; joyous demonstrations frequently characterize the services, such as shouting, crying, clapping of hands, etc. It endorses political, civil, and religious liberty, and is in sympathy with the Government of the United States in the preservation of said liberty. Its form of government is congregational, with a few exceptions.

DOCTRINE

In doctrine this body is Arminian. It relies upon the Bible as a whole as the last court of appeal. It emphasizes sanctification as a second work of grace, subsequent to regeneration; also the baptism of the Holy Ghost, evidenced by speaking in other tongues, subsequent to sanctification. It emphasizes the observance of the first day of the week as the Christian Sabbath, and its members are forbidden to buy, or sell, or to engage in any manual labor, or business, for which they receive pecuniary remuneration. It accepts the premillennial teaching concerning the imminent return of our Lord. Two sacraments are recognized, water baptism and the Lord's Supper; washing of the saints' feet is practiced in connection with the Lord's Supper. Condition of membership is regeneration and they must give evidence that they are pressing on to a complete cleansing of the heart and the soul from all remaining sin, and to the baptism of the Holy Ghost. Water baptism is administered in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

WORK

Each State convention has a convention evangelist who is to work in the conventional territory, and endeavor to establish new churches. In this way new churches are added, and come under the jurisdiction of the annual convention. The church sponsors an orphan home for boys and girls at Toccoa, Ga.

The missionary work of the church is controlled by the general mission board, which is elected by the general convention. It consists of seven members, including its chairman as general superintendent of missions. The missionary work is supported by the church and Sunday schools in general. The work done in the interest of missions at home and in foreign lands is constantly increasing.

The foreign missionary work is limited to one field at present—India. The headquarters in India are at Jasidah Junction, E. I. Ry., Bihar, United Province. The church anticipates extending its work to other fields as soon as possible.

¹ This statement was furnished by A. O. Hood, general secretary, Pentecostal Fire-Baptized Holiness Church, Jefferson, Ga.

CALVARY PENTECOSTAL CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Calvary Pentecostal Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been admitted into the local churches upon profession of faith and baptism by immersion. This body was not reported prior to 1936, hence no comparative data are available.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	16	9	7		
Members, number.....	1, 046	895	151	85. 6	14. 4
Average membership per church.....	65	99	22		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	446	389	57	87. 2	12. 8
Female.....	600	506	94	84. 3	15. 7
Males per 100 females.....	74. 3	76. 9	(²)		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	135	113	22	83. 7	16. 3
13 years and over.....	834	717	117	86. 0	14. 0
Age not reported.....	77	65	12		
Percent under 13 years ³	13. 9	13. 6	15. 8		
Church edifices, number.....	11	6	5		
Value—number reporting.....	11	6	5		
Amount reported.....	\$32, 150	\$29, 900	\$2, 250	93. 0	7. 0
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$31, 850	\$29, 900	\$1, 950	93. 9	6. 1
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$300		\$300		100. 0
Average value per church.....	\$2, 923	\$4, 983	\$450		
Debt—number reporting.....	5	4	1		
Amount reported.....	\$8, 753	\$8, 723	\$30	99. 7	. 3
Number reporting "no debt".....	4	1	3		
Parsonages, number.....	1	1			
Value—number reporting.....	1	1			
Amount reported.....	\$3, 000	\$3, 000		100. 0	
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	16	9	7		
Amount reported.....	\$18, 349	\$16, 670	\$1, 679	90. 8	9. 2
Pastors' salaries.....	\$6, 127	\$5, 420	\$707	88. 5	11. 5
All other salaries.....	\$1, 071	\$980	\$91	91. 5	8. 5
Repairs and improvements.....	\$875	\$875		100. 0	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2, 727	\$2, 700	\$27	99. 0	1. 0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$4, 073	\$3, 770	\$303	92. 6	7. 4
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$179	\$163	\$16	91. 1	8. 9
Home missions.....	\$494	\$415	\$79	84. 0	16. 0
Foreign missions.....	\$1, 551	\$1, 423	\$128	91. 7	8. 3
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$100	\$100		100. 0	
All other purposes.....	\$1, 152	\$824	\$328	71. 5	28. 5
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1, 147	\$1, 852	\$240		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	15	8	7		
Officers and teachers.....	137	85	52	62. 0	38. 0
Scholars.....	1, 115	822	293	73. 7	26. 3
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	1			
Officers and teachers.....	12	12			
Scholars.....	140	140		100. 0	
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	1			
Officers and teachers.....	3	3			
Scholars.....	21	21			

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

³ Based on membership with age classification reported.

State tables.—Tables 2, 3, and 4 present the statistics for 1936 for the Calvary Pentecostal Church by States. Table 2 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, and membership classified by sex. Table 3 gives the number and membership of the churches, the membership classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over," and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 presents the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 4 is limited to the State of Washington, the only State in which three or more churches reported expenditures.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, AND MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹
United States.....	16	9	7	1,046	895	151	446	600	74.3
MOUNTAIN: Idaho.....	2	1	1	166	150	16	74	92	.....
PACIFIC: Washington.....	13	9	5	868	745	123	368	500	73.6
Oregon.....	1	.....	1	12	.....	12	4	8	.....

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of members	MEMBERSHIP BY AGE				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States....	16	1,046	135	834	77	13.9	16	137	1,116
Idaho.....	2	166	20	146	.....	12.0	2	20	210
Washington.....	13	868	113	678	77	14.3	12	111	888
Oregon.....	1	12	2	10	.....	.....	1	6	20

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936
[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES									
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions
United States.....	16	16	\$18,349	\$6,127	\$1,071	\$875	\$2,727	\$4,073	\$179	\$494	\$1,551
Washington.....	13	13	13,911	5,123	921	875	451	3,840	179	494	1,418
Other States.....	3	3	4,438	1,004	150	.....	2,276	233	.....	.....	133

¹ Includes: Idaho, 2, and Oregon, 1.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

The Calvary Pentecostal Church was formed by a small group of ministers who met at Olympia, Wash., in 1931. Most of these ministers had been affiliated with other pentecostal bodies of people, and had witnessed and experienced the pentecostal revival that began to circle the earth some 35 years ago. This was a revival of power such as the early apostolic church had enjoyed. These ministers believed there was evidence of a sad departure from the entire dependence on the power of God that had brought the pentecostal revival of recent years. They felt deeply conscious of the need of a renewed spiritual fellowship that would again be free from as many ecclesiastical bonds as possible and for a ministry that would recognize all of God's blood-bought ministers and people regardless of sectarian lines.

The original purpose of this meeting was not to organize another church denomination, but only to form a ministerial fellowship that would be free from the sectarian spirit that Jesus prayed might never mar His church, a fellowship that would continue to depend upon the leadership of the Lord, and the power that He promised would be sufficient for His church, rather than a return to formal religion.

Developments led to the organization of the Calvary Pentecostal Church. In January 1932 it was incorporated. Meetings followed in other States. A number of local churches applied for affiliation, other new churches were organized, until what was intended to be only a ministerial fellowship became a church body made up of numerous local churches.

In March 1933 a Home and Foreign Missionary Board was formed and incorporated. Missionaries were sent to Brazil and India and mission stations opened in these places.

The Calvary Pentecostal Church continues to closely adhere to its original intention to fellowship and recognize all of God's blood-bought ministers and people.

DOCTRINE

The Calvary Pentecostal Church believes the Bible to be the infallible Word of God. The doctrines taught are: That in Adam the entire human race sinned and fell; in order to redeem a lost world God gave His only Son, Jesus Christ, and that the only way of redemption is through His blood; all who believe and accept His blood atonement are saved; the believer should obey the command of Jesus to wait for the promised Holy Ghost who was given as the guide and comforter of the church; healing for the body was provided in the atonement; baptism in water, by immersion, for adult Christians; infants are not baptized, but are, upon request of the parents, dedicated to the Lord; the Lord's Supper is recognized as an ordinance of the church and should be regularly observed; belief in the second literal, bodily return of the Lord Jesus to call from the graves the righteous dead and to rapture His redeemed church; banishment from God and eternal punishment for all who reject God's only way of salvation through His Son.

ORGANIZATION

The polity of the Calvary Pentecostal Church is administered by a general superintendent and executive presbytery board. The general body meets in yearly convention and each minister and regularly appointed delegate present has equal voice in all matters coming before the convention.

The government of local churches is under the control of the minister, elders, and deacons who are elected by the adult membership of the local church.

The ministry of the church is exercised by men and women who have been called of God, who accept, approve, and teach the doctrines of the church, and who have been approved by the general superintendent and executive presbytery board.

Seminary and Bible school education is recognized as beneficial, but is not recognized as the most important requisite. A man or woman who gives evidence of the call of God by a Spirit-anointed ministry is accepted as qualified for ordination.

¹ This statement was furnished by E. G. Copley, general superintendent, Calvary Pentecostal Church, Bellingham, Wash.

WORK

The home missionary work of the church is carried on, mainly, through the Home Missions Board. It is supported by contributions and offerings from the local churches and the ministry. All offerings are sent to the home missionary superintendent-treasurer and are disbursed on authority of the executive board. This board aids weak churches and founds new churches. It assists by grant or loan in the erection of church buildings.

In connection with the home missionary work there is maintained, at Seattle, Wash., a large, well-equipped Faith Home for the aged.

The foreign missionary work of the church is carried on by the Foreign Missionary Board. Well organized mission stations and missionaries are supported in Brazil and India. In the foreign work there are orphanages and hospitals where each year many hundreds receive aid and help.

CHURCH OF GOD IN CHRIST (PENTECOSTAL)

(NOW OPERATING AS THE UNITED CHRISTIAN CHURCH)

STATISTICS

A general summary of the statistics for the Church of God in Christ (Pentecostal) for the year 1936 is presented in the following table, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. There were two churches each reported as being located in the States of Michigan and West Virginia, and one each in Illinois, Ohio, Tennessee, Alabama, and Texas. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of the local church consists of all who have been organized as a church by those authorized to do so by the senior bishop, after declaring their belief in its doctrine, and their willingness to submit to its government.

The Church of God in Christ (Pentecostal) was not reported prior to 1936, hence no comparative data are available. This body failed to furnish its history, doctrine, or the facts of organization.

A GENERAL SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	9	8	1		
Members, number.....	210	178	32	84.8	15.2
Average membership per church.....	23	22	32		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	62	52	10		
Female.....	148	126	22	85.1	14.9
Males per 100 females.....	41.9	41.3	(²)		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	31	26	5		
13 years and over.....	179	152	27	84.9	15.1
Percent under 13 years.....	14.8	14.6	(¹)		
Church edifices, number.....	3	2	1		
Value—number reporting.....	3	2	1		
Amount reported.....	\$2,596	\$1,896	\$700	73.0	27.0
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$400		\$400		100.0
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$2,196	\$1,896	\$300	86.3	13.7
Average value per church.....	\$865	\$948	\$700		
Debt—number reporting.....	2	1	1		
Amount reported.....	\$105	\$65	\$40	61.9	38.1
Number reporting "no debt".....	1	1			
Parsonages, number.....	1	1			
Value—number reporting.....	1	1			
Amount reported.....	\$400	\$400		100.0	
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	7	6	1		
Amount reported.....	\$1,703	\$1,517	\$186	89.1	10.9
Pastors' salaries.....	\$735	\$720	\$15	98.0	2.0
All other salaries.....	\$25	\$25			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$15	\$15			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$62	\$62			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$649	\$488	\$161	75.2	24.8
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$4		\$4		
Home missions.....	\$51	\$46	\$5		
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$125	\$125		100.0	
All other purposes.....	\$37	\$36	\$1		
Average expenditure per church.....	\$243	\$253	\$186		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	6	5	1		
Officers and teachers.....	27	23	4		
Scholars.....	135	103	32	76.3	23.7
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2	1	1		
Officers and teachers.....	5	2	3		
Scholars.....	42	10	32		

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

PILGRIM HOLINESS CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Pilgrim Holiness Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

Members are enrolled by this denomination upon evidence of regeneration and belief in the doctrine of entire sanctification. The mode of baptism is left wholly to individual option.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	510	211	299	41.4	58.6
Members, number.....	20,124	12,125	7,999	60.3	39.7
Average membership per church.....	39	57	27		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	6,945	4,192	2,753	60.4	39.6
Female.....	12,546	7,467	5,079	59.5	40.5
Sex not reported.....	633	466	167	73.6	26.4
Males per 100 females.....	55.4	56.1	54.2		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	544	347	197	63.8	36.2
13 years and over.....	17,735	10,733	7,002	60.5	39.5
Age not reported.....	1,845	1,045	800	56.6	43.4
Percent under 13 years ¹	3.0	3.1	2.7		
Church edifices, number.....	416	170	246	40.9	59.1
Value—number reporting.....	396	161	235	40.7	59.3
Amount reported.....	\$1,493,756	\$1,012,339	\$481,417	67.8	32.2
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$1,433,895	\$984,839	\$449,056	68.7	31.3
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$59,861	\$27,500	\$32,361	45.9	54.1
Average value per church.....	\$3,772	\$6,288	\$2,049		
Debt—number reporting.....	181	118	63	65.2	34.8
Amount reported.....	\$238,353	\$186,651	\$51,702	78.3	21.7
Number reporting "no debt".....	144	36	108	25.0	75.0
Parsonages, number.....	186	89	97	47.8	52.2
Value—number reporting.....	152	91	61	59.9	40.1
Amount reported.....	\$292,725	\$185,425	\$107,300	63.3	36.7
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	508	211	297	41.5	58.5
Amount reported.....	\$604,727	\$383,748	\$220,979	63.5	36.5
Pastors' salaries.....	\$253,841	\$151,594	\$102,247	59.7	40.3
All other salaries.....	\$23,594	\$15,612	\$7,982	66.2	33.8
Repairs and improvements.....	\$36,291	\$21,299	\$14,992	58.7	41.3
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$50,366	\$35,158	\$15,208	69.8	30.2
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$95,609	\$65,273	\$30,336	68.3	31.7
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$4,848	\$2,935	\$1,913	60.5	39.5
Home missions.....	\$10,773	\$6,241	\$4,532	57.9	42.1
Foreign missions.....	\$33,144	\$20,983	\$12,161	63.3	36.7
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$28,015	\$19,106	\$8,909	68.2	31.8
All other purposes.....	\$68,246	\$45,547	\$22,699	66.7	33.3
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,190	\$1,819	\$744		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	476	205	271	43.1	56.9
Officers and teachers.....	4,718	2,409	2,309	51.1	48.9
Scholars.....	48,884	28,257	20,627	57.8	42.2

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	7	3	4	(²)	(²)
Officers and teachers.....	39	18	21	(²)	(²)
Scholars.....	401	241	160	60.1	39.9
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	5	4	1	(²)	(²)
Officers and teachers.....	16	15	1	(²)	(²)
Scholars.....	200	193	7	96.5	3.5
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	6	2	4	(²)	(²)
Officers and teachers.....	57	34	23	(²)	(²)
Scholars.....	210	106	104	50.5	49.5

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of available statistics of the Pilgrim Holiness Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. Several small groups of churches, not reported at any preceding census of religious bodies, had been consolidated with this denomination at various dates between 1916 and 1926. This fact probably accounts, in part, for the considerable increase in all items reported in 1926.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	510	441	169	74
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	69	272	95	-----
Percent.....	15.6	160.9	(¹)	-----
Members, number.....	20,124	15,040	5,276	2,774
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	5,084	9,764	2,502	-----
Percent.....	33.8	185.1	90.2	-----
Average membership per church.....	39	34	31	37
Church edifices, number.....	416	380	116	44
Value—number reporting.....	396	356	116	44
Amount reported.....	\$1,493,756	\$1,416,519	\$200,468	\$80,150
Average value per church.....	\$3,772	\$3,979	\$1,728	\$1,822
Debt—number reporting.....	181	161	43	23
Amount reported.....	\$238,353	\$266,215	\$33,463	\$13,246
Parsonages, number.....	186	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	152	108	10	10
Amount reported.....	\$292,725	\$301,128	\$9,900	\$7,125
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	508	415	156	-----
Amount reported.....	\$604,727	\$572,164	\$73,639	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$253,841	-----	-----	-----
All other salaries.....	\$25,594	-----	-----	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$36,291	-----	-----	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$50,366	-----	-----	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$95,609	-----	-----	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$4,848	-----	-----	-----
Home missions.....	\$10,773	-----	-----	-----
Foreign missions.....	\$35,144	-----	-----	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$28,015	-----	-----	-----
All other purposes.....	\$68,246	-----	-----	-----
Not classified.....	-----	\$24,445	\$575	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,190	\$1,379	\$472	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	476	388	145	66
Officers and teachers.....	4,718	2,964	1,052	503
Scholars.....	48,894	23,467	7,923	3,276

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Pilgrim Holiness Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, the total membership classified by sex, and Sunday school data. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages, and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. Separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures, in order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each district of the Pilgrim Holiness Church, a summary of the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re-ported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches re-ported	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	510	211	299	20,124	12,125	7,999	6,945	12,546	633	55.4	476	4,718	48,884
NEW ENGLAND:													
Massachusetts.....	1	1	---	24	24	---	4	20	---	---	1	8	28
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	27	18	9	911	688	223	338	573	---	59.0	27	232	1,500
New Jersey.....	6	4	2	152	105	47	53	99	---	---	6	53	223
Pennsylvania.....	49	20	29	1,977	1,115	862	716	1,261	---	56.8	46	495	3,666
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	59	24	35	2,950	2,113	837	1,029	1,752	169	58.7	57	656	4,467
Indiana.....	89	41	48	3,670	2,310	1,360	1,251	2,209	210	56.6	79	792	5,605
Illinois.....	10	5	5	357	199	158	106	251	---	42.2	10	105	670
Michigan.....	39	22	17	1,922	1,483	439	713	1,208	1	59.0	38	452	4,077
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Iowa.....	1	---	1	19	---	19	12	7	---	---	1	8	30
Missouri.....	5	5	---	316	316	---	103	213	---	48.4	5	52	417
Nebraska.....	8	1	7	151	34	117	48	103	---	46.6	6	40	223
Kansas.....	23	7	16	905	406	499	339	566	---	59.9	21	204	1,157
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	7	1	6	401	100	301	154	247	---	62.3	7	88	803
Maryland.....	19	4	15	681	181	500	241	425	15	56.7	18	168	1,408
Virginia.....	27	12	15	722	393	329	149	366	207	40.7	24	177	1,393
West Virginia.....	16	4	12	599	222	377	173	426	---	40.6	15	131	1,444
North Carolina.....	44	13	31	1,968	1,137	831	663	1,305	---	50.8	41	391	15,099
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	33	10	23	831	322	509	222	578	31	38.4	31	261	2,142
Tennessee.....	7	1	6	137	11	126	57	80	---	---	5	44	2,171
Alabama.....	1	---	1	19	---	19	10	9	---	---	1	8	50
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	1	---	1	32	---	32	15	17	---	---	1	8	75
Louisiana.....	1	1	---	15	15	---	1	14	---	---	1	5	25
Oklahoma.....	3	---	3	127	---	127	52	75	---	---	3	32	240
Texas.....	2	2	---	48	48	---	13	35	---	---	2	16	71
MOUNTAIN:													
Idaho.....	6	1	5	142	56	86	46	96	---	---	6	62	294
Colorado.....	10	3	7	370	230	140	143	227	---	63.0	9	72	439
Arizona.....	1	1	---	68	68	---	33	35	---	---	1	11	134
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	3	1	2	51	35	16	23	28	---	---	3	21	101
Oregon.....	2	1	1	38	25	13	17	21	---	---	2	15	83
California.....	10	8	2	521	489	32	221	300	---	73.7	9	111	849

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	510	441	189	74	20,124	15,040	5,276	2,774	544	17,735	1,845	3.0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	27	19	1	---	911	486	35	---	7	870	34	.8
New Jersey.....	6	3	---	1	152	68	---	20	3	149	---	2.0
Pennsylvania.....	49	32	13	3	1,977	907	385	164	62	1,899	16	3.2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	59	56	21	8	2,950	1,941	750	412	28	2,779	143	1.0
Indiana.....	89	91	21	11	3,670	3,653	539	370	157	2,968	545	5.0
Illinois.....	10	16	---	---	357	348	---	---	3	319	35	.9
Michigan.....	39	32	16	16	1,922	1,265	619	518	19	1,722	181	1.1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Iowa.....	1	---	---	3	19	---	---	55	---	19	---	---
Missouri.....	5	5	---	---	316	139	---	---	70	246	---	22.2
Nebraska.....	8	11	---	---	151	252	---	---	8	132	11	5.7
Kansas.....	23	20	6	2	905	602	105	51	34	783	88	4.2
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware.....	7	5	1	1	401	308	30	168	6	339	56	1.7
Maryland.....	19	14	11	10	681	455	440	406	3	633	45	.5
Virginia.....	27	16	9	---	722	459	301	---	22	643	57	3.3
West Virginia.....	16	10	8	3	599	422	368	82	23	505	71	4.4
North Carolina.....	44	41	36	9	1,968	1,570	1,010	339	33	1,768	167	1.8
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	33	31	15	5	831	954	463	142	19	717	95	2.6
Tennessee.....	7	---	---	---	137	---	---	---	1	136	---	.7
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Oklahoma.....	3	4	3	1	127	103	63	7	4	123	---	3.1
MOUNTAIN:												
Idaho.....	6	5	5	---	142	93	100	---	7	135	---	4.9
Colorado.....	10	18	---	---	370	384	---	---	3	347	20	.9
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	3	---	---	---	51	---	---	---	6	45	---	---
California.....	10	8	---	---	521	569	---	---	13	227	281	5.4
Other States.....	19	4	3	1	244	62	68	40	13	231	---	5.3

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

² Includes: Massachusetts, 1; Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Louisiana, 1; Texas, 2; Oregon, 2; and Arizona, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	510	418	396	\$1,493,756	181	\$238,353	152	\$292,725
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	27	24	23	123,800	16	27,435	9	33,500
New Jersey.....	6	3	3	15,400	3	7,566	1	(1)
Pennsylvania.....	49	38	36	137,200	18	26,070	16	42,750
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	59	40	36	239,050	17	42,370	4	6,000
Indiana.....	89	80	76	169,205	28	36,869	25	36,350
Illinois.....	10	8	7	10,885	4	862	1	(1)
Michigan.....	39	35	34	167,895	21	27,227	18	45,550
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Missouri.....	5	3	3	12,000	1	400		
Nebraska.....	8	6	6	12,600	3	945	9	3,700
Kansas.....	23	18	18	39,400	7	4,154	9	14,900
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware.....	7	5	5	21,677	2	3,775	2	(1)
Maryland.....	19	17	15	39,500	7	2,329	6	12,500
Virginia.....	27	19	19	65,875	11	19,220	7	19,000
West Virginia.....	16	13	13	68,944	3	3,058	4	11,000
North Carolina.....	44	44	44	166,400	15	11,915	18	34,900
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	33	26	24	65,400	12	14,288	3	3,500
Tennessee.....	7	6	6	10,500			4	2,700
MOUNTAIN:								
Idaho.....	6	6	6	7,925	1	300	2	(1)
Colorado.....	10	9	8	85,950	5	2,728	5	2,900
PACIFIC:								
California.....	10	6	5	19,400	3	5,033	3	5,000
Other States.....	16	10	9	14,750	4	1,809	6	18,475

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: Arkansas, 1; Louisiana, 1; Oklahoma, 2; Texas, 2; Arizona, 1; Washington, 1; and Oregon, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES					
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest
United States.....	510	508	\$604,727	\$353,841	\$33,594	\$36,391	\$50,366
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	27	27	46,945	17,439	1,253	2,304	5,045
New Jersey.....	6	6	7,054	2,559	-----	412	1,079
Pennsylvania.....	49	49	80,356	34,254	2,566	7,006	6,053
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	59	59	69,409	30,149	4,831	4,844	5,819
Indiana.....	89	88	94,427	40,196	4,528	5,475	4,744
Illinois.....	10	10	7,890	3,033	368	276	755
Michigan.....	39	39	77,356	29,010	2,024	3,558	8,169
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Missouri.....	5	5	7,165	3,696	140	27	166
Nebraska.....	8	8	3,784	2,057	71	89	183
Kansas.....	23	23	18,289	8,847	1,410	544	1,491
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware.....	7	7	16,301	6,390	612	984	3,185
Maryland.....	19	19	17,328	9,658	408	600	1,099
Virginia.....	27	27	24,587	10,429	686	573	2,518
West Virginia.....	16	16	22,146	9,976	1,004	568	1,739
North Carolina.....	44	44	45,702	18,887	1,430	6,114	4,912
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	33	33	21,603	9,663	475	828	1,073
Tennessee.....	7	7	3,439	1,742	341	476	-----
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Oklahoma.....	3	3	2,866	1,253	69	134	97
MOUNTAIN:							
Idaho.....	6	5	4,357	2,106	-----	121	60
Colorado.....	10	10	7,466	3,421	318	307	322
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	3	3	1,137	553	28	23	50
California.....	10	10	17,653	5,780	1,023	714	833
Other States.....	10	10	7,417	3,043	9	164	974

¹ Includes: Massachusetts, 1; Iowa, 1; Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Louisiana, 1; Texas, 2; Arizona, 1; and Oregon, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued					
	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$95,809	\$4,848	\$10,773	\$33,144	\$38,015	\$98,946
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	7,946	174	1,071	4,520	2,440	4,663
New Jersey.....	2,348	5	92	63	352	144
Pennsylvania.....	10,643	342	1,627	5,380	2,955	9,530
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	11,871	391	948	3,456	3,228	3,872
Indiana.....	12,485	538	928	4,882	6,756	13,985
Illinois.....	1,449	47	56	420	479	1,007
Michigan.....	18,348	354	1,122	3,444	3,467	7,860
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Missouri.....	1,232	7	137	116	70	1,574
Nebraska.....	532	13	61	95	150	533
Kansas.....	2,276	591	449	866	462	1,353
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	1,869	96	566	498	526	1,575
Maryland.....	1,752	184	254	874	364	2,075
Virginia.....	6,047	107	420	862	626	2,319
West Virginia.....	3,107	134	624	1,113	1,016	2,865
North Carolina.....	3,511	1,316	280	2,469	2,860	4,243
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	3,307	139	526	965	1,276	3,351
Tennessee.....	332	-----	271	69	18	249
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Oklahoma.....	391	-----	200	129	60	533
MOUNTAIN:						
Idaho.....	947	-----	255	180	104	584
Colorado.....	1,439	30	203	468	249	709
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	330	7	56	47	5	38
California.....	1,443	373	475	1,891	481	4,640
Other States.....	2,004	-----	172	337	71	643

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY DISTRICTS, 1936

DISTRICT	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	510	20,124	396	\$1,493,756	181	\$238,353	508	\$904,727	476	48,884
California.....	13	627	7	24,550	4	5,119	13	20,946	12	1,066
Eastern.....	31	1,208	24	75,477	11	10,436	31	35,776	30	2,503
Idaho-Washington.....	9	193	7	9,525	2	823	8	5,494	9	395
Illinois.....	10	357	7	10,885	4	862	10	7,890	10	670
Indiana.....	89	3,670	76	169,205	28	36,869	88	94,427	79	5,605
Iowa-Missouri.....	7	367	4	13,500	2	900	7	8,564	7	522
Kansas.....	23	921	19	40,400	7	4,154	23	18,461	21	1,174
Kentucky.....	33	831	24	65,400	12	14,288	33	21,603	31	2,142
Michigan.....	39	1,922	34	167,895	21	27,227	39	77,356	38	4,077
New York.....	31	1,011	26	129,500	17	27,835	31	51,139	31	1,658
Ohio.....	59	2,950	36	239,050	17	42,370	59	69,409	57	4,467
Pennsylvania-New Jersey.....	52	2,053	36	146,900	20	33,236	52	84,939	49	3,759
Southern.....	44	1,968	44	166,400	15	11,915	44	45,702	41	15,099
Tennessee-Alabama.....	8	156	6	10,500	3	3,681	8	3,681	6	2,221
Virginia.....	23	611	16	53,575	10	15,588	23	22,699	20	1,126
West Virginia.....	16	599	13	68,944	3	3,058	16	22,146	15	1,444
Oklahoma-Texas.....	4	144	3	3,500	---	---	4	3,117	4	278
Rocky Mountain.....	19	536	14	98,550	8	3,673	19	11,378	16	678

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The International Apostolic Holiness Union was organized in 1897, at Cincinnati, Ohio, in the home of Rev. Martin Wells Knapp. Rev. Seth Cook Rees was the first general superintendent, and Rev. M. W. Knapp was the associate superintendent. Rev. Mr. Knapp had previously been a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but withdrew from that denomination because of his belief that there was need for more earnest efforts than that church was making for the spread of a "full gospel" throughout the world. The Methodist Church, in his view, was no longer completely Wesleyan in teaching or practice, and the Holiness movement in America was becoming theoretical and manifesting a growing tendency to rule out of camp meetings, conventions, and work generally, such doctrines as the healing of the sick, the premillennial coming of Christ, and the evangelization of the world.

While not more than a dozen persons were identified with Mr. Knapp and Mr. Rees (the founders) in the initial organization, many were waiting for some such definite action, and the membership of the union increased rapidly. The word "apostolic" as used by them simply implies a desire to approach as nearly as possible to apostolic practices, methods, power, and success. Between 1906 and 1916 the form of organization was changed considerably, and the term "church" was substituted for "union"; and since 1916 several smaller bodies with similar views have been admitted, without, however, affecting the general type or purpose of the denomination.

In 1919 the Holiness Christian Church united with the International Holiness Church, and the name was changed to International Holiness Church. The Pentecostal Rescue Mission, consisting of congregations located chiefly in the State of New York, united with the International Holiness Church in 1922, becoming the New York District.

At the general assembly of the International Holiness Church in 1922, the Pilgrim Church, with churches located largely in California, united with the International Holiness Church, and the name Pilgrim Holiness Church was

¹ This statement, which is, in part, the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1924, was revised by Rev. R. W. Ives, and approved by him in its present form.

chosen for the combined bodies. In 1924 a small group of congregations known as the Pentecostal Brethren in Christ united with the Pilgrim Holiness Church and became a part of the Ohio District. The Peoples Mission Church, with churches and missions in Colorado and other adjacent States, united with the Pilgrim Holiness Church in 1924, becoming known as the Rocky Mountain District.

DOCTRINE

The doctrine of the church is Arminian and Methodistic. Emphasis is placed on the new birth; entire sanctification as a second work of grace, subsequent to regeneration, instantaneously received by faith, which is interpreted as a cleansing of the believer's heart from inbred sin; the healing of the sick through faith in Christ; the premillennial return of Christ; and the evangelization of the world as a step in hastening the second coming of the Lord. All persons desiring to become members are first brought before the advisory board of the local church to ascertain whether they are in full harmony with the church manual as regards doctrine and practice. On acceptance by the board, the applicant is questioned in the presence of the church in a public meeting as to renunciation of all worldliness; the possession of a clear witness of the Spirit to the experience of regeneration; and belief in the doctrine of entire sanctification as obtainable in this life, as an instantaneous work of grace, subsequent to the experience of regeneration. The church covenant is then read and entered into and the candidate given the right hand of fellowship.

The articles of faith emphasize also belief in the Trinity and the Holy Scriptures as divinely and supernaturally inspired, infallibly true as originally given, and as the only divinely authorized rule of faith and practice.

The Lord's Supper, to which admission is general, is observed as often as the local congregation deems proper. The mode of baptism is left wholly to individual option.

ORGANIZATION

The form of organization included, at first, both unions and churches, the former being local bands where the number of members did not seem to warrant the organization of a regular church. With the growth of the denomination this was changed, and by vote of the general assembly in 1913 it was decided to organize churches only. The unions were accordingly notified, and they accepted the action and changed their form of organization. The government is a combination of the Episcopal and Congregational forms. The local church elects a secretary, a treasurer, and not more than five elders and five deacons. If there is not a sufficient number of men competent to hold the office of deacon, women may be elected thereto and are known as deaconesses. The above officers, with the pastor, assistant pastor, and Sunday-school superintendent, are the governing officers of the local church and constitute the advisory board.

There are district organizations which meet annually, whose membership is composed of lay delegates from the local churches and all the ordained or licensed ministers and deaconesses. These organizations elect district councils of not less than seven persons, which consist of the district superintendent, an assistant superintendent, a district secretary, a district treasurer, and three additional members. These councils have oversight of the churches and ministers within their districts.

There is also a general assembly composed of all the general officers, members of the general board, district superintendents, assistant district superintendents, district secretaries, district treasurers, presidents of the church theological schools and superintendents of general church institutions, a ministerial delegation and a lay delegation selected at the district assemblies. The general assembly meets quadrennially and elects a general superintendent; two assistant general superintendents; a general secretary; a general treasurer; a secretary of foreign missions; a secretary of home missions; a publication committee; a foreign missions committee; a home missions committee; and an education committee, each of which has five members. These officers and committee members constitute the general board, to which all disputed questions of government and discipline can be referred for settlement. However, from its decisions appeals may be made to the general assembly.

Ministers are ordained by a council of five or more ministers called for that purpose. Each candidate must have been licensed at least 2 years and must be recommended by some local church. The churches choose their own pastors, calling them by vote of their membership upon nomination of their advisory

boards, and the pastor continues to serve the church so long as the relation is mutually agreeable. Pastors are supported by free-will offerings or are given a stipulated amount as decided by the church. The elders have special care for the spiritual interests of the church. The deacons receive the offerings, prepare the sacraments, and care for the poor. Deaconesses may be ordained for special missionary work, and women are admitted to the ministry on equality with men.

Camp meetings under the charge of the district and local organizations are held annually during the summer season. The church extension work is also carried on through means of tent meetings.

WORK

The missionary work of the church is carried on through the missionary committees, subject to the approval of the general board. The foreign missionary work is under the direction of the secretary of foreign missions and the department committee on foreign missions, who are charged with the responsibility of carrying out the policies and program of the general board with reference to foreign missions. The denomination employs 40 missionaries and 117 native workers, who are assisted by 76 volunteer workers. Extensive mission work is carried on in many lands and the society has stations in Africa (6 districts)—Cape Colony, Natal, Northern Rhodesia, Orange Free State, Swaziland, Transvaal; India, Mexico, Philippine Islands, South America, and Texas border (each 1 district); West Indies (4 districts); American Islands (2); British (9); Cuban (1); Netherlands (1). There are 135 organized churches, 222 unorganized preaching places reported in these fields, 5,596 members (excluding probationers); 104 Sunday schools with an enrollment of 13,753 pupils; and 26 day schools are also maintained. Returns show that \$50,000 was given for foreign missions during the fiscal year.

Home mission work, under the direction of the secretary of home missions and the department committee on home missions, is carried on in Arkansas, Iowa, Louisiana, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas; and also in the mountains of Alabama, Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, and among the Indians of Ontario, Canada, in connection with the regularly organized districts.

The educational work in this country includes five theological institutions and several schools of lesser grade.

One rescue home, and one old people's home are maintained by the church.

The international headquarters of the organization are located in Indianapolis, Ind. Here the Pilgrim Publishing House, and the general church offices are housed. The Pilgrim Holiness Advocate, a weekly periodical, is the official organ of the denomination, and the "Full Salvation Series" of Sunday-school quarterlies and papers are published to meet the needs of the work.

POLISH NATIONAL CATHOLIC CHURCH OF AMERICA

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Polish National Catholic Church of America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have joined the church, assenting to the doctrine as contained in its "Profession of Faith."

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	118	98	20	83.1	16.9
Members, number.....	63,366	58,632	4,734	92.5	7.5
Average membership per church.....	537	598	237		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	27,869	25,371	2,498	91.0	9.0
Female.....	28,467	26,231	2,236	92.1	7.9
Sex not reported.....	7,030	7,030		100.0	
Males per 100 females.....	97.9	96.7	111.7		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	13,584	12,670	914	93.3	6.7
13 years and over.....	42,173	38,353	3,820	90.9	9.1
Age not reported.....	7,609	7,609		100.0	
Percent under 13 years ¹	24.4	24.8	19.3		
Church edifices, number.....	112	93	19	83.0	17.0
Value—number reporting.....	108	89	19	82.4	17.6
Amount reported.....	\$3,409,265	\$3,231,065	\$178,200	94.8	5.2
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$2,977,325	\$2,804,125	\$173,200	94.2	5.8
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$431,940	\$426,940	\$5,000	98.8	1.2
Average value per church.....	\$31,567	\$36,304	\$379		
Debt—number reporting.....	95	81	14	(²)	(²)
Amount reported.....	\$1,164,804	\$1,100,083	\$64,721	94.5	5.5
Number reporting "no debt".....	10	6	4	(²)	(²)
Parsonages, number.....	77	68	9	(²)	(²)
Value—number reporting.....	70	63	7	(²)	(²)
Amount reported.....	\$467,400	\$433,400	\$34,000	92.7	7.3
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	117	97	20	82.9	17.1
Amount reported.....	\$422,188	\$392,762	\$29,426	93.0	7.0
Pastors' salaries.....	\$91,603	\$81,995	\$9,608	89.5	10.5
All other salaries.....	\$48,083	\$46,247	\$1,836	96.2	3.8
Repairs and improvements.....	\$40,587	\$37,912	\$2,675	93.4	6.6
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$66,657	\$61,413	\$5,244	92.1	7.9
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$142,013	\$134,527	\$7,486	94.7	5.3
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$4,949	\$4,723	\$226	95.4	4.6
Home missions.....	\$3,390	\$3,199	\$191	94.4	5.6
Foreign missions.....	\$6,228	\$6,118	\$110	98.2	1.8
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$8,231	\$7,878	\$353	95.7	4.3
All other purposes.....	\$10,447	\$8,750	\$1,697	83.8	16.2
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3,608	\$4,049	\$1,471		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	72	62	10	(²)	(²)
Officers and teachers.....	172	155	17	90.1	9.9
Scholars.....	4,091	3,707	384	90.6	9.4
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	42	38	4	(²)	(²)
Officers and teachers.....	103	94	9	91.3	8.7
Scholars.....	2,798	2,671	127	95.5	4.5
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	72	67	5	(²)	(²)
Officers and teachers.....	154	143	11	92.9	7.1
Scholars.....	3,559	3,388	171	95.2	4.8
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	23	20	3	(²)	(²)
Officers and teachers.....	66	61	5	(²)	(²)
Scholars.....	1,102	1,009	93	91.6	8.4

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Polish National Catholic Church of America for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	118	91	34	24
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	27	57	10	-----
Percent ¹	-----	-----	-----	-----
Members, number.....	63,366	61,574	28,245	15,473
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	1,792	33,329	12,772	-----
Percent.....	2.9	118.0	82.5	-----
Average membership per church.....	537	677	831	645
Church edifices, number.....	112	107	37	27
Value—number reporting.....	108	84	33	24
Amount reported.....	\$3,409,265	\$3,365,600	\$929,636	\$494,700
Average value per church.....	\$31,567	\$40,067	\$28,171	\$20,613
Debt—number reporting.....	95	72	32	23
Amount reported.....	\$1,164,804	\$1,047,733	\$315,106	\$216,960
Parsonages, number.....	77	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	70	61	21	14
Amount reported.....	\$467,400	\$510,750	\$175,164	\$74,000
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	117	87	32	-----
Amount reported.....	\$422,188	\$485,698	\$149,839	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$91,603	\$440,107	\$114,150	-----
All other salaries.....	\$48,083			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$40,587			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$66,657			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$142,013	\$45,591	\$28,689	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$4,949			
Home missions.....	\$3,390			
Foreign missions.....	\$6,228			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$8,231	\$10,447	\$7,000	-----
All other purposes.....	\$10,447			
Not classified.....	-----	-----	\$7,000	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3,608	\$5,583	\$4,682	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	72	74	27	20
Officers and teachers.....	172	116	40	26
Scholars.....	4,091	6,401	2,927	1,289

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Polish National Catholic Church of America by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	118	98	20	63,366	58,632	4,734	27,869	28,467	7,030	97.9	72	172	4,091
NEW ENGLAND:													
New Hampshire.....	1	1	—	958	958	—	443	515	—	86.0	1	3	98
Massachusetts.....	9	8	1	4,827	4,001	826	2,444	2,383	—	102.6	8	23	482
Rhode Island.....	2	2	—	687	687	—	356	331	—	107.6	1	1	42
Connecticut.....	8	3	5	2,649	1,521	1,128	1,240	1,409	—	88.0	7	15	338
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	16	14	2	9,835	9,569	266	4,866	4,969	—	97.9	8	23	381
New Jersey.....	7	7	—	3,381	3,381	—	1,091	1,010	1,280	108.0	4	10	149
Pennsylvania.....	33	31	2	20,837	20,523	314	10,375	10,462	—	99.2	27	68	1,924
E. N. CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	5	5	—	2,713	2,713	—	1,291	1,422	—	90.8	1	2	20
Indiana.....	5	5	—	918	918	—	438	480	—	91.3	—	—	—
Illinois.....	9	9	—	8,040	8,040	—	1,077	1,213	5,750	88.8	5	10	241
Michigan.....	6	5	1	3,362	3,124	238	1,571	1,791	—	87.7	3	3	133
Wisconsin.....	10	4	6	3,753	1,991	1,762	1,964	1,789	—	109.8	6	13	238
W. N. CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	5	2	3	678	478	200	347	331	—	104.8	—	—	—
Missouri.....	1	1	—	202	202	—	110	92	—	(1)	—	—	—
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Maryland.....	1	1	—	526	526	—	256	270	—	94.8	1	1	45

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	118	91	34	24	63,366	61,574	28,245	15,473	13,584	42,173	7,609	24.4
NEW ENGLAND:												
Massachusetts.....	9	9	4	5	4,827	6,581	1,334	2,141	742	4,085	—	15.4
Rhode Island.....	2	3	—	—	687	1,968	—	—	124	563	—	18.0
Connecticut.....	8	6	2	1	2,649	2,753	1,020	300	635	2,014	—	24.0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	16	10	3	1	9,835	9,706	8,360	3,500	3,133	6,493	209	32.5
New Jersey.....	7	5	4	3	3,381	2,583	1,680	800	661	1,440	1,280	31.5
Pennsylvania.....	33	29	8	7	20,837	20,329	7,046	3,505	5,513	15,060	264	26.8
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	5	2	—	—	2,713	2,082	—	—	667	2,046	—	24.6
Indiana.....	5	2	4	1	918	1,516	1,904	450	186	732	—	20.3
Illinois.....	9	6	2	3	8,040	5,293	3,377	2,545	408	1,882	5,750	17.8
Michigan.....	6	5	1	—	3,362	4,500	150	—	603	2,759	—	17.9
Wisconsin.....	10	7	2	1	3,753	2,379	1,498	100	557	3,196	—	14.8
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	5	4	2	1	678	1,147	1,170	1,000	149	529	—	22.0
Other States.....	* 3	3	2	1	1,686	737	706	1,132	206	1,374	106	13.0

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

* Includes: New Hampshire, 1; Missouri, 1; and Maryland, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	118	112	108	\$3,409,265	95	\$1,164,804	70	\$487,400
NEW ENGLAND:								
Massachusetts.....	9	9	9	212,575	7	97,840	9	40,100
Connecticut.....	8	10	8	152,000	8	43,269	7	38,500
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	16	15	15	627,500	14	236,630	9	78,400
New Jersey.....	7	6	6	206,400	6	50,100	3	27,000
Pennsylvania.....	33	31	29	833,050	26	369,428	20	144,900
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	5	5	5	68,000	5	56,213	1	(1)
Illinois.....	9	8	8	640,200	8	117,431	3	22,500
Michigan.....	6	6	6	96,600	4	30,750	5	26,000
Wisconsin.....	10	10	10	228,700	7	39,578	4	21,500
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	5	5	5	65,000	3	26,100	2	(1)
Other States.....	10	7	7	279,240	7	97,465	7	68,500

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

² Includes: New Hampshire, 1; Rhode Island, 2; Indiana, 2; Missouri, 1; and Maryland, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	118	117	\$422,188	\$91,603	\$48,063	\$40,587
NEW ENGLAND:						
Massachusetts.....	9	9	33,571	9,320	3,975	2,913
Connecticut.....	8	8	24,349	7,742	1,859	2,989
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	16	16	46,489	13,150	4,617	4,074
New Jersey.....	7	7	21,549	5,715	2,345	2,845
Pennsylvania.....	33	33	141,346	26,101	17,236	13,255
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	5	5	11,775	3,886	1,169	947
Indiana.....	5	5	6,613	1,945	937	781
Illinois.....	9	8	52,705	5,893	8,763	3,460
Michigan.....	6	6	32,187	4,317	2,340	2,863
Wisconsin.....	10	10	17,427	5,123	1,728	1,843
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	5	5	7,180	2,226	581	774
Other States.....	5	5	26,997	6,185	2,533	3,843

¹ Includes: New Hampshire, 1; Rhode Island, 2; Missouri, 1; and Maryland, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$66,657	\$142,013	\$4,949	\$3,390	\$6,238	\$3,231	\$10,447
NEW ENGLAND:							
Massachusetts.....	4,617	8,666	623	410	220	827	2,000
Connecticut.....	3,699	6,041	446	255	142	400	776
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	5,880	11,226	438	242	4,184	755	1,923
New Jersey.....	3,850	4,665	230	287	146	342	1,124
Pennsylvania.....	17,462	57,176	2,256	1,172	1,076	3,444	2,168
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	1,172	4,270	45	95	80	70	41
Indiana.....	1,261	1,489	40	90	—	70	—
Illinois.....	6,800	26,209	337	349	60	639	204
Michigan.....	13,974	7,507	268	—	80	550	288
Wisconsin.....	2,816	3,696	70	231	165	375	1,380
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	540	2,876	—	—	60	90	33
Other States.....	4,596	8,192	196	259	15	678	510

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

HISTORY

With the increasing immigration from Poland and the establishment of large Polish Roman Catholic churches in a number of American cities, misunderstandings and disputes developed between the ecclesiastical authorities and the lay members of the Polish parishes. These were occasioned chiefly by dissatisfaction on the part of the laymen with the "absolute religious, political, and social power over the parishioners," given by the Council of Baltimore in 1883 to the Roman Catholic priesthood; and by the rather free exercise of that power on the part of certain Polish Roman Catholic priests. The situation was aggravated, in some cases, by the placing of other than Polish priests in charge of Polish churches. The result was that disturbances arose, which developed, at times, into riots. In Buffalo, N. Y., a popular Polish priest was removed, and a protest made against the installation of his successor resulted in a general decree of excommunication. The congregation laid claim to the church property, but the claim was disallowed by the courts. The congregation then purchased ground, put up a new edifice of its own, and declared itself absolutely independent of the former ecclesiastical leaders.

In Chicago, Ill., there was a revolt against the Polish Order of Resurrectionists, and especially against a certain Polish priest; and in Cleveland, Ohio, in Scranton and Shamokin, Pa., and elsewhere, similar troubles occurred.

A convention of independent congregations was held at Scranton in September 1904, and was attended by 147 clerical and lay delegates, who represented about 20,000 adherents in 5 States. As a result, these churches in northeastern Pennsylvania, together with others in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Maryland, combined to form the Polish National Church, the Reverend Francis Hodur being elected as its head, with the title of bishop. He was subsequently consecrated by the National Catholic bishops of the Netherlands. A constitution was adopted, and the Latin books of Holy Church Rites were ordered to be translated into the Polish language. Resolutions were adopted expressing

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by the Right Reverend Francis Hodur, bishop of the Polish National Catholic Church of America, Scranton, Pa., and approved by him in its present form.

a desire for fraternal and sympathetic cooperation with other Christian churches, and repudiating the claim of the Roman Catholic Church to be the sole exponent of the true doctrines of Christ.

At this meeting, also, the following fundamental principles were adopted:

The administrative power is centralized in the bishop and in the grand council, the latter being composed of three clerical and three lay members, who are elected at each regular session of the synod.

The church properties are to be owned and controlled by the people under jurisdiction of the bishop and clergy.

A theological seminary shall be founded, under the bishop's administration. The official publication of the church shall be *Straz*, edited weekly in Scranton, Pa.

Every member of the church shall pay yearly \$1.50 for the seminary, church publications, and administration expenses.

This convention, or synod, was the first gathering of its kind held by Polish people since the Reformation movement in Poland was crushed in the seventeenth century. At a special session of the synod, held in Scranton 2 years later, the various church charters were unified, the church constitution was amended, and two new feasts were instituted, the Feast of Brotherly Love and Union of the Polish People in America, to be observed on the second Sunday in September of each year, and the Feast of the Poor Shepherds, to be observed on the first Sunday after Christmas. At the following synod three more feasts were added: The Feast of the Institution of the Polish National Church, to be observed on the second Sunday in March; the Feast of the Memory of the Martyrs of the Polish Nation, to be observed on the second Sunday in May; and the Feast of the Christian Family, to be observed on the second Sunday in October, of each year. There were also instituted, at the last provincial synod, held at Scranton, Pa., so-called memorial days for Peter Waldo, John Huss, Hieronim Savonarola, Adam Mickiewicz, Julius Slowacki, and A. Towianski.

At the second plenary synod, held in Scranton, in 1906, the hearing of the Word of God as preached by the church was declared to be a sacrament. At the convention of the third plenary synod, held in Chicago, Ill., in 1914, the question of the celibacy of the clergy was discussed, but action in the matter was postponed until 1921, at the meeting of the synod in Scranton, Pa., when, after long debate, the rule of celibacy was abrogated and marriage of the clergy was allowed, but only with the knowledge and permission of the bishop and lay members of the respective congregations. At this convention other important affairs were discussed, as follows: The financial affairs of the church in the United States and in Poland; the mission in Poland; the division of the church into three dioceses, that is, Central, Eastern, and Western, with their respective sees in Scranton, Pa., Chicopee, Mass., and Chicago, Ill.; the election of two bishops, one for Poland and one for the Lithuanian people in the United States. General and plenary synods were ordered to be held every 10 years, and in case of urgency, a provincial synod of the diocese.

The church grew rapidly; the constitution was amended and generally adopted by the provincial synod in convention at Scranton, April 25, 1928, at which the Buffalo-Pittsburgh diocese was created, and Bishop John Jasiński was elected, and a few weeks later was consecrated by Bishops Francis Hodur, W. Gawrychowski, and L. Grochowski; and its provisions, together with the creed, ceremonies, and symbols of the Polish National Catholic Church of America, were accepted by the church in Poland, at its first plenary synod in Warsaw, in June of the same year. The Right Reverend Leo Grochowski, bishop of Chicago, was elected as bishop of Poland, where at present 38 congregations have been founded, and a theological seminary built accommodating a number of students, ordained for the priesthood by Bishop Hodur. Meanwhile, the Reverend W. Faron was established as the general administrator of the church.

In the United States, various Slavic and Italian congregations were organized and united with the Polish National Catholic Church. The Lithuanian congregations, formerly under the jurisdiction of Bishop Hodur, were given a bishop of their own, John Gritenas, who was consecrated with three others in Scranton, in 1924. One or two churches in Chicago, together with churches in Indiana and Wisconsin, and several in the East, organized an independent diocese known as the Polish Independent Catholic Church, but after the death of their bishop, Anton Kozlowski, all of the independent churches united with the Polish National Catholic Church.

In interdenominational relations the Polish National Catholic Church has always maintained friendly relations with other Christian churches in the

United States and also in Europe; and it has always upheld the rights of women in the administrative affairs of the church.

DOCTRINE

The doctrine of the Polish National Catholic Church of America is based upon the Bible, and especially upon the New Testament, as expounded by the Apostles and the first four Ecumenical Councils, by the Niceno-Constantinople Creed, and as further interpreted by the synod of the church. A general formula of doctrine is presented in the Profession of Faith, to which assent must be given by those who join the church. The text of the Profession of Faith is as follows:

Creed (credo) of the Polish National Catholic Church of America

1. I believe in God, the Almighty, cause and reason of all existence; in the most perfect Being, whose Spirit permeates this universe, who is the source of all material and spiritual life and its development. God, in relation to man, reveals Himself by His omnipotence, His creative power, by His omniscience and with His divine providence molds the fate of every man, all nations, kingdoms, and all mankind. God, in His inimitable way, for He is the Spirit of true life, light, and good, influences chosen souls of all nations, who in epochs of the development of mankind are the creative factors in the edification of His kingdom, God's kingdom on earth. God does not limit exclusively His influence to any one nation, race, epoch, or era; but implies it for all nations and all times, giving life, nurturing its development and attainment of the highest degree of culture of each individual nation, country, and all mankind. This divine influence is the outflow or result of His godly powers over man, and fruits of His spiritual beneficence are reaped by all individuals, nations, countries, races, and mankind.

2. I believe in Jesus Christ, the Redeemer, Spiritual Regenerator and Guide of this earth. I believe that Christ, our Lord, was the Messenger of God, being of the substance with God, the Father, and was born of a poor woman, Mary; that this Master of Nazareth revealed His godly mission on earth, by His life of the most supreme of ideals of good, wisdom, and sacrifice for all mankind; especially, for those who have marred their souls with sin and for the disinherited hath He also given His life on the cross. I believe that by His labors, teachings, and martyrdom, He became the glowing ember of all true, new human life, taking His beginning, strength, and fullness in the comprehension and acknowledgment of God, the Father, by loving Him, and fulfilling His sacred will.

3. I believe in the Holy Spirit, that the spirit of God controls this universe in a natural and moral order, that all His laws in the universe, and those with which He governs the souls of individual man, as well as collective humanity, are the results flowing from His spirit of strong will-power, good, and justice.

4. From this Holy Spirit flows His grace, that is an invisible, internal, creative power, which infers that if man cooperates and coordinates with this Spirit, he will become a partisan of peace of mind and soul, until he finds himself in union with God, in eternal, sublime, good fortune.

5. I believe in the necessity of uniting all believers, confessors of the Christian faith, into one body, the church of God; that the Christian, Apostolic, Universal Church is the representation of God's congregation of mankind, so proclaimed by the Saviour for whose existence worked and labored all noble people, and for which yearns and longs the human soul, ever desiring truth, light, love, justice, and complete appeasement in God.

6. I believe the Christian church is the true teacher, preceptor of all mankind, that it is the steward of God's graces, leader and light of our temporal pilgrimage to God and salvation; inasmuch as the confessors and members of this church, both lay and clerical, are united with the Divine Founder through faith and life emanating from this sincere faith.

7. I believe that every righteous Christian should take an active part in the spiritual life of the church, and this by listening to God's Word, through worthy receiving of the holy sacraments, and through fulfilling the principles founded by Jesus Christ and His Apostles, which have been submitted to us by the Church of Christ.

8. I believe that all people, as children of one Father, our God, are equal; that privileges, flowing from a difference in the racial, sexual, and religious

status, or caste, or from the possession of unlimited riches, are a great wrong and injury, they are a violation, a rupture of the principles and laws of man with which he is endowed by his Creator and a blot on the escutcheon of man's worthiness, bestowed by God; that these unmerited privileges are a detriment to man in attaining his aim in life.

9. I believe that all people have the same inalienable right to life, to happiness, and to those means and ways which lead to the preservation of existence, to the betterment and salvation of our souls; but I also believe that all people have sacred obligations, duties, tasks to God, themselves, their nation, government, and to all humanity.

10. I believe in the ultimate justice of God; in future eternal life, which will be a continuation of our mortal struggle and pilgrimage on this earth; as to the condition and degree of perfection and happiness, dependent as it is, upon our present life, and above all, upon the state of our soul in the last few moments of this life.

11. I believe in immortality and happiness in the life to come; in the union of people with God, all generations, and at all times; because I firmly believe in the omnipotence of God's love, mercy, justice, and nothing else do I desire, but that it might so be. Amen.

The Polish National Catholic Church recognizes three orders in the ministry, namely—bishops, priests, and deacons.

The church rejects the doctrine of the infallibility of the pope in matters of faith and morals, and believes that all men have the right to interpret the Word of God according to their convictions and the dictates of their conscience. It believes that "man, by following the Supreme Being, is in this life capable of attaining a certain degree of the happiness and of the perfection which is possessed of God in an infinite degree"; that "faith is helpful to man toward his salvation." Good deeds and an unquenchable longing for God as a source of all good, it holds "brings us nearer to God, and to His mediator, Jesus Christ, and makes us worthy of being His followers and brothers, and of being children of the heavenly Father." It rejects the doctrine of eternal punishment and believes that "even sinful man, after undergoing an intrinsic regeneration through contrition, penance, and noble deeds, may have a chance to regain the grace of God." Sin is regarded as a "lack of perfection, a consequence resulting from a lack of spiritual, godly life within the being, in whom predominates a mean, animal life, and as mankind progresses in this knowledge of the causes of life and nature of God, and comes nearer and nearer to Him, sin will gradually grow less and less until it vanishes entirely. Then man will become the true image and child of God, and the kingdom of God will prevail upon earth."

ORGANIZATION

The constitution vests the highest authority of the church in the synod. This convenes in regular session every 10 years, although a special session may be called at the request of one-third of the members of the church at any time when the bishop deems it necessary.

The administrative power is centralized in the bishops and the grand council, which is composed of three clerical and three lay members, who are seated at each regular session of the synod.

The presiding bishop, Francis Hodur, as the head and organizer of the Polish National Catholic Church, has general jurisdiction over the church in the United States, Canada, and, also, in Poland.

Diocesan bishops are elected by the clergy and lay members of the synod. Rectors of parishes are appointed by the bishop of the diocese in an understanding with said congregation.

Each congregation is governed by a board of trustees, elected by the members and working in harmony with the priests assigned to it.

The method of the incorporation of various parishes varies with the laws of the different States, but must be within the law of the Polish National Catholic Church. The church has organized the following departments: Mission and church extension in the United States and Poland, religious education, Christian social service, finance, publicity, and schools.

WORK

The church maintains, through its regular contributions, two theological seminaries—one, Savonarola Seminary, located in Scranton, Pa., and the other at Cracow, Poland.

The principal church organ is a biweekly published at Scranton, Pa., called the "Rola Boza" (God's Field). "Poslannictwo" (Apostleship) is a monthly published at Cracow, Poland, which also has a circulation in this country, as well as additional publications of social and religious organizations within the church, such as—"Straz" (Guard), organ of the Polish National Union, and "Polka" (Polish Woman), organ of the United Polish-American Women of the Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament societies. In the year 1929 the Polish National Catholic Church founded, with the Polish National Union, a permanent humanitarian institution for the aged and disabled men and women at Waymart, Pa., known as Spojnia Farm.

In the year 1931 a general synod was held in Buffalo, N. Y., and in 1935 an extraordinary synod was called to Chicago, at which two bishops were elected, namely—Bishop J. Padewski for Poland and Bishop J. Misiaszek, bishop coadjutor to the prime bishop and Central diocese of the Polish National Catholic Church (Scranton, Pa.). The constitution of the church and the previously mentioned Profession of Faith were revised at these synods.

At present the church is constituted of the following 4 dioceses in America: Scranton or Central Diocese, composed of 40 parishes; Eastern, composed of 27 parishes; Buffalo-Pittsburgh, composed of 24 parishes; Western, composed of 38 parishes; also 3 parishes in Canada; and 1 diocese in Poland, composed of 56 parishes, with the episcopal seat in Cracow, Poland.

PRESBYTERIAN BODIES

GENERAL STATEMENT

History.—The Presbyterian Reformed churches in existence today throughout the world perpetuate those features, doctrinal and governmental, of the Protestant Reformation of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, which were emphasized by John Calvin and his associates, particularly in Switzerland, France, Holland, the Palatinate, England, Scotland, and Ireland. These churches number more than 125 distinct denominations with a total constituency of at least 60,000,000 and represent the largest Protestant church group under the same form of government. The doctrinal and ecclesiastical system developed at Geneva, modified somewhat in Holland and in France and transferred to Scotland, became solidified there largely under the influence of John Knox in 1560 and found a practical and thoroughly logical presentation in the Westminster Assembly, London, England, 1645-49. This was not a distinctively Presbyterian body. Called by act of Parliament to consider the state of the entire country in matters of religion, it represented in its membership all English-speaking Christians, although the Anglicans took no active part in its deliberations. It had no ecclesiastical authority, yet its deliverances on doctrine have furnished the basis both for Presbyterian and many non-Presbyterian bodies; and the form of ecclesiastical government it recommended has gone far beyond the country where it was formulated and has had a marked influence not only on church life, but in civil and national development. In England it fostered the development of the Independents who afterwards became the Congregationalists. In Scotland, in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, it resulted in the development of several Presbyterian bodies, each insisting upon some specific administrative phase; and one of its strongholds was the north of Ireland, where so many Scotch found a more congenial home for the time being, until they should cross the Atlantic.

The distinctively Presbyterian churches of the United States trace their origin chiefly to Great Britain. Whatever of English and Welsh Presbyterianism there was in the Colonies, together with the few French Protestant, or Huguenot, churches, combined at an early date with the Scotch and Scotch-Irish elements to form the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, from which the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and the Presbyterian Church in the United States afterwards separated. The Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church, representing the Calvinistic Methodists of Wales, was united in 1920 with the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

Five Presbyterian denominations are directly connected with the Secession and Relief movements of the church in Scotland in the eighteenth century: The United Presbyterian Church of North America; the Associate Synod of North America, known also as the Associate Presbyterian Church; the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, formerly the Associate Reformed Synod of the South; the Synod and the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

In close harmony with these distinctively Presbyterian churches are the Reformed churches, traceable to the influence of immigration from the Continent of Europe: The Reformed Church in America (Dutch) and the Christian Reformed Church, both of which originated in Holland; the Reformed Church in the United

States (German) now the Evangelical and Reformed Church, whose beginnings were in Switzerland and Germany; and the Free Magyar Reformed Church in America, representing the State Reformed Church of Hungary. All of these, Presbyterian and Reformed, substantially agree in government, and all maintain similar principles of the Calvinistic system, whether expressed in the Westminster Confession of Faith, the canons of the Synod of Dort, or the Heidelberg Catechism. The Alliance of Reformed Churches throughout the world holding the Presbyterian system, whose special purpose is to secure cooperation by the different denominations in general church work, has grown out of this concord, as has also the Council of the Reformed Churches in the United States, holding the Presbyterian system, organized for the same general purpose.

Doctrine and organization.—Presbyterianism as a doctrinal system has as its fundamental principles the undivided sovereignty of God in His universe, the sovereignty of Christ in salvation, the sovereignty of the Scriptures in faith and conduct, and the sovereignty of the individual conscience in the interpretation of the Word of God. As a polity, it recognizes Christ as the only head of the church and the source of all power, and the people of Christ as entitled under their Lord to participation in the government and action of the church. As polity and as doctrine, it maintains the right of private judgment in matters of religion, the membership in the Church Universal of all who profess the true religion, the validity of church organization, and the power of each association of organizations to prescribe its own terms of communion. It further holds that ministers are peers one of another, and that church authority is positively vested, not in individuals, such as bishops or presbyters, but in representative courts, including the session, the presbytery, and the synod; and in the case of some bodies, especially the larger ones, the general assembly. This principle of coordinate representative authority, by which the individual member of the church has his own share in the conduct of that church, while at the same time he recognizes not merely the headship of Christ but the fellowship in Christ, has given to the system a peculiar hold wherever there has been representative government and has exerted a strong influence modifying both individualistic and hierarchal tendencies. Its advocates call attention to the resemblance between its polity and the political constitution of the United States, in which country it has had its strongest influence, its courts corresponding closely to the local, State, and national organizations.

Statistics.—The denominations grouped as the Presbyterian bodies in 1936, in 1926, in 1916, and in 1906 are listed in the summary table which follows, with the principal statistics as reported for the four periods.

These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

Certain changes are to be noted. The union between the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America and the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, under discussion in 1906, was consummated, but a considerable number of the Cumberland Presbyterian churches refused to adopt the plan and continued the old organization. This explains the decrease in the statistics of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church which is shown for both 1916 and 1926. The body reported in 1906 as the Associate Reformed Synod of the South changed its name in 1913 to Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. The single organization reported in 1906 by the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States and Canada later joined the Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, General Synod; the single organization reported in 1906 by the Reformed Presbyterian Church (Covenanted) was listed in 1916 with the Independent churches. In 1920 the five synods of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church were absorbed into the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. In 1934 the Reformed Church in the United States and the Evangelical Synod of North America united to form the Evangelical and Reformed Church.

In 1936 it will be noted that the two bodies reported previously as the Associate Synod of North America (Associate Presbyterian Church) and the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church are now known as The Synod of the Associate Presbyterian Church of North America and The General Synod of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, respectively. The Orthodox Presbyterian Church, a new body reported for the first time in 1936, was formed by a group which withdrew from the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE PRESBYTERIAN BODIES, 1936, 1926, 1916,
AND 1906

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
1936								
Total.....	12,685	1,251,653	11,509	\$352,755,598	12,015	\$48,210,689	11,685	1,686,105
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.....	7,789	1,797,927	7,022	270,464,345	7,272	34,316,610	7,378	1,154,985
Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	699	49,975	617	2,160,676	651	376,524	569	35,206
Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	145	10,668	126	359,123	142	48,317	139	5,341
United Presbyterian Church of North America.....	778	170,967	737	23,076,774	775	3,711,043	758	133,226
Presbyterian Church in the United States.....	2,967	449,045	2,762	53,197,115	2,895	9,123,628	2,576	331,833
The Synod of the Associate Presbyterian Church of North America.....	9	308	8	17,800	9	9,465	5	182
The General Synod of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church.....	141	21,981	137	2,044,350	141	320,209	132	15,043
Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America.....	83	6,386	77	1,002,903	83	218,901	82	6,241
Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, General Synod.....	11	1,686	10	229,800	11	25,940	11	1,265
The Orthodox Presbyterian Church.....	63	4,710	13	202,700	36	60,052	35	2,783
1926								
Total.....	14,848	2,625,284	13,852	443,572,158	14,259	87,535,390	13,222	2,001,928
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.....	8,947	1,894,030	8,437	338,152,743	8,656	63,230,663	8,237	1,407,298
Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	1,097	67,938	986	3,321,287	961	759,021	765	48,052
Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	178	10,868	162	353,825	167	80,304	152	5,223
United Presbyterian Church of North America.....	901	171,571	879	29,714,845	890	6,642,820	871	148,658
Presbyterian Church in the United States.....	3,469	451,043	3,148	67,798,658	3,330	15,612,028	2,959	367,795
Associate Synod of North America (Associate Presbyterian Church).....	11	329	10	28,800	11	8,841	6	150
Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church.....	143	20,410	139	2,428,100	142	809,883	137	15,998
Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America.....	89	7,166	79	1,427,100	89	351,179	83	7,495
Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, General Synod.....	13	1,929	12	346,800	13	40,651	12	1,259
1916								
Total.....	15,840	2,255,626	14,328	192,989,599	14,661	40,058,907	13,978	1,947,421
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.....	9,639	1,611,251	8,677	150,239,123	9,059	30,166,158	8,848	1,381,682
Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	1,313	72,052	1,150	1,935,072	1,009	330,905	903	53,431
Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	136	13,077	130	230,426	127	39,497	133	7,471
Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church.....	134	14,566	126	1,012,000	129	173,977	127	10,789
United Presbyterian Church of North America.....	991	160,726	952	13,543,213	974	3,094,945	976	156,072
Presbyterian Church in the United States.....	3,365	357,769	3,041	23,924,915	3,101	5,809,909	2,744	313,165
Associate Synod of North America (Associate Presbyterian Church).....	12	490	12	26,400	12	8,114	5	137
Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church.....	133	15,124	128	667,650	133	178,138	128	13,411
Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America.....	103	8,185	98	1,131,600	103	225,263	100	9,498
Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, General Synod.....	14	2,386	14	279,200	14	32,001	14	1,765

¹ Exclusive of 11,545 members of the Presbyterian faith who are reported with the membership of the Federated churches.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE PRESBYTERIAN BODIES, 1936, 1926, 1916,
AND 1906—Continued

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
1906								
Total.....	15, 471	1, 830, 555	14, 180	\$150, 189, 446	-----	-----	13, 048	1, 511, 175
Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.....	7, 927	1, 179, 566	7, 405	114, 882, 781	-----	-----	7, 393	1, 045, 056
Cumberland Presbyterian Church	2, 846	195, 770	2, 451	5, 803, 960	-----	-----	1, 817	120, 311
Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church.....	196	18, 066	192	203, 778	-----	-----	192	6, 952
Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church.....	147	13, 280	145	761, 350	-----	-----	136	11, 347
United Presbyterian Church of North America.....	964	130, 342	943	10, 760, 208	-----	-----	948	115, 963
Presbyterian Church in the United States.....	3, 086	266, 345	2, 734	15, 488, 489	-----	-----	2, 301	189, 767
Associate Synod of North America (Associate Presbyterian Church).....	22	786	19	28, 825	-----	-----	9	289
Associate Reformed Synod of the South.....	141	13, 201	134	436, 550	-----	-----	126	9, 732
Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America.....	113	9, 122	110	1, 258, 105	-----	-----	103	9, 613
Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, General Synod.....	27	3, 620	26	365, 400	-----	-----	22	2, 013
Reformed Presbyterian Church (Covenanted).....	1	17	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States and Canada.....	1	440	1	200, 000	-----	-----	1	132

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The reported membership of this denomination consists of those persons only who have been baptized, are in full communion, and in good standing in the local churches.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	7,789	3,193	4,596	41.0	59.0
Members, number.....	1,797,927	1,337,163	460,764	74.4	25.6
Average membership per church.....	231	419	100		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	656,711	482,401	174,310	73.5	26.5
Female.....	949,746	708,447	246,299	74.1	25.9
Sex not reported.....	191,470	151,315	40,155	79.0	21.0
Males per 100 females.....	69.1	68.6	70.8		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	58,458	41,676	16,782	71.3	28.7
13 years and over.....	1,494,053	1,108,188	385,865	74.2	25.8
Age not reported.....	245,416	187,299	58,117	76.3	23.7
Percent under 13 years ¹	3.8	3.6	4.2		
Church edifices, number.....	7,228	3,011	4,217	41.7	58.3
Value—number reporting.....	7,022	2,929	4,093	41.7	58.3
Amount reported.....	\$270,464,345	\$227,995,895	\$42,468,450	84.3	15.7
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$296,807,019	\$224,899,819	\$41,907,200	84.3	15.7
Constructed wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$3,657,326	\$3,096,076	\$561,250	84.7	15.3
Average value per church.....	\$38,517	\$77,841	\$10,376		
Debt—number reporting.....	2,427	1,424	1,003	58.7	41.3
Amount reported.....	\$28,125,616	\$25,583,096	\$2,542,520	91.0	9.0
Number reporting "no debt".....	3,400	1,193	2,267	34.5	65.5
Parsonages, number.....	4,525	1,948	2,577	43.0	57.0
Value—number reporting.....	4,290	1,853	2,437	43.2	56.8
Amount reported.....	\$20,293,104	\$12,770,125	\$7,522,979	62.9	37.1
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	7,272	3,033	4,239	41.7	58.3
Amount reported.....	\$34,316,610	\$27,813,635	\$6,502,975	81.1	18.9
Pastors' salaries.....	\$9,712,797	\$6,795,364	\$2,917,433	70.0	30.0
All other salaries.....	\$4,822,078	\$4,349,233	\$472,845	90.2	9.8
Repairs and improvements.....	\$2,413,400	\$1,775,173	\$638,227	73.6	26.4
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2,076,327	\$1,835,229	\$241,098	88.4	11.6
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$8,428,445	\$7,182,593	\$1,245,852	85.2	14.8
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,146,533	\$1,007,921	\$138,612	87.9	12.1
Home missions.....	\$1,493,519	\$1,284,712	\$208,807	86.0	14.0
Foreign missions.....	\$1,324,861	\$1,152,582	\$172,279	87.0	13.0
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,469,090	\$1,203,941	\$265,149	82.0	18.0
All other purposes.....	\$1,429,560	\$1,226,887	\$202,673	85.8	14.2
Average expenditure per church.....	\$4,719	\$9,170	\$1,534		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	7,378	3,138	4,240	42.5	57.5
Officers and teachers.....	133,421	82,742	50,679	62.0	38.0
Scholars.....	1,154,985	780,120	374,865	67.5	32.5
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2,394	1,065	1,329	44.5	55.5
Officers and teachers.....	20,074	11,150	8,924	55.5	44.5
Scholars.....	164,890	97,867	67,013	59.4	40.6

¹Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	504	281	223	56.8	44.2
Officers and teachers.....	2,092	1,389	703	66.4	33.6
Scholars.....	37,954	26,600	11,354	70.1	29.9
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	83	27	56	(?)	(?)
Officers and teachers.....	695	354	341	50.9	49.1
Scholars.....	6,697	2,541	4,156	37.9	62.1

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. For 1916 and 1906 the figures for the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church are included in the comparative data.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916 ¹	1906 ¹
Churches (local organizations), number.....	7,789	8,947	9,773	8,074
Increase * over preceding census:				
Number.....	-1,158	-826	1,699	-----
Percent.....	-12.9	-8.5	21.0	-----
Members, number.....	1,797,927	1,894,030	1,625,817	1,192,846
Increase * over preceding census:				
Number.....	-96,103	268,213	432,971	-----
Percent.....	-5.1	16.5	36.3	-----
Average membership per church.....	231	212	166	148
Church edifices, number.....	7,228	9,438	9,199	8,341
Value—number reporting.....	7,022	8,437	8,803	7,550
Amount reported.....	\$270,464,345	\$338,152,743	\$151,251,123	\$115,644,131
Average value per church.....	\$38,517	\$40,080	\$17,182	\$15,317
Debt—number reporting.....	2,427	2,392	2,144	1,501
Amount reported.....	\$28,125,616	\$21,404,060	\$7,549,076	\$5,144,324
Parsonages, number.....	4,525	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	4,290	5,228	4,569	3,499
Amount reported.....	\$20,293,104	\$35,308,613	\$17,129,994	\$11,570,376
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	7,272	8,656	9,188	-----
Amount reported.....	\$34,316,610	\$63,230,663	\$30,340,135	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$9,712,797	\$47,791,827	\$21,489,568	-----
All other salaries.....	\$4,822,078			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$2,413,400			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2,076,327			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$8,428,445	\$15,299,496	\$8,087,770	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,146,533			
Home missions.....	\$1,493,519			
Foreign missions.....	\$1,324,861			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,469,090			
All other purposes.....	\$1,429,560			
Not classified.....	-----	\$139,340	\$762,797	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$4,719	\$7,305	\$3,302	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	7,378	8,237	8,975	7,529
Officers and teachers.....	133,421	141,338	142,202	120,283
Scholars.....	1,154,985	1,407,298	1,392,471	1,056,403

¹ Statistics for 1916 and 1906 include the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church, which has united since 1916 with this denomination.

* A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for

Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each synod in the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, by presbyteries, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
United States	7,789	3,193	4,596	1,797,927	1,337,163	460,764
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	1	1	-----	250	250	-----
New Hampshire.....	8	2	6	751	251	500
Vermont.....	7	-----	7	927	-----	927
Massachusetts.....	24	23	1	7,013	6,588	425
Rhode Island.....	5	4	1	1,306	1,207	99
Connecticut.....	10	7	3	4,782	4,108	674
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	766	375	391	233,961	182,991	50,970
New Jersey.....	383	224	159	128,020	100,208	27,812
Pennsylvania.....	1,093	490	594	343,512	251,079	92,433
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	588	245	343	156,908	117,782	39,126
Indiana.....	295	130	165	67,694	52,992	14,702
Illinois.....	515	234	281	133,523	102,943	30,580
Michigan.....	231	118	113	67,286	57,003	10,283
Wisconsin.....	183	63	120	34,900	24,715	10,185
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	230	77	153	41,272	29,431	11,841
Iowa.....	297	80	217	57,696	32,719	24,976
Missouri.....	229	80	149	45,603	35,343	10,260
North Dakota.....	106	6	100	8,583	3,886	4,698
South Dakota.....	102	9	93	10,933	3,596	7,337
Nebraska.....	186	45	111	32,350	19,266	13,085
Kansas.....	219	68	151	46,449	30,775	15,674
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	20	10	10	6,387	4,994	1,393
Maryland.....	83	38	45	20,327	13,988	6,339
District of Columbia.....	20	20	-----	9,832	9,832	-----
Virginia.....	48	13	35	3,233	1,201	2,032
West Virginia.....	65	24	41	12,586	9,863	2,723
North Carolina.....	155	52	103	11,192	5,178	6,014
South Carolina.....	59	15	44	5,112	1,868	3,244
Georgia.....	21	13	8	1,790	1,297	493
Florida.....	47	20	27	6,558	4,570	1,988
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	132	42	90	15,916	10,159	5,757
Tennessee.....	178	42	136	17,261	10,172	7,089
Alabama.....	56	18	38	6,837	5,130	1,707
Mississippi.....	49	9	40	2,466	666	1,800
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	75	20	55	5,846	3,249	2,597
Louisiana.....	10	5	5	769	546	223
Oklahoma.....	138	60	78	28,720	24,769	3,951
Texas.....	237	78	159	28,440	19,724	8,716
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	56	13	43	6,880	4,836	2,044
Idaho.....	51	16	35	6,101	4,047	2,054
Wyoming.....	35	7	28	4,549	2,363	2,186
Colorado.....	94	40	54	19,560	13,845	5,705
New Mexico.....	61	15	46	8,623	3,337	2,286
Arizona.....	53	14	39	6,746	3,457	3,289
Utah.....	15	8	7	2,219	1,894	325
Nevada.....	7	1	6	353	185	168
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	174	86	88	33,963	27,817	6,166
Oregon.....	119	44	75	19,933	15,505	4,428
California.....	283	180	103	85,000	75,540	9,460

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	656,711	949,746	191,470	69.1	7,378	123,431	1,184,966
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....			250		1	27	227
New Hampshire.....	290	452		66.2	8	90	550
Vermont.....	280	400	247	70.0	6	62	306
Massachusetts.....	2,627	3,812	574	68.9	23	487	3,795
Rhode Island.....	530	776		68.3	5	87	609
Connecticut.....	1,958	2,611	213	75.0	10	237	1,961
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	83,923	127,460	22,578	65.8	737	13,904	111,431
New Jersey.....	47,254	69,074	11,692	68.4	377	9,621	71,407
Pennsylvania.....	132,993	184,043	26,476	72.3	1,044	24,447	222,067
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	53,186	75,293	28,429	70.6	571	10,123	101,510
Indiana.....	26,178	35,984	5,532	72.7	278	5,100	43,036
Illinois.....	42,987	61,987	28,549	69.3	490	9,157	87,815
Michigan.....	21,759	32,618	12,909	66.7	219	4,899	46,809
Wisconsin.....	14,152	19,924	824	71.0	174	2,556	18,275
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	15,549	22,803	2,920	68.2	218	3,568	25,610
Iowa.....	22,560	31,828	3,807	70.9	277	4,953	39,082
Missouri.....	18,173	26,883	547	67.6	209	3,916	32,130
North Dakota.....	3,347	4,783	453	70.0	93	980	6,842
South Dakota.....	4,371	6,258	304	69.8	95	1,108	8,000
Nebraska.....	12,846	17,964	1,540	71.5	147	2,632	21,135
Kansas.....	18,258	25,917	2,274	70.4	213	4,064	32,809
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware.....	2,540	2,808	1,039	90.5	20	457	4,044
Maryland.....	7,434	11,096	1,797	67.0	83	1,563	12,797
District of Columbia.....	3,134	5,389	1,309	58.2	20	665	6,941
Virginia.....	1,164	1,653	416	70.4	44	374	2,095
West Virginia.....	4,937	6,316	1,333	78.2	63	977	8,727
North Carolina.....	2,822	4,610	3,760	61.2	143	1,285	9,454
South Carolina.....	1,914	2,879	319	66.5	57	537	3,063
Georgia.....	702	1,088		64.5	21	253	1,228
Florida.....	2,435	3,719	404	65.5	47	609	5,446
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	5,641	7,583	2,692	74.4	122	1,254	11,401
Tennessee.....	6,796	9,352	1,113	72.7	164	1,924	15,567
Alabama.....	2,759	3,658	420	75.4	53	688	4,216
Mississippi.....	783	972	711	80.6	37	251	1,996
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	2,138	2,976	732	71.8	67	696	4,850
Louisiana.....	304	465		65.4	10	100	523
Oklahoma.....	10,558	14,477	3,685	72.9	125	2,030	18,461
Texas.....	11,449	16,111	890	71.1	196	2,407	18,982
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	2,811	4,044	25	69.5	46	560	4,358
Idaho.....	1,972	3,425	704	57.6	49	657	5,063
Wyoming.....	1,753	2,790	6	62.8	32	464	2,904
Colorado.....	7,301	10,646	1,603	68.6	93	1,698	14,280
New Mexico.....	2,280	3,300	63	68.5	57	616	4,636
Arizona.....	2,148	3,322	1,276	64.7	60	588	6,447
Utah.....	856	1,300	63	65.8	14	208	1,569
Nevada.....	95	238	20	39.9	7	64	539
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	7,723	12,407	13,844	62.3	169	2,511	27,910
Oregon.....	7,086	11,279	1,568	62.8	115	1,701	15,026
California.....	31,957	50,973	2,070	62.7	279	6,217	63,633

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916 ¹	1906 ¹	1936	1926	1916 ¹	1906 ¹	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ²
United States...	7,789	8,947	9,773	8,074	1,797,927	1,894,030	1,625,817	1,192,846	68,458	1,494,053	245,416	3.8
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	1	2	2	2	250	291	320	364	-----	-----	250	-----
New Hampshire.....	8	8	9	8	751	714	908	842	4	600	87	.6
Vermont.....	7	9	10	9	927	1,116	1,166	1,084	13	914	-----	1.4
Massachusetts.....	24	25	24	23	7,013	8,437	7,326	5,678	76	5,585	1,352	1.3
Rhode Island.....	5	5	5	5	1,306	1,459	1,169	1,071	21	1,285	-----	1.6
Connecticut.....	10	7	8	8	4,782	4,642	3,143	2,252	71	4,498	213	1.6
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	766	813	858	850	233,961	243,845	224,843	188,115	4,159	204,113	25,689	2.0
New Jersey.....	383	403	389	346	128,020	123,726	102,290	78,490	2,493	107,735	17,792	2.3
Pennsylvania.....	1,093	1,177	1,196	1,099	343,512	370,394	335,867	251,485	7,425	294,635	41,452	2.5
E. NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	588	635	678	680	156,908	162,797	141,138	116,995	5,460	121,660	29,788	4.3
Indiana.....	295	318	351	329	67,694	66,574	59,209	49,050	3,109	59,564	5,021	5.0
Illinois.....	515	543	590	473	133,523	130,278	115,676	86,753	5,144	96,811	31,568	5.0
Michigan.....	231	241	256	209	67,286	65,435	48,989	36,710	1,184	52,609	13,493	2.2
Wisconsin.....	183	225	240	232	34,900	34,932	26,002	20,656	1,135	30,109	3,656	3.6
W. NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	230	277	309	309	41,272	41,279	33,649	27,475	989	36,161	4,122	2.7
Iowa.....	297	372	419	434	57,695	68,445	59,783	48,865	2,265	50,667	4,733	4.3
Missouri.....	229	348	431	227	45,603	56,590	50,222	20,064	2,423	40,170	3,010	5.7
North Dakota.....	106	139	173	180	8,583	12,125	9,295	6,727	199	7,633	751	2.5
South Dakota.....	102	156	163	124	10,933	12,800	10,077	6,954	323	8,781	1,829	3.5
Nebraska.....	156	188	232	226	32,350	33,343	26,498	20,926	1,285	29,019	2,046	4.2
Kansas.....	219	267	313	306	46,449	50,459	45,327	33,555	2,629	40,613	3,207	6.1
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware.....	20	31	34	37	6,387	6,840	6,197	5,086	82	5,005	1,300	1.6
Maryland.....	83	99	99	95	20,327	22,169	19,603	15,927	589	16,962	2,776	3.4
District of Col.....	20	21	21	17	9,832	9,808	9,338	8,182	212	7,620	2,000	2.7
Virginia.....	48	45	42	43	3,233	2,911	2,449	2,615	319	2,408	506	11.7
West Virginia.....	65	71	69	71	12,586	14,802	11,644	8,514	439	10,772	1,375	3.9
North Carolina.....	155	151	156	149	11,192	10,975	12,062	10,696	941	6,481	3,770	12.7
South Carolina.....	59	99	108	111	5,112	6,994	8,320	8,026	469	3,286	1,357	12.5
Georgia.....	21	32	35	29	1,790	2,158	2,223	2,243	215	1,539	36	12.3
Florida.....	47	51	36	31	6,558	5,850	2,471	1,307	511	5,595	452	8.4
E. SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	132	139	137	82	15,916	15,976	14,354	8,543	656	12,136	3,124	5.1
Tennessee.....	178	200	212	92	17,261	18,960	17,584	6,786	1,909	13,864	1,488	12.1
Alabama.....	56	64	72	7	6,837	6,813	4,675	303	656	5,695	486	10.3
Mississippi.....	49	53	65	6	2,406	2,046	2,738	192	142	1,605	719	8.1
W. SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	75	111	127	23	5,846	7,223	7,451	809	248	4,672	926	5.0
Louisiana.....	10	9	24	-----	769	1,381	1,599	-----	85	684	-----	11.1
Oklahoma.....	138	182	258	179	28,720	29,198	20,222	9,667	1,716	23,665	3,359	6.8
Texas.....	237	310	383	58	28,440	33,318	30,329	4,118	1,842	24,832	1,766	6.9
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	56	89	91	62	6,880	8,710	6,888	4,096	237	6,345	298	3.6
Idaho.....	51	68	82	59	6,101	7,046	6,943	3,698	153	5,406	542	2.8
Wyoming.....	35	38	41	15	4,549	6,687	2,514	984	182	3,731	636	4.7
Colorado.....	94	132	148	129	19,550	27,060	23,091	16,186	1,135	16,752	1,663	6.3
New Mexico.....	61	61	62	53	5,623	4,937	3,892	2,864	416	4,958	249	7.7
Arizona.....	53	49	43	25	6,746	6,163	4,353	2,884	187	4,948	1,611	3.6
Utah.....	15	21	27	29	2,219	2,218	2,254	1,902	148	1,972	99	7.0
Nevada.....	7	9	16	14	353	417	501	520	7	315	31	2.2
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	174	171	222	139	33,983	34,425	28,542	14,437	799	19,622	13,562	3.9
Oregon.....	119	133	150	121	19,933	21,545	16,672	9,701	692	16,517	2,724	4.0
California.....	283	350	357	259	85,000	87,029	54,011	32,449	3,064	73,414	8,522	4.0

¹ Includes figures for the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church.² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total num- ber of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States....	7,789	7,228	7,022	\$270,464,345	2,427	\$28,125,616	4,290	\$20,293,104
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	1	1						
New Hampshire.....	8	8	6	91,500			5	23,000
Vermont.....	7	7	7	51,000	3	2,900	5	17,000
Massachusetts.....	24	22	22	1,211,642	13	180,993	9	68,500
Rhode Island.....	5	5	5	258,000			3	22,000
Connecticut.....	10	9	8	836,980	5	94,258	5	44,000
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	766	760	719	54,397,389	229	5,809,819	511	3,424,852
New Jersey.....	383	380	360	23,082,055	162	2,102,213	257	1,956,882
Pennsylvania.....	1,093	1,075	1,018	59,460,219	367	5,752,918	655	4,285,462
E. N. CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	588	498	487	19,167,006	139	1,685,144	289	1,517,525
Indiana.....	295	289	286	8,018,451	82	708,384	167	684,040
Illinois.....	515	437	432	17,527,078	118	1,884,866	297	1,276,150
Michigan.....	231	191	187	9,457,655	81	1,122,032	117	583,600
Wisconsin.....	183	179	176	4,129,500	74	452,641	106	468,200
W. N. CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	230	227	226	4,891,535	96	303,379	121	405,900
Iowa.....	297	293	291	5,679,160	78	317,047	232	728,390
Missouri.....	229	221	220	6,063,250	66	800,744	98	350,650
North Dakota.....	106	101	101	785,703	43	164,676	57	118,750
South Dakota.....	102	96	91	1,007,000	35	152,210	63	154,850
Nebraska.....	156	152	149	2,872,535	64	304,085	116	341,281
Kansas.....	219	216	210	5,303,281	70	514,053	155	443,698
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware.....	20	19	19	1,219,600	6	73,050	15	90,000
Maryland.....	83	80	80	3,826,500	25	505,949	49	359,300
District of Co- lumbia.....	20	20	20	3,052,690	12	457,761	8	98,700
Virginia.....	48	37	37	407,100	13	55,366	14	50,200
West Virginia.....	65	61	59	1,189,709	16	32,000	28	148,200
North Carolina.....	155	97	94	641,720	25	19,063	24	53,300
South Carolina.....	59	55	52	258,350	16	10,510	22	37,700
Georgia.....	21	19	19	154,250	4	6,950	6	20,100
Florida.....	47	39	38	2,101,650	19	147,274	25	149,200
E. S. CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	132	90	82	1,861,265	21	150,548	38	136,300
Tennessee.....	178	169	165	1,720,750	41	189,261	74	217,650
Alabama.....	56	52	51	1,011,050	5	109,050	23	55,825
Mississippi.....	49	37	36	163,900	5	3,590	13	25,700
W. S. CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	75	59	59	565,550	21	92,264	29	72,000
Louisiana.....	10	10	10	124,300	2	80,025	5	14,000
Oklahoma.....	138	128	125	2,929,630	46	437,789	70	211,031
Texas.....	237	221	217	2,908,477	66	293,236	135	333,288
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	56	52	52	754,200	23	112,167	27	74,470
Idaho.....	51	49	48	560,800	11	46,030	34	85,675
Wyoming.....	35	27	27	563,000	11	44,810	17	41,700
Colorado.....	94	89	88	1,724,600	46	199,587	51	142,650
New Mexico.....	61	56	56	428,850	10	24,585	27	82,500
Arizona.....	53	40	40	647,190	10	184,755	23	56,050
Utah.....	15	14	13	348,700	7	20,390	8	22,500
Nevada.....	7	7	7	55,000	1	500	5	9,500
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	174	146	145	3,144,468	74	470,705	68	170,300
Oregon.....	119	115	111	2,021,361	40	174,430	47	127,250
California.....	283	274	271	11,728,755	126	1,831,609	137	493,285

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	7,789	7,373	\$34,316,610	\$9,719,797	\$4,923,979	\$3,413,499
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	1					
New Hampshire.....	8	8	16,965	10,770	1,353	2,108
Vermont.....	7	6	4,498	2,261	665	233
Massachusetts.....	24	23	159,139	52,264	18,379	10,354
Rhode Island.....	5	5	23,477	9,402	3,898	1,472
Connecticut.....	10	9	103,461	26,901	16,529	3,727
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	766	765	5,739,665	1,544,291	1,044,953	359,394
New Jersey.....	383	381	3,196,734	777,740	472,597	210,972
Pennsylvania.....	1,093	1,066	7,067,068	1,757,163	995,259	490,069
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	588	501	2,554,885	702,586	342,408	245,391
Indiana.....	295	289	1,092,831	347,043	135,839	108,745
Illinois.....	515	443	2,258,354	656,237	296,438	132,315
Michigan.....	231	191	1,308,332	321,056	182,706	84,446
Wisconsin.....	183	180	611,927	203,111	66,154	64,232
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	230	227	733,799	242,237	90,584	51,252
Iowa.....	297	294	841,835	326,656	93,065	80,601
Missouri.....	229	214	870,663	230,690	128,280	51,373
North Dakota.....	106	103	109,858	48,501	10,567	7,031
South Dakota.....	102	97	129,120	63,690	8,245	9,879
Nebraska.....	156	152	447,463	168,102	52,840	33,518
Kansas.....	219	217	657,486	224,432	69,782	36,484
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	20	20	167,775	42,420	23,583	17,596
Maryland.....	83	82	492,491	145,101	60,296	28,613
District of Columbia.....	20	20	331,544	62,740	48,656	10,521
Virginia.....	48	39	41,808	16,857	2,100	3,807
West Virginia.....	65	64	239,565	70,614	24,716	19,781
North Carolina.....	155	101	74,194	35,010	5,395	10,747
South Carolina.....	59	58	41,503	18,307	3,452	7,694
Georgia.....	21	21	25,991	14,069	1,765	1,250
Florida.....	47	44	145,003	55,130	13,145	17,169
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	132	110	229,025	80,515	30,066	18,177
Tennessee.....	178	168	248,503	89,011	22,803	25,076
Alabama.....	56	49	94,856	28,424	14,627	6,768
Mississippi.....	49	36	16,122	9,228	394	1,421
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	75	60	62,617	30,861	3,694	6,363
Louisiana.....	10	10	8,078	3,834	928	377
Oklahoma.....	138	132	491,745	126,487	57,920	29,842
Texas.....	237	222	414,492	172,166	42,674	24,284
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	56	50	107,650	42,172	8,744	9,789
Idaho.....	51	48	87,602	39,462	9,028	8,903
Wyoming.....	35	32	61,860	28,808	4,389	6,634
Colorado.....	94	89	280,064	95,018	26,392	14,004
New Mexico.....	61	57	94,449	37,410	3,957	17,373
Arizona.....	53	43	87,134	29,338	12,691	4,064
Utah.....	15	14	31,059	10,989	7,289	1,254
Nevada.....	7	7	7,718	4,349	313	159
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	174	148	496,219	134,505	60,568	42,056
Oregon.....	119	101	246,295	92,688	34,774	12,890
California.....	283	276	1,779,718	482,151	267,248	78,192

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, ex- cluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To gen- eral head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$3, 076, 327	\$3, 428, 445	\$1, 146, 533	\$1, 493, 519	\$1, 394, 861	\$1, 469, 090	\$1, 429, 509
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....							
New Hampshire.....		1, 517	210	83	147	654	123
Vermont.....	216	949		27	10	64	42
Massachusetts.....	13, 168	45, 148	4, 238	1, 293	2, 060	8, 862	3, 236
Rhode Island.....		4, 448		1, 018	864	1, 085	336
Connecticut.....	7, 058	27, 144	8, 922	4, 546	4, 193	1, 816	2, 626
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	218, 085	1, 466, 809	244, 353	233, 264	216, 469	193, 550	218, 497
New Jersey.....	134, 800	934, 504	125, 071	157, 344	140, 497	77, 657	198, 552
Pennsylvania.....	364, 781	1, 775, 512	218, 205	412, 511	347, 861	325, 899	366, 896
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	191, 787	587, 824	76, 830	99, 529	97, 536	111, 966	99, 128
Indiana.....	73, 208	226, 827	39, 238	43, 822	35, 551	43, 715	36, 845
Illinois.....	103, 391	581, 177	133, 166	91, 862	68, 311	128, 161	67, 396
Michigan.....	122, 736	315, 926	37, 151	50, 456	45, 067	45, 630	99, 123
Wisconsin.....	96, 479	125, 639	9, 993	17, 943	12, 499	23, 794	14, 143
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	39, 585	168, 715	11, 273	41, 549	32, 112	33, 295	18, 267
Iowa.....	39, 406	175, 839	11, 160	33, 018	26, 434	31, 518	24, 123
Missouri.....	52, 676	227, 154	26, 896	45, 026	38, 567	33, 509	36, 132
North Dakota.....	3, 404	27, 214	1, 048	2, 801	3, 322	3, 170	1, 869
South Dakota.....	4, 071	29, 307	2, 649	4, 145	2, 986	2, 941	1, 865
Nebraska.....	19, 658	102, 242	8, 839	14, 342	13, 993	13, 645	12, 263
Kansas.....	36, 645	161, 578	11, 931	32, 572	33, 799	21, 657	26, 436
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware.....	12, 750	37, 445	2, 515	3, 306	1, 892	21, 637	4, 631
Maryland.....	33, 485	113, 961	21, 305	21, 609	21, 005	25, 991	18, 325
District of Columbia.....	73, 706	68, 797	16, 867	11, 145	13, 018	8, 133	17, 621
Virginia.....	2, 554	11, 166	1, 069	491		1, 995	1, 634
West Virginia.....	30, 817	56, 402	2, 944	4, 204	3, 641	15, 635	7, 911
North Carolina.....	2, 803	7, 386	1, 561	1, 029	1, 151	3, 129	3, 963
South Carolina.....	535	4, 600	944	738	999	1, 416	3, 368
Georgia.....	1, 520	4, 053	580	327	90	1, 636	767
Florida.....	7, 062	26, 546	5, 210	5, 038	4, 990	6, 189	4, 534
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	4, 980	43, 154	13, 425	5, 769	5, 971	20, 021	6, 947
Tennessee.....	11, 173	56, 906	5, 949	8, 707	7, 480	15, 466	8, 628
Alabama.....	4, 025	21, 825	5, 689	882	602	7, 909	4, 214
Mississippi.....	15	2, 129	365	516	379	982	1, 623
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	3, 776	10, 855	1, 110	1, 336	1, 099	1, 366	2, 185
Louisiana.....	150	1, 153	675	62	58	782	139
Oklahoma.....	85, 072	110, 867	7, 703	14, 655	13, 861	19, 961	18, 357
Texas.....	35, 249	80, 811	11, 538	7, 587	7, 434	14, 864	17, 665
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	11, 177	21, 249	1, 523	4, 137	3, 045	4, 013	1, 991
Idaho.....	2, 594	14, 276	2, 351	2, 719	2, 556	2, 078	3, 623
Wyoming.....	4, 810	12, 906	1, 184	854	757	906	962
Colorado.....	18, 957	59, 461	10, 395	6, 840	7, 274	12, 396	9, 393
New Mexico.....	1, 677	22, 463	1, 840	3, 151	1, 274	3, 123	1, 323
Arizona.....	6, 940	20, 983	5, 316	2, 350	1, 433	2, 473	1, 363
Utah.....	2, 178	4, 007	670	1, 448	1, 333	946	1, 545
Nevada.....	39	2, 240	55	194	165	90	114
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	59, 237	107, 767	11, 791	19, 539	15, 514	28, 896	17, 146
Oregon.....	11, 672	56, 885	4, 357	6, 776	7, 094	6, 874	5, 965
California.....	147, 902	462, 697	35, 337	70, 111	71, 783	116, 179	68, 118

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES, 1936

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	7,789	1,797,927	7,022	\$270,464,345	2,427	\$28,125,616	7,272	\$34,316,610	7,378	1,154,865
Synod of Alabama:										
Birmingham "A".....	11	3,705	10	804,100	2	102,000	9	64,928	10	1,620
Huntsville.....	27	1,807	26	161,400	2	4,800	25	18,703	25	1,368
Leeds.....	13	956	10	29,900	1	2,250	10	7,475	13	902
Synod of Arizona:										
Northern Arizona.....	9	795	8	44,100	8	179,125	8	10,185	8	1,047
Phoenix.....	32	5,060	25	492,840	27	5,630	27	62,654	30	4,477
Southern Arizona.....	13	908	8	111,050	1		10	14,375	13	964
Synod of Arkansas:										
Arkansas.....	24	2,296	15	179,000	6	14,950	16	20,071	22	1,869
Fort Smith.....	19	2,301	18	276,300	9	62,950	18	29,556	18	1,608
Little Rock.....	28	1,054	22	88,250	5	14,264	22	10,665	23	1,226
Synod of Atlantic:										
Atlantic.....	15	1,811	14	71,850	2	1,275	14	13,368	15	902
Fairfield.....	29	2,755	26	136,500	12	8,335	29	20,277	27	1,528
Hodge.....	9	669	9	26,100	2	850	9	7,669	9	478
Knox.....	14	851	12	77,650	2	1,403	14	10,732	14	664
McClelland.....	15	546	12	50,000	2	900	15	7,858	15	633
Synod of Baltimore:										
Baltimore.....	59	15,700	56	3,167,000	22	489,066	58	394,955	59	9,358
New Castle.....	33	8,309	32	1,597,100	6	73,050	33	207,810	33	5,305
Washington City.....	39	13,238	39	3,429,690	19	510,215	39	409,524	39	9,217
Synod of Blue Ridge:										
Birmingham.....	18	737	14	29,550	5	2,635	14	6,750	18	772
Le Vere.....	11	825	7	49,500	4	13,115	6	4,447	9	551
Rogersville.....	12	563	9	89,150	2	1,010	10	5,029	9	312
Synod of California:										
Los Angeles.....	91	42,313	87	6,507,480	49	1,284,593	90	919,308	90	31,880
Nevada.....	8	428	8	55,800	1	500	8	7,783	8	732
Redwoods, The.....	26	3,548	24	343,400	8	36,910	22	65,489	24	2,575
Riverside.....	16	4,267	15	298,688	5	6,765	16	77,671	15	3,161
Sacramento.....	21	4,662	21	900,900	13	154,321	20	108,594	21	3,672
San Francisco.....	52	14,431	50	2,015,267	24	198,325	52	318,152	52	9,342
San Joaquin.....	45	8,068	42	861,200	14	68,945	44	138,697	45	7,337
San Jose.....	12	4,195	12	295,420	4	11,250	12	68,239	12	2,683
Santa Barbara.....	17	3,395	17	502,300	9	70,500	17	82,938	17	2,643
Synod of Canadian:										
Kiamichi.....	7	183	6	5,159	1	500	7	1,601	7	208
Rendall.....	13	327	10	15,500	2	2,900	12	4,436	8	218
White River.....	6	356	6	35,000	2	2,000	6	3,998	5	197
Synod of Catawba:										
Cape Fear.....	44	2,713	28	76,420	8	5,300	29	21,920	41	2,231
Catawba.....	47	3,938	23	300,400	7	8,635	24	25,631	43	3,330
Southern Virginia.....	35	1,975	25	259,500	8	19,045	26	13,762	32	1,582
Yadkin.....	43	3,249	29	149,800	9	4,728	29	19,060	39	2,194
Synod of Colorado:										
Boulder.....	19	4,191	18	280,600	11	34,550	16	50,275	19	2,564
Denver.....	32	8,521	30	846,200	18	118,412	32	120,503	32	6,861
Gunnison.....	11	1,111	11	86,200	5	4,650	11	14,702	11	1,040
Pueblo.....	32	5,727	30	503,800	12	41,975	30	74,584	31	3,825
Synod of Florida:										
North Florida.....	15	1,605	12	1,222,450	5	5,250	15	31,338	15	1,272
Southeast Florida.....	13	2,600	10	359,200	5	46,950	11	69,156	13	2,097
Southwest Florida.....	15	2,092	12	465,500	8	94,671	14	62,050	15	1,867
Synod of Idaho:										
Boise.....	10	1,683	9	158,100	2	16,825	10	22,953	10	1,340
Kendall.....	14	1,180	12	121,200	3	19,280	12	17,979	13	1,131
Northern Idaho.....	17	1,814	17	171,500	4	1,900	16	24,709	17	1,522
Twin Falls.....	10	1,424	10	110,000	2	8,025	10	21,961	9	1,070
Synod of Illinois:										
Alton.....	54	12,090	49	1,161,750	16	64,288	49	153,267	52	8,586
Bloomington.....	42	11,482	33	1,159,583	8	41,985	34	160,255	42	7,170
Cairo.....	28	3,379	20	403,150	3	2,400	21	52,049	26	2,728
Chicago.....	117	50,934	109	9,493,795	48	1,504,073	117	1,207,235	114	31,511
Ewing.....	30	8,808	24	463,900	4	35,700	24	56,482	28	2,988
Freeport.....	28	6,677	23	471,600	9	20,077	23	76,022	28	3,981
Mattoon.....	36	5,105	32	426,000	6	12,778	32	46,000	33	3,540
Ottawa.....	21	5,356	19	597,200	5	34,740	19	88,412	20	3,479
Peoria.....	32	6,946	27	778,300	4	41,725	27	125,624	32	5,317

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES, 1936—Continued

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Synod of Illinois—Con.										
Rock River	36	7,332	28	\$815,000	8	\$49,300	28	\$87,660	34	4,576
Rushville	40	5,333	37	434,100	1	4,000	26	55,669	31	3,141
Springfield	42	13,915	34	1,264,700	6	73,800	34	130,160	42	9,850
Synod of Indiana:										
Crawfordsville	41	7,312	38	897,025	7	52,200	40	83,550	40	4,965
Fort Wayne	27	8,812	27	1,041,500	11	58,040	27	131,101	27	5,947
Indianapolis	41	16,522	40	2,272,500	19	396,528	40	299,130	37	8,562
Logansport	49	12,357	46	1,264,710	18	79,511	49	173,129	49	8,495
Muncie	18	5,306	18	465,740	4	40,600	18	88,455	16	2,569
New Albany	46	4,588	46	527,600	8	9,250	45	93,110	43	5,036
Vincennes	45	7,447	44	853,576	8	38,905	42	112,588	41	5,179
White Water	28	5,320	27	665,800	7	33,350	28	111,768	25	3,275
Synod of Iowa:										
Cedar Rapids	27	5,323	27	604,600	10	29,590	27	83,080	29	3,934
Cent. West (Bohemian)	15	1,597	14	144,200	4	8,200	15	13,847	15	1,071
Corning	20	3,033	20	238,600	3	7,000	19	38,003	20	2,263
Council Bluffs	23	3,902	22	303,100	9	42,730	22	50,156	21	2,451
Des Moines	30	7,677	30	907,500	14	65,575	30	104,214	28	5,174
Dubuque	21	3,883	21	383,550	5	5,950	21	57,564	21	2,421
Fort Dodge	38	6,562	36	421,310	12	20,500	38	94,272	33	4,431
Iowa	29	5,206	26	851,400	6	68,000	27	85,799	23	3,106
Iowa City	29	5,475	29	544,400	5	21,900	28	83,784	29	4,069
Sioux City	29	7,230	28	636,100	5	42,580	29	91,545	27	4,135
Waterloo	26	5,893	26	598,000	5	8,327	26	94,626	25	3,681
Synod of Kansas:										
Highland	17	2,847	17	286,800	7	24,700	17	31,801	17	2,197
Larned	25	5,316	23	814,500	13	62,728	24	84,789	24	3,866
Neosho	40	8,469	39	1,211,125	11	110,405	40	112,499	40	5,994
Osborne	15	1,994	14	261,500	8	39,020	15	23,982	15	1,788
Solomon	34	5,372	33	489,600	4	40,150	33	66,438	34	4,057
Topeka	47	12,377	46	1,190,156	17	199,225	47	175,901	44	8,474
Wichita	37	9,904	34	1,041,600	10	37,825	37	160,309	35	7,179
Synod of Kentucky:										
Buckhorn	37	2,951	16	126,150	2	3,045	33	15,976	38	3,101
Ebenezer	21	4,581	14	494,600	4	21,500	16	73,366	20	2,800
Logan	20	1,311	17	105,900	3	1,200	18	14,209	20	1,010
Louisville	20	4,138	13	868,100	5	113,928	18	76,618	16	2,375
Princeton	19	1,811	14	151,325	6	8,075	16	27,849	19	1,433
Transylvania	17	1,250	10	117,790	2	2,800	11	21,847	14	823
Synod of Michigan:										
Detroit	67	32,802	49	4,887,955	25	553,085	53	757,545	67	23,720
Flint	34	6,450	32	1,133,050	22	122,753	30	105,219	31	5,405
Grand Rapids	13	2,621	12	250,500	6	36,775	12	31,761	13	1,847
Kalamazoo	17	5,764	15	1,109,000	4	156,000	15	117,066	17	3,456
Lake Superior	31	4,206	22	407,550	6	18,791	22	67,472	28	2,894
Lansing	27	6,528	20	839,000	8	207,456	22	91,362	27	4,692
Petoskey	12	1,413	10	162,000	2	5,082	10	20,432	11	1,058
Saginaw	26	7,012	23	589,800	7	20,490	23	106,681	21	3,225
Synod of Minnesota:										
Adams	19	1,622	18	148,300	3	8,500	18	28,426	18	1,448
Blue Earth	10	917	10	36,500	1	1,000	10	13,163	8	592
Duluth	36	7,212	34	723,370	17	43,600	35	159,184	33	4,907
Mankato	43	6,359	43	362,650	15	11,175	43	79,436	42	3,902
Minneapolis	27	9,026	27	1,663,750	13	106,425	27	191,572	25	5,207
Red River	18	1,382	17	95,600	6	8,690	17	18,182	17	1,239
St. Cloud	22	2,238	21	174,300	15	20,342	21	25,332	20	1,755
St. Paul	24	9,234	24	1,249,465	9	46,127	24	154,127	24	4,283
Winona	23	2,551	24	371,850	11	42,220	24	55,728	22	1,804
Synod of Mississippi:										
Bell	19	873	17	72,000	3	2,491	19	7,566	13	677
Meridian	12	822	12	70,000	-----	-----	11	5,778	10	790
Oxford	18	943	10	33,000	2	2,500	10	4,581	14	638
Synod of Missouri:										
Carthage	24	3,677	23	347,400	6	20,384	24	46,615	23	2,803
Hannibal	30	3,253	30	213,000	4	5,310	27	29,425	24	2,232
Iron Mountain	11	907	10	97,100	4	10,200	10	12,288	10	885
Kansas City	28	10,202	27	1,285,650	7	223,000	23	198,745	25	6,359
Kirksville	27	2,584	26	246,200	5	11,800	22	25,104	24	1,617
Ozark	23	3,714	20	230,500	6	88,580	23	63,640	22	2,458
St. Joseph	17	1,554	16	111,200	5	2,790	16	13,753	16	1,385
St. Louis	44	16,842	43	3,168,100	24	468,400	44	436,975	42	12,419
Gedalia	18	2,424	15	339,100	4	28,500	18	39,077	17	1,858

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES, 1936—Continued

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Synod of Montana:										
Butte	7	1,337	6	\$137,500	2	\$3,200	6	\$21,099	7	1,011
Great Falls	22	2,010	19	286,300	8	74,985	18	34,046	13	1,308
Helena	8	1,289	8	142,250	4	4,942	7	22,005	7	739
Kalispell	9	1,053	9	88,700	6	17,040	9	12,648	8	942
Yellowstone	9	1,277	8	94,250	3	12,000	8	17,383	9	1,024
Synod of Nebraska:										
Box Butte	11	2,011	10	122,100	5	14,735	11	24,828	11	1,606
Hastings	19	2,945	18	263,200	11	19,825	19	30,242	19	2,124
Kearney	25	5,165	25	497,700	11	47,945	24	75,212	24	3,276
Nebraska City	35	9,684	35	781,600	10	95,075	34	146,741	32	5,308
Niobrara	24	2,459	22	185,300	7	20,250	23	27,569	23	2,021
Omaha	34	9,307	31	938,435	15	97,965	33	137,500	32	6,330
Synod of New England:										
Boston	15	3,837	13	602,000	6	81,150	14	93,558	14	1,936
Connecticut Valley	12	5,661	10	966,980	7	100,608	11	114,572	12	2,345
Newburyport	17	2,903	14	276,142	5	5,240	15	46,869	16	1,975
Providence	8	2,327	8	595,000	2	90,253	8	50,795	8	1,132
Synod of New Jersey:										
Elizabeth	40	18,413	39	2,407,811	19	103,867	40	419,565	39	10,758
Jersey City	52	19,400	50	4,294,850	32	559,160	52	493,218	51	10,265
Monmouth	53	10,647	50	1,188,181	20	107,877	53	213,293	51	5,561
Morris and Orange	45	18,876	41	4,636,300	15	356,125	45	581,609	45	9,255
Newark	49	25,909	45	5,380,963	25	637,650	48	720,627	48	13,743
New Brunswick	40	13,724	37	2,336,600	15	181,666	40	298,892	40	7,205
Newton	35	6,670	34	823,800	6	19,295	34	111,214	35	3,503
West Jersey	69	14,381	64	2,013,350	30	136,573	69	357,316	68	11,117
Synod of New Mexico:										
Pecos Valley	10	1,130	9	88,200	3	12,950	9	23,572	8	881
Rio Grande	23	2,576	22	225,650	3	7,575	21	36,871	22	2,177
Santa Fe	28	1,917	25	115,000	4	4,060	27	34,006	27	1,581
Synod of New York:										
Albany	51	14,103	49	3,109,196	11	109,350	50	359,733	49	6,472
Binghamton	26	8,707	26	1,041,466	8	41,850	26	186,951	25	4,670
Brooklyn-Nassau	87	33,404	80	6,153,941	46	805,723	87	784,159	78	16,309
Buffalo-Niagara	59	23,476	58	4,701,564	26	886,417	59	516,196	56	11,933
Cayuga	17	5,111	17	863,700	4	6,050	17	106,674	17	2,467
Champlain	22	2,432	21	476,200	3	3,450	22	61,915	18	905
Genesee	16	4,033	16	420,500	4	44,030	16	66,007	16	2,370
Geneva	20	5,803	20	962,000	5	26,116	20	91,342	20	2,890
Hudson	38	7,201	35	1,411,500	10	30,650	38	140,799	38	3,509
Long Island	25	5,204	23	674,000	5	22,890	25	101,963	23	2,348
Lyons	17	3,036	16	459,500	3	6,650	17	58,534	15	1,853
New York	62	29,827	51	16,651,764	17	2,407,510	62	1,176,923	62	11,853
North River	25	5,058	22	979,900	1	16,000	25	138,098	24	2,029
Otsego	26	3,696	24	366,450	4	12,777	26	85,633	26	1,759
Rochester	54	19,436	54	3,871,772	18	286,805	54	406,639	53	9,830
St. Lawrence	32	5,947	30	1,038,000	7	85,100	32	117,911	31	3,206
Steuben-Elmira	38	9,307	36	1,320,500	9	147,620	38	157,473	38	5,845
Syracuse	32	9,772	32	1,845,925	12	107,600	32	235,219	32	3,362
Troy	36	10,103	35	2,389,050	11	73,650	36	198,509	34	3,393
Utica	52	12,303	46	2,010,087	14	133,285	52	297,246	51	5,237
Westchester	35	16,414	32	3,679,374	13	559,696	35	456,121	34	7,267
Synod of North Dakota:										
Bismarck	16	536	14	51,500	8	9,875	14	6,613	14	1,094
Fargo	13	1,778	12	272,803	8	116,634	13	25,420	13	1,233
Minnewaukan	17	1,186	17	107,500	4	3,600	17	15,333	17	911
Minot	17	1,745	16	88,900	5	9,000	16	19,575	12	1,215
Oakes	19	847	18	87,000	8	20,967	19	10,638	17	624
Pembina	25	2,537	25	179,000	11	4,900	25	33,108	21	1,810
Synod of Ohio:										
Athens	25	3,201	17	207,875	2	700	18	32,517	23	2,187
Cincinnati	73	20,898	65	3,235,800	21	506,406	66	458,816	72	13,732
Cleveland	51	22,184	38	2,435,140	18	139,941	42	362,201	50	13,196
Columbus	55	15,644	50	1,474,600	18	110,800	49	259,517	53	10,650
Dayton	41	12,839	35	2,626,000	10	192,341	37	292,073	41	8,022
Lima	26	5,643	22	464,550	4	10,500	22	65,744	26	3,572
Mahoning	41	16,849	34	1,793,859	13	236,880	36	248,887	39	10,231
Marion	34	7,317	28	845,700	9	80,400	28	92,140	31	4,456
Portsmouth	34	6,020	29	782,500	7	61,376	29	76,189	33	4,716

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES, 1936—Continued

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Synod of Ohio—Con.										
St. Clairsville.....	47	9,091	35	\$1,193,200	7	\$88,000	38	\$106,431	46	6,468
Steubenville.....	56	11,217	51	937,000	8	34,297	53	169,146	56	7,900
Toledo.....	47	11,691	36	1,511,682	13	139,386	36	187,197	46	7,104
Wooster.....	23	6,609	22	724,500	3	58,400	22	86,663	23	4,004
Zanesville.....	36	7,719	25	934,600	6	25,737	26	117,419	34	5,396
Synod of Oklahoma:										
Choctaw.....	14	456	13	13,078	1	100	14	4,055	13	340
El Reno-Hobart.....	14	1,583	13	133,900	5	20,825	14	27,836	14	1,116
Enid.....	14	3,821	14	444,600	8	113,625	14	64,211	14	2,475
Muskogee.....	29	4,345	23	275,000	9	24,662	26	79,231	25	2,623
Oklahoma City.....	26	8,471	26	617,775	11	56,100	25	116,101	26	4,656
Tulsa.....	21	9,372	21	1,425,618	9	219,077	21	184,485	19	6,855
Synod of Oregon:										
Eastern Oregon.....	6	809	5	67,000	2	2,350	6	10,497	6	691
Grande Ronde.....	4	197	4	17,175					4	160
Pendleton.....	15	987	13	108,700	4	3,400	14	13,865	15	1,147
Portland.....	44	11,424	41	1,216,600	19	124,054	41	143,302	42	7,813
Southwest Oregon.....	23	2,897	23	249,940	9	24,616	18	34,379	23	2,561
Willamette.....	28	3,648	26	364,446	6	20,010	23	44,737	26	2,760
Synod of Pennsylvania:										
Beaver.....	24	6,936	23	1,002,200	10	336,020	24	109,888	22	4,610
Blairsville.....	53	16,643	50	1,672,000	19	218,112	53	240,947	53	10,572
Butler.....	35	8,926	32	884,400	6	220,805	35	124,370	34	6,115
Carlisle.....	49	11,914	47	1,965,000	19	176,533	49	271,101	45	8,178
Chester.....	53	19,617	51	2,818,095	27	462,300	53	395,364	51	13,752
Clarion.....	51	8,565	49	973,820	11	43,090	49	109,696	49	6,227
Donegal.....	31	11,043	30	1,370,610	7	144,960	31	191,287	31	7,393
Erie.....	70	19,934	49	3,599,850	14	514,847	69	401,787	61	11,786
Huntington.....	70	10,965	69	1,769,000	21	243,143	69	242,045	67	10,606
Kittanning.....	52	14,244	48	965,619	7	29,296	52	144,689	50	7,441
Lackawanna.....	88	23,028	86	3,880,623	37	255,436	87	449,979	77	14,311
Lehigh.....	38	9,440	38	2,119,750	17	174,894	38	216,069	37	5,698
Northumberland.....	57	11,387	53	2,128,246	15	197,182	57	228,820	51	6,340
Philadelphia.....	73	36,187	57	8,775,600	18	191,300	52	749,875	73	19,483
Philadelphia, North.....	80	35,383	78	7,410,051	40	1,084,980	80	938,849	80	25,194
Pittsburgh.....	130	64,309	124	13,751,229	57	938,793	129	1,692,147	128	39,819
Redstone.....	53	13,718	51	1,795,770	18	166,745	52	200,898	50	10,431
Shenango.....	28	10,088	28	1,282,000	11	217,732	28	147,369	27	5,800
Washington.....	46	9,376	42	1,088,356	8	174,625	46	201,744	45	7,388
Welsh.....	13	2,305	13	238,000	4	11,125	13	33,550	13	1,643
Synod of South Dakota:										
Aberdeen.....	31	3,190	29	401,100	10	113,224	29	32,785	28	2,353
Black Hills.....	15	1,342	12	140,100	7	14,010	14	18,852	13	1,443
Dakota (Indian).....	14	675	11	16,000	1	1,645	13	4,475	13	300
Huron.....	16	2,578	15	176,500	7	9,351	15	29,091	15	1,419
Sioux Falls.....	15	1,927	13	194,500	6	7,230	15	29,058	15	1,311
Synod of Tennessee:										
Chattanooga.....	15	2,963	15	490,700	6	58,600	15	55,492	15	2,492
Cumberland, Mt.....	25	1,266	23	91,050	2	1,720	22	6,949	23	1,545
Duck River.....	15	1,179	14	74,000	1	3,000	15	16,288	12	762
French Broad.....	20	1,135	15	53,000	2	600	19	6,099	19	1,876
Holston.....	17	2,396	16	256,150	5	52,700	17	30,802	17	2,320
Nashville.....	22	2,208	22	263,450	4	23,330	21	34,967	20	1,815
Union.....	33	4,650	32	401,550	6	10,600	33	75,383	31	4,331
West Tennessee.....	20	1,394	19	152,400	8	27,000	20	26,564	18	1,081
Synod of Texas:										
Abilene.....	19	1,452	18	147,300	5	18,000	17	18,516	16	1,090
Amarillo.....	19	2,239	17	232,600	10	34,058	18	34,733	16	1,452
Austin.....	18	1,745	17	190,000	6	20,523	17	21,651	12	933
Brownwood.....	13	1,202	11	175,000	5	18,625	12	19,361	11	884
Dallas.....	55	6,838	54	670,900	13	49,436	52	89,666	46	4,442
El Paso.....	6	666	6	97,500	1	8,000	6	15,891	6	792
Fort Worth.....	25	3,688	24	282,900	5	11,050	25	52,282	22	2,564
Houston.....	11	2,484	10	228,150	5	69,400	10	39,683	11	1,639
New Orleans.....	10	870	9	145,400	2	80,025	9	14,374	9	553
Paris.....	29	3,268	26	354,000	6	18,169	28	43,791	25	2,053
Southwest (Bohemian).....	12	578	9	40,000	3	1,275	11	3,720	9	416
Waco.....	22	2,430	19	289,600	3	11,700	19	37,925	15	1,475
Wichita Falls.....	8	1,749	7	239,427	5	33,000	8	30,977	8	1,092

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES, 1936—Continued

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Synod of Utah:										
Ogden.....	3	799	3	\$125,000	2	\$9,700	3	\$6,892	3	541
Salt Lake.....	4	1,039	3	162,500	1	1,940	4	13,736	4	688
Southern Utah.....	8	381	7	61,200	4	8,750	7	10,431	7	340
Synod of Washington:										
Bellingham.....	16	2,324	13	117,650	3	3,390	13	31,247	16	1,943
Columbia River.....	19	1,920	17	141,300	6	23,695	16	25,687	16	1,991
Olympia.....	18	3,455	16	689,700	10	161,600	16	58,420	18	2,978
Seattle.....	55	15,751	46	1,162,368	35	183,025	47	222,601	55	12,785
Spokane.....	29	4,523	23	512,700	6	31,900	24	69,789	28	3,237
Walla Walla.....	19	4,006	17	452,000	8	62,695	17	72,717	19	2,970
Wenatchee.....	17	1,830	13	68,750	6	4,500	15	15,758	17	2,006
Synod of West (German):										
Galena.....	15	1,211	12	56,200	-----	-----	15	21,380	14	1,344
George.....	27	3,084	27	178,900	9	22,150	27	42,303	24	3,471
Waukon.....	17	1,975	16	110,100	5	4,695	17	34,890	14	1,685
Synod of West Virginia:										
Grafton.....	14	3,500	12	293,500	4	3,000	14	56,777	14	2,298
Parkersburg.....	30	2,662	26	300,700	7	6,800	29	59,300	29	3,331
Wheeling.....	20	6,410	19	590,500	4	22,000	20	123,433	19	4,088
Synod of Wisconsin:										
Chippewa.....	46	6,141	44	696,750	18	18,770	46	88,135	46	3,295
La Crosse.....	13	1,902	13	156,800	8	11,140	12	23,593	11	1,146
Madison.....	26	6,334	24	561,800	6	15,780	25	110,217	24	2,601
Milwaukee.....	39	9,827	38	1,199,200	24	194,076	39	197,944	39	5,672
Welsh.....	17	1,842	17	134,000	1	3,075	17	28,884	17	1,003
Winnebago.....	44	9,239	43	1,469,400	18	210,800	43	170,308	40	4,692
Synod of Wyoming:										
Casper.....	14	1,827	11	192,000	4	32,010	13	21,547	13	1,624
Laramie.....	13	1,524	11	292,500	4	9,600	12	23,034	11	1,064
Sheridan.....	8	1,198	5	78,500	3	3,200	7	17,279	8	1,116

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹**DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY**

The earliest American Presbyterian churches were established in Virginia, New England, Maryland, and Delaware, and were chiefly of English origin, their pastors being Church of England ministers holding Presbyterian views. In Virginia, in 1611, Rev. Alexander Whitaker was installed as pastor of a church which was governed by himself and a few of the most religious men, and in 1630 Rev. Richard Denton located in Massachusetts, with a church which he had previously served in Yorkshire, England. Between 1642 and 1649 many of the Virginia Puritans were driven out of that colony and found refuge in Maryland and North Carolina; while Denton and his associates found New Amsterdam more friendly than New England. The English Presbyterian element in Maryland and the colonies to the northward was strengthened by the arrival, from 1670 to 1690, of a considerable number of Scotch colonists, the beginnings of a great immigration. There were many Presbyterians among the early settlers of New England, and the church founded at Plymouth in 1620, and other churches in that region, had ruling elders as officers. Several synods were also held, one of which, in 1649, adopted the Westminster Standards for doctrine. English-speaking Presbyterians were first found in New York City in 1643, with Rev. Francis Doughty as their minister, though no church was organized there until 1717. Presbyterian churches of English origin, however, were established earlier

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. Lewis S. Mudge, D. D., LL. D., stated clerk, General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, Philadelphia, Pa., and approved by him in its present form.

on Long Island, among which are to be noted Southold (1640) and Jamaica (1656). The founders of the earliest churches in New Jersey—Newark (1667), Elizabeth (1668), Woodbridge (1680), and Fairfield (1680)—were from Connecticut and Long Island. The first church in Pennsylvania was that founded by Welsh colonists at Great Valley about 1690, while the church in Philadelphia dates from 1698. In 1683 the Presbytery of Laggan, Ireland, in response to a letter from William Stevens, a member of the Council of the Colony of Maryland, sent to this country Rev. Francis Makemie, who became the apostle of American Presbyterianism. He gave himself to the work of ecclesiastical organization and at last succeeded in bringing into organic unity the scattered Presbyterian churches throughout the Colonies.

In 1706 (the first page of the original Minute Book is lost), 7 ministers, representing about 22 congregations, not including the Presbyterians of New England, Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia, met and organized a presbytery, the first ecclesiastical gathering of an intercolonial and federal character in the country. With the growth of the country and the development of immigration, particularly of Presbyterians from Scotland and the north of Ireland, the number of churches increased so that in September 1716 the presbytery constituted itself a synod with four presbyteries.

In New England, owing to local conditions, the Presbyterian congregations, of which in 1770 there were fully 85, were not connected ecclesiastically with those of the other colonies, but formed in 1775 the Synod of New England, with 3 presbyteries, Londonderry, Palmer, and Salem. In 1782, however, this synod was dissolved, and, for a century, the Presbyterian Church had comparatively few adherents in the stronghold of the Congregationalists.

The General Synod in 1729 passed what is called the "adopting act," by which it was agreed that all the ministers under its jurisdiction should declare their agreement in and approbation of the Confession of Faith, with the Larger and Shorter Catechisms of the Assembly of Divines at Westminster, "as being, in all essential and necessary articles, good forms of sound words, and systems of Christian doctrine," and also "adopt the said Confession as the confession of their faith." In the same year the synod also denied to the civil magistrate power over the church and power to persecute any for their religion.

The general religious movement which characterized the early part of the eighteenth century, and manifested itself in England in Methodism, in Germany in Pietism, and in New England in the Great Awakening, found its expression in the Presbyterian Church in America through Gilbert Tennent, a pastor in Philadelphia. William Tennent, Sr., who, in 1726, had founded, near Philadelphia, an academy for the training of ministers, had aroused much opposition by his statement that the prevailing grade of ministerial quality was not creditable to the Presbyterian Church. His son, Gilbert Tennent, had become convinced of the necessity of personal conversion, and in 1728, a year before the Wesleys organized the "Holy Club" and 6 years before Jonathan Edwards's famous sermon, began a course of preaching of the most searching type. As others joined him, the movement spread; and when Whitefield came to the country in 1739 he found most congenial fellow workers in Gilbert Tennent, William Tennent, Jr., and their associates. They, however, became so severe in their denunciation of "unconverted ministers" as to arouse bitter opposition; and the result was a division, one party, the "New Side," endorsing the revival and insisting that less stress should be laid on college training, and more on the evidence that the candidate was a regenerate man, and called by the Holy Ghost to the ministry; the other, the "Old Side," largely opposing revivals and disposed to insist that none but graduates of British universities or New England colleges should be accepted as candidates for the ministry. There was also division with regard to the interpretation of the Standards, but in 1758 the bodies reunited upon the basis of the Westminster Standards pure and simple. At that date the church consisted of 98 ministers, about 200 congregations, and some 10,000 communicants.

It was during the period of this division that the "New Side" established, in 1746, the College of New Jersey, later Princeton University, for the purpose of securing an educated ministry. In 1768 the college called John Witherspoon from Scotland and installed him as president and professor of divinity. This remarkable man exercised an increasing and powerful influence not only in the Presbyterian Church but throughout the middle and southern colonies. He was one of the leading persons in the joint movement of Presbyterians and Congregationalists from 1766 to 1775 to secure religious liberty and to resist the establishment of the English Episcopal Church as the state church of the Colonies. He was also a member of the Continental Congress, and the only clerical signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Religious forces were among the powerful influences operating to secure the separation of the Colonies from Great Britain, and the opening of the Revolutionary War found the Presbyterian Church on the colonial side. The General Synod called upon the churches to uphold, and by every means within their power to promote, the resolutions of Congress. At the close of the war the synod congratulated the churches on the "general and almost universal attachment of the Presbyterian body to the cause of liberty and the rights of mankind."

With the restoration of peace in 1783 the Presbyterian Church gradually recovered from the evils wrought by war, and the need of further organization was deeply felt. It had always been ecclesiastically independent, having no organic connection with European or British churches of like faith; but the independence of the United States had created new conditions for the Christian churches as well as for the American people. All denominations were no longer merely tolerated, but were entitled to full civil and religious rights in all the States. In view of these new conditions, the synod, in May 1788, adopted the Westminster Confession of Faith, with the Larger and Shorter Catechisms, and also a constitution consisting of a form of government, a book of discipline, and a directory for worship. Certain changes were made in the Confession, the Catechisms, and the Directory, along the lines of liberty in worship, of freedom in prayer, and above all, of liberty from control by the state. The form of government was altogether a new document and established the General Assembly as the governing body in the church. The first General Assembly met in 1789 in Philadelphia.

The first important movement in the church after the adoption of the constitution was the formulation of a Plan of Union with the Congregational associations of New England. It began with correspondence in 1792, and reached its consummation in the agreements made from 1801 to 1810 between the General Assembly and the associations of Connecticut and of other States. This plan allowed Congregational ministers to serve Presbyterian churches, and vice versa; and also allowed to churches composed of members of both denominations the right of representation in both presbytery and association. It remained in force until 1837, and was useful to both denominations in securing the results of the great revivals of religion throughout the country, and also in furthering the causes of home and foreign missions; but the operation of the plan was attended with increasing difficulty and dissatisfaction, and it was finally abrogated.

What is known as the Cumberland separation took place during this period. The Presbytery of Cumberland ordained to the ministry persons who, in the judgment of the Synod of Kentucky, were not qualified for the office either by learning or by sound doctrine. The controversies between the two judicatories resulted in the dissolution of the presbytery by the synod in 1806, and finally, in 1810, in arrangements for the organization of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.¹

The membership of the church during this period, 1790 to 1837, increased from 18,000 to 220,557, due mainly to a revival of religion, of which camp meetings were one of the main features in western Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Kentucky. In this period also the first theological seminary of the church was founded at Princeton, N. J. (1812), and most of the missionary and benevolent boards were established.

About the year 1825 controversies arose respecting the Plan of Union and the establishment of denominational agencies for missionary and evangelistic work. The foreign mission work of the church had previously been carried on mainly through the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, located at Boston, and much of the home mission work through the American Home Missionary Society. This was not satisfactory to all, and in 1831 the Synod of Pittsburgh founded the Western Foreign Missionary Society as a distinctively denominational agency. The party favoring these agencies and opposed to united work was known as the "Old School," and that favoring the continuance of the plan as the "New School." Questions of doctrine were also involved in the controversy, though not to so great a degree as those of denominational policy, and led to the trial of Albert Barnes, of Philadelphia, for heresy. The Old School majority in the assembly of 1837 brought the matters at issue to a head by abrogating the Plan of Union, passing resolutions against the interdenominational societies, excising the synods of Utica, Geneva, Genesee, and the Western Reserve, and establishing the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. The excised synods met at Auburn, N. Y., in August of the same year, adopted the "Auburn Declaration," setting forth the views of the New School, appointed trustees, and elected commissioners to the assembly of 1838. When

¹ See Cumberland Presbyterian Church, p. 1416.

that assembly met, the New School commissioners protested against the exclusion of the delegates from the four excised synods, organized an assembly of their own in the presence of the sitting assembly, and then withdrew.

For nearly 20 years both branches of the church grew slowly but steadily, and made progress in the organization of their benevolent and missionary work. Then came the slavery discussion, and growth was checked by disruption. The New School assembly of 1853 took strong ground in opposition to slavery, with the result that a number of southern presbyteries withdrew and in 1858 organized the United Synod of the Presbyterian Church. In May 1861 the Old School assembly met at Philadelphia with but 13 commissioners present from the Southern States. Dr. Gardiner Spring, of New York, offered resolutions professing loyalty to the Federal Government, which were passed by a decided majority, although a minority, led by Dr. Charles Hodge, while in favor of the Federal Union, declared that an ecclesiastical judicatory had no right to determine questions of civil allegiance. The "Spring resolutions" were the occasion for the organization of the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States of America, which met in general assembly at Augusta, Ga., in December 1861, was enlarged by union in 1864 with the United Synod referred to, and upon the cessation of hostilities in 1865 took the name of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.* Its membership was also increased in 1869 and 1874 by the accession of the synods of Kentucky and Missouri, which had protested by "declaration and testimony" against the action of the Old School assembly, as affecting the Christian character of the ministers and members of the southern Presbyterian churches.

The first step toward the reunion of the Old School and New School was taken in 1862, by the establishment of fraternal correspondence between the two general assemblies. The second step was the organization by the New School, in 1863, of its own home mission work, hitherto carried on in connection with the Congregationalists. In 1866 committees of conference with a view to union were appointed, and on November 12, 1869, at Pittsburgh, Pa., reunion was consummated on "the doctrinal and ecclesiastical basis of our common standards." In connection with the movement a memorial fund was raised, which amounted to \$7,883,983. Since 1870 the church has made steady progress along all lines, and its harmony has been seriously threatened only by the controversy (1891-94) as to the sources of authority in religion and the authority and credibility of the Scriptures, a controversy which, after the trials of Prof. Charles A. Briggs and Henry P. Smith, terminated in the adoption by the General Assembly at Minneapolis, Minn., in 1899, of a unanimous deliverance affirming the loyalty of the church to its historic views on these subjects. In the year 1903 a movement for the revision of the Confession of Faith came to a successful close. This year was also noteworthy for the beginnings of the movement for union with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

This union was brought about in 1906 (although a minority refused to accept it and retained the old name and constitution), and was the third effected on the basis of the Standards, the others being the reunions of 1758 and 1869. In 1906 a Book of Common Worship was prepared and approved by the General Assembly for voluntary use. In 1907 the Council of the Reformed Churches in the United States holding the Presbyterian system was organized, bringing into cooperative relations seven of the churches of the Presbyterian family in the country.

The Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church united with this denomination in 1920. This union brought an accession of 5 synods with 10 presbyteries into the church. In general, these synods preserve their identity by retention of the word "Welsh" as part of their name.

The Presbyterian Church in the United States of America has been identified with every movement for interdenominational fellowship and church union. It was an important factor in 1905 and 1908 in the preliminary arrangements for, and the organization of, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America; and has been an active participant in the World Conferences on Faith and Order held at Lausanne, Switzerland, in 1927 and at Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1937; and the World Conferences on Life and Work held at Stockholm, Sweden, in 1925 and at Oxford, England, in 1937. It is now engaged in cooperation with Christian bodies all over the earth in organizing a World Council of Churches.

The following permanent agencies were established in the opening years of the twentieth century: The committee on vacancy and supply, having charge of the location of unemployed ministers and the supply of vacant churches; the ministerial sustentation fund, making provision for pensions for ministers who prefer

* See *Presbyterian Church in the United States*, p. 1443.

to contribute to their own support in old age, which was established in 1906 and combined in 1912 with the board of relief; and the permanent committee on evangelism organized in 1901 and now included in the organization of the Board of National Missions. Two commissions connected with the General Assembly were also established, the executive commission, in 1908 (some years later, however, its name was changed to the General Council), to carry forward comprehensive church work in the intervals between the meetings of the General Assembly; and also, in 1907, the permanent judicial commission, a body in the nature of a supreme judicial court. In 1917 the General Assembly established the general board of education, into which have been merged the board of education, located in Philadelphia, and the college board, located in New York City.

A further and more complete consolidation and organization of the executive and benevolent work of the church was effected in 1923-25, when the office of the General Assembly, under the direction of the stated clerk, was organized in five departments, as follows: (1) Administration, embracing the routine, editorial, and financial duties of the office; (2) publicity, supplying authentic Presbyterian news to the press, syndicated calendars to the churches, etc.; (3) vacancy and supply, securing information concerning vacant churches, receiving and filing names of ministers without charge, or of those desiring change; (4) church cooperation and union, to which are committed the interests of the church as they relate to other ecclesiastical bodies; (5) historical research and conservation, now renamed the Department of History, which is the Presbyterian Historical Society taken over by the General Assembly to continue the fulfillment of its mission of gathering and preserving material connected with the establishment and growth of the Presbyterian churches.

Another outcome of this reorganization was the creation of the General Council, whose duties are defined as follows: "The General Council, subject to the authority of the General Assembly, shall assume and discharge the following duties: To supervise the spiritual and material interests of the boards of the church; to correspond with and advise the General Councils of presbyteries and synods; to prepare and submit annually to the General Assembly the budget for the permanent benevolent and missionary agencies of the church including self-supporting synods and presbyteries; to consider between annual meetings of the General Assembly cases of serious embarrassment or emergency concerning the benevolent and missionary work of the church, and to provide direct methods of relief; the coordination of the missionary and benevolent programs of the church, as proposed by its boards; the promotion of Christian benevolence and stewardship throughout the church; the cultivation of sound methods of church finance and the development in all congregations as well as presbyteries and synods of the highest possible spiritual efficiency."

Still another outcome of this reorganization was the reduction of the boards of the General Assembly to four, namely, the Board of National Missions, the Board of Foreign Missions, the Board of Christian Education, and the Board of Ministerial Relief and Sustentation, now renamed the Board of Pensions.

A notable thing in the history of the church is the great advance made in contributions for all purposes. In 1789 the total contributions of the church for missionary and charitable purposes were \$852. In 1936 these contributions were \$6,423,210, and the total of these gifts and also of contributions for congregational use for the fiscal year 1936 was \$36,801,474.

The Presbyterian Church has always maintained the rights of women in the church in connection with administrative affairs. Women members have ordinarily voted for pastors and other spiritual church officers. Women's missionary societies in local churches have been active in the support of both home and foreign missions for nearly 100 years, and have been organized on a national basis since 1870. The last step taken by the church in connection with the Christian service of women was the adoption of a provision in the form of government authorizing the election of women as ruling elders and deacons and also the setting apart of deaconesses in each of the churches, these officers being under the direction of the session.

The official publications of the church are the records of the General Presbytery, 1706-16, of the General Synod, 1717-88, and of the General Assembly, 1789-1936, each in printed form. They are the most complete ecclesiastical records in the United States of America. Both the minutes of the General Assembly and the reports of the boards are now issued annually.

Another notable fact in connection with the church in all its history has been its loyalty to every interest for which the word "America" stands. Its fidelity and its devoted loyalty to the Government of the United States have been stalwart

in every emergency which has arisen in connection with the life and welfare of the American Republic. In connection with the war with Germany this loyalty was made manifest in the action of the General Assembly at Dallas, Tex., in May 1917. A commission was authorized and instructed to make to the United States formal offer of the services of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. For the carrying out of the work of this commission a large fund was raised and placed at the disposal of the executive committee.

The standards of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America are twofold—the standards of doctrine and the standards of government, discipline, and worship. These last are contained in documents known as the "Form of Government," the "Book of Discipline," and the "Directory for Worship," and taken together form the constitution of the church. They were first adopted in 1788, and amendments and additions have been made from time to time, the Book of Discipline being entirely reconstructed in 1884 and extensively revised and rearranged in 1934.

DOCTRINE

The standards of doctrine of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America are the Westminster Confession of Faith and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms. These were first adopted in 1729. In 1788 certain amendments to the Confession and Larger Catechism were approved by the General Synod, giving expression to the American doctrine of the independence of the church and of religious opinion from control by the state. In 1886 the clause forbidding marriage with a deceased wife's sister was stricken out, and in 1903 certain alterations were again made, and there were added two chapters, "Of the Holy Spirit," and "Of the Love of God and Missions." A declaratory statement was also adopted setting forth the universality of the gospel offer of salvation, declaring that sinners are condemned only on the ground of their sin, and affirming that all persons dying in infancy are elect and therefore saved. As a whole these standards are distinctly Calvinistic. They emphasize the sovereignty of God in Christ in the salvation of the individual; affirm that each believer's salvation is a part of the eternal divine plan; that salvation is not a reward for faith, but that both faith and salvation are gifts of God; that man is utterly unable to save himself; that regeneration is an act of God and of God alone; and that God enables those whom He regenerates to attain to their eternal salvation.

Discipline is defined in the Book of Discipline as "the exercise of that authority, and the application of that system of laws, which the Lord Jesus Christ has appointed in His church." In practice it is controlled by a policy of guidance and regulation, rather than one of restriction and punishment. Christian liberty is regarded as consistent with the wise administration of Christian law.

The Directory of Worship makes no restriction as to place or form. The church insists upon the supreme importance of the spiritual element, and leaves both ministers and people at full liberty to worship God in accordance with the dictates of their own consciences. The sacraments are administered by ministers only, and ordinarily only ministers and licentiates are authorized to teach officially. A book of common worship was approved by the General Assembly in 1906 for optional use by pastors and congregations, and was revised in 1931.

ORGANIZATION

The ecclesiastical organization of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America is set forth in the Form of Government. It has as its two principal factors the ministers as representatives of Christ and the ruling elders as representatives of the people; and these two classes constitute the four judicatories which form the administrative system. These are the session, which governs the congregation; the presbytery, which governs a number of congregations within a limited geographic district; the synod, which governs the congregations within a larger geographic district; and the General Assembly, which is the supreme judicatory. All of these courts are vested with legislative, executive, and judicial powers.

Applicants for church membership are examined by the session as to their Christian life and belief, but are not required to assent to the creed of the church. The usual form of baptism is sprinkling, both for infants and unbaptized adults on confession of faith, though in the latter case the form is optional. The invitation to the Lord's Supper is always general for all evangelical Christians.

The church officers include the pastor, ruling elders, and deacons; the ruling elders constituting the session with the pastor as presiding officer. The session has charge of the reception of members, the exercise of discipline, and supervision

of all the spiritual affairs of the congregation. The deacons have the care of the poor and are responsible to the session. Both elders and deacons are elected by the congregation. The property is usually held by trustees elected by the members in corporation meeting assembled. The pastor is elected at a meeting of the church members and supporters called by the session. Their action is presented to the presbytery having jurisdiction, and, if approved, is accepted by the pastor elect, who is then installed by the presbytery.

A presbytery is composed of not less than five ministers, together with an elder from each of the congregations within its district. Every minister is a member of some presbytery by virtue of his office. The elders are chosen by the sessions. The presbytery has power to receive, ordain, install, and judge ministers; to supervise the business which is common to all its congregations; to review session records; to hear and dispose of cases coming before it on complaint or appeal; and to have oversight of general denominational matters, subject to the authority of the General Assembly. The quorum of a presbytery is three ministers; it meets at its own appointment, and elects its own moderator and clerks.

A synod is composed either of all the ministers in its district, together with an elder from each congregation; or of an equal number of ministers and elders elected by the presbyteries of the synod, in accordance with a basis of representation duly adopted. The synod has power to review the records of its presbyteries, to hear and dispose of complaints and appeals, to erect new presbyteries subject to the authority of the General Assembly, to supervise within its bounds the administration of denominational matters, and in general to care for its ministers and churches. The quorum of the synod is seven ministers, of whom not more than three are to be from any one presbytery. Its meetings are held on its own appointment, and, as a rule, but once a year, and it elects its own moderator and clerk.

The General Assembly is the highest judicatory of the Presbyterian Church. It is composed of equal delegations of commissioners, both ministers and ruling elders from each presbytery, in the following proportions: "Each presbytery consisting of not more than 24 ministers shall send 1 minister and 1 elder, and each presbytery consisting of more than 24 ministers shall send 1 minister and 1 elder for each additional 24 ministers or for each additional fractional number of ministers not less than 12."

Its officers are a moderator and stated clerk who is the chief executive officer of the church. The term of the clerk is limited to 5 years, reelection permitted, with retirement compulsory at the age of 70; while the moderator serves for 1 year and is the unofficial representative of the church between meetings of the assembly. The General Assembly decides all controversies respecting doctrine and discipline, erects new synods, appoints the various boards and commissions, receives and issues all appeals, etc. Its decision is final, except in matters involving the amendment of the constitution of the church. It meets annually on the third, fourth, or fifth Thursday in May or the first Thursday in June.

The presbytery, synod, and General Assembly have power to appoint judicial commissions. A permanent judicial commission has been provided for in the constitution for the General Assembly. Judicial cases not affecting the doctrine or constitution of the church terminate with the synod as the final court of appeal; all others terminate with the General Assembly.

WORK

The general activities of the church are under the care of the General Assembly, which acts usually through the office of the General Assembly and the boards, although in some cases through special committees. The members of the boards and special committees are chosen by the assembly, elect their own officers, and report annually to the assembly. Special cooperating committees are appointed by synods and presbyteries for work within their own bounds. These general boards and agencies of the church, once nearly a score in number, by a process of consolidation and reorganization consummated in 1923, were reduced to the four previously mentioned, namely, the Board of National Missions, the Board of Foreign Missions, the Board of Christian Education, and the Board of Ministerial Relief and Sustentation, now the Board of Pensions.

Missionary work among the American Indians and in the new settlements was begun about the middle of the seventeenth century with the financial support of the Presbyterian churches of Great Britain. The beginning of the missionary and benevolent agencies of the denomination was in the eighteenth century. The work of National Missions (first called Domestic Missions and later Home Missions) was begun by the General Presbytery as early as 1707. The General

Synod in 1717 took steps to establish a "fund for pious uses," the intent of which was missionary. The General Assembly at its first meeting in 1789 assumed the oversight of this work. Work was carried on by committees appointed from time to time, but until the end of the century there was little systematic work done. The formal inauguration of national missions may be dated from the appointment in 1802 of the first Standing Committee of Missions, which in 1816 became the Board of Missions, later known as the Board of Domestic Missions. American Indian missions were conducted with Presbyterian support through the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions organized in 1810, the United Foreign Mission Society organized in 1817, the Western Foreign Mission Society organized in 1831, and the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions organized in 1837. The latter agency continued to conduct some Indian work until 1893, when it was transferred to the Board of Home Missions. The general home mission work of the church was conducted in part through the United Domestic Missionary Society, organized in 1822, and its successor the American Home Missionary Society, organized in 1826; the latter continued the agency of the New School Assembly until 1861, when a Committee of Home Missions was organized. The work of Publication and Sabbath School Missions was initiated in 1838, of Church Erection in 1844, and the work for freedmen in 1864. The reunited church in 1820 organized a Board of Home Missions, a Board of the Church Erection Fund, a Board of Publication, reorganized as the Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work in 1887, a Committee of Missions for Freedmen, reorganized as the Board of Missions for Freedmen in 1882. A Woman's Executive Committee of Home Missions, organized in 1878, became the Woman's Board of Home Missions in 1897, operating as part of the Board of Home Missions and becoming a separate corporation in 1914. The Committee on Evangelism was organized in 1901 and a Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains in 1915. The work of these various agencies, together with the work conducted by a number of independent and self-supporting synods and presbyteries was combined in the Board of National Missions, incorporated in April 1923.

The work of the board is indicated by the following figures for its operations in 1936:

Mission Enterprises

Organized churches.....	2, 835
Unorganized preaching stations.....	600
Neighborhood and community houses.....	121
Mission Sunday schools.....	3, 441
Training schools and seminaries.....	6
Boarding schools.....	27
Day schools.....	42
Public or Government schools in which a worker is maintained.....	12
Hospitals.....	18
Dispensaries and clinics.....	18
Other enterprises.....	127

Total..... 7, 247

Ministers of churches.....	1, 931
Sunday school missionaries.....	122
Colporteurs.....	33
Other itinerant missionaries.....	38
Community workers.....	253
Teachers.....	486
Chaplains.....	1
Doctors.....	19
Nurses.....	64
Evangelists.....	24
Executive and field staff (exclusive of headquarters staff).....	71
Other workers.....	226

Total..... 3, 268

The field of the Board of National Missions is continental United States, Alaska, and the West Indies. The board aids feeble churches in the support of pastors, establishes and maintains mission Sunday schools, provides missionaries and evangelists in various schools, hospitals, and community stations, for new

and destitute regions, and for the foreign population and other exceptional classes—Indians, Alaskans, Negroes, Mormons, Mexicans, Orientals in the United States, mountaineers, and the people of the West Indies; assists congregations in securing church edifices, mansees, and other equipment with grants or loans of money, with architectural assistance, and with help in the conduct of financial campaigns; cooperates with churches and presbyteries in the work of evangelism, and provides technical assistance in the development of programs of church work.

The gross expenditures of the year, including the expenditures of synods and presbyteries conducting their work separate from the board, were \$2,539,278. The total receipts for current work were \$2,547,473. The board holds invested funds and other income-producing properties and assets to the total value of \$34,756,386. The board owns properties used for mission purposes valued at \$11,267,799.

Approximately one-third of all Presbyterian churches and two-fifths of all Presbyterian Sunday schools are aided or maintained from National Missions funds.

The main phases of the board's missionary work may be summarized as follows:

POPULATION	NUMBER ENTERPRISES							NUMBER MISSIONARIES						
	Total	Churches and preaching stations	Neighborhood houses	Mission Sunday schools	Schools	Medical stations	Other	Total	Pastors	S. S. missionaries and colporteurs	Community workers	Teachers	Doctors and nurses	Other
Southern Mountains.....	712	102	13	581	7	7	2	178	39	26	14	63	8	28
Intra-Mountain.....	96	24	3	68	1	---	---	48	19	2	4	18	1	4
Migrant.....	198	144	---	54	---	---	---	5	---	---	---	---	---	5
Indian.....	227	188	6	15	6	1	11	195	93	4	11	25	12	50
Negro.....	824	386	16	396	22	2	2	528	244	18	21	240	2	3
C. I. and I.....	152	131	17	4	---	---	---	168	120	14	30	---	---	4
Spanish-speaking.....	171	108	18	24	8	8	5	156	48	1	27	39	8	33
Oriental.....	73	42	1	17	10	---	3	65	25	---	---	6	26	1
Jewish Evangelical.....	11	1	7	---	---	---	3	24	1	---	21	---	---	2
Other city fields.....	665	605	37	9	3	3	8	619	439	9	111	8	---	52
Other territorial and city fields.....	3,130	1,400	18	1,706	---	---	6	1,063	891	99	37	---	---	36
Extra territorial:														
Alaska.....	46	27	---	16	1	1	1	58	18	1	3	9	6	21
West Indies.....	485	192	2	271	16	4	---	255	59	2	11	73	47	63
Total.....	6,790	3,350	138	3,161	74	26	41	3,362	1,996	176	296	501	85	308
Net total (eliminating duplications).....	6,692	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,326	---	---	---	---	---	---

In addition to the above, this board, cooperating with 2 other denominations through the Board for Christian Work in Santo Domingo, maintains 6 mission centers with a staff of 14 workers.

It also cooperates with Presbyterian chaplains in the United States Army and in the United States Navy.

Besides these projects, in special areas or for special populations, the board in cooperation with synods and presbyteries assists in the maintenance of churches and stations, largely English speaking, in approximately 2,500 city, town, or open-country communities.

Special lines of work other than the conduct of mission enterprises as above noted include the following:

Congregations are aided to secure properties with either grants or loans; churches are assisted in building-fund campaigns, raising locally, for new buildings. Architectural assistance, ranging from suggestive sketches to complete operating plans, was given on building projects, in addition to which the bureau of architecture passed on the plans of all churches applying for financial aid. The division of evangelism cooperated in the conduct of presbytery-wide evangelistic campaigns, synodical conferences on evangelism, and evangelistic services in Presbyterian colleges. A field organization was maintained with executives in practically every

synod and major presbytery. This field staff, with the assistance of the staff of Sunday school missionaries, has oversight of the work of aided churches and, in addition, cooperates with the church at large in promotion and development of programs of work.

The earliest organized foreign missionary work of the Presbyterian churches was carried on in connection with the Congregational churches, through the American Board of Foreign Missions, organized in 1810. As there grew up a desire for specific denominational work, missionaries were sent in 1833 by the Western Foreign Missionary Society, located at Pittsburgh, Pa., to Calcutta, India. After the separation between the Old School and New School, the Old School Mission Board extended its work into Siam and China, the New School continuing to act through the American Board. With the reunion of the two branches in 1870 certain missions of the American Board were handed over to the Presbyterian organization, and since then the Board of Foreign Missions of the united church has greatly developed its work. For many years seven women's organizations gave splendid service as auxiliary to the board.

In 1923 by order of the General Assembly, the Assembly's Board and the Women's Board were consolidated, absorbing the 7 women's societies in the new organization and increasing the board's membership to 43, 17 of whom are ministers, 10 ruling elders, and 16 women, placing women in official position on committees and in treasury and secretarial offices having responsibilities similar to those of the men.

In 1936 the church carried on 25 missions—7 in China, 3 in India, 2 in Brazil, and 1 each in Iran (Persia), Africa, Chosen (Korea), Japan, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico, Venezuela, Philippines, Siam, Syria, and the United Mission in Mesopotamia.

Until recently this board had charge also of the work among the Chinese, Japanese, and Koreans in the United States, but in 1922 this work was transferred to the Board of National Missions.

The report for 1936 shows 156 stations and 2,584 outstations; 1,305 missionaries, including 343 ordained men, 106 medical missionaries (of whom 33 are women), and 316 single women; 8,058 native workers, including 723 ordained ministers, and 5,185 unordained men, 146 doctors, and 446 nurses; and there were 357 churches with 75,923 communicants, and 73,413 catechumens.

Great emphasis has always been placed upon education, and such colleges as Forman Christian College at Lahore, and Ewing Christian College at Allahabad, India; Bangkok Christian College, Siam; Silliman Institute, Philippines; Shantung and Nanking Universities, China; and some others are directly connected with although not all entirely under the control of the Presbyterian Missions.

In 1936 there were under the care of the board 2,132 schools of all grades, with 112,535 pupils. Included in this number are 23 higher educational institutions, colleges, and theological seminaries, with 1,303 men and 492 women students.

In close connection with the educational work is that of publication, the extent of which is illustrated by the fact that 7 printing plants issued during the year 38,033,376 pages of general literature.

Medical work has been carried on in nearly all the countries occupied, particularly in Asiatic lands, and the report shows 72 hospitals, and 126 dispensaries, in which 394,417 patients were treated during the year.

In regard to property on the foreign field, the board estimates the value of its buildings and land at \$14,211,678. The total endowment funds amount to \$14,593,143, and the amount contributed in the United States, according to the 1936 report for the foreign work, was \$1,984,021. In addition there was income, from invested funds, of \$380,023, and legacies amounting to \$484,379, making a grand total of \$2,872,474. The amount contributed on the field from native sources during the year was \$1,838,960.

The organized educational work of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America had its beginning in 1726, in the now historic "Tennent's Log College," located a few miles northeast of Philadelphia. In this primitive building, 23 feet square and but 2 stories high, were laid the scholastic foundations of the College of New Jersey, now known as Princeton University, and the Princeton Theological Seminary.

A few years later, in the year 1746, "Old Nassau Hall" was chartered, though the present building, located at Princeton, N. J., was not erected until 1758. Under the distinguished presidency of Dr. John Witherspoon, the only minister who signed the Declaration of Independence, this institution received great

impetus; and from that time the educational work of the church went forward rapidly. Today (1937) the church reports, in the field of the higher education, 53 active Christian colleges and 13 theological seminaries, scattered over the country from ocean to ocean, including the Evangelical Seminary of Puerto Rico, located at Rio Pedras.

The above colleges have total assets, in buildings, endowments, and equipment, of \$94,941,210, and a total annual income of \$8,500,000. These figures do not include institutions like Princeton University, which have a more or less independent existence and are not officially under the direct authority and control of the church as such. The several faculties consist of 1,782 professors and teachers, with a net total of 22,360 students, which total is almost equally divided between men and women. The whole number of graduates is 92,118.

The 13 theological seminaries of the church reported (1936) 79 professors, 4 associate professors, with 28 instructors, 17 lecturers, and others. There were 790 students enrolled during the year, of whom 220 were graduated, 207 of these receiving degrees. The seminary libraries contain 448,107 volumes; and their total assets amount to \$18,780,809. Annual income was \$708,078; current disbursements, \$718,021; expended for permanent equipment, \$391; additional permanent endowment, \$195,608.

The first Board of Education was authorized in 1819. In 1923 it was reorganized and consolidated with the Board of Sunday School Work (authorized 1839), the Board of Publication (organized 1847), the Board of Temperance and Moral Welfare (organized 1880), the Board of College Aid (organized 1883), the Permanent Committee on Sabbath Observance (organized 1888), the Department of University Work (organized 1900), the Permanent Committee on Men's Work (organized 1912), and the Department of Special College Campaigns (organized 1919). Thus the entire authorized educational system of the church is now consolidated in the Board of Christian Education, which was constituted, as stated, in 1923.

In addition to the colleges and seminaries mentioned, the Board of Christian Education represents and supervises in a nationalized program the Sunday school work of the church, children's work, girls' work, boys' work, young people's work, leadership training, schools for Christian workers, standard training schools, and certain schools of methods, summer conferences, daily vacation Bible schools, weekday church schools, and organized men's work, including clubs, brotherhoods, and Bible classes.

In this wide field there are, first of all, 9,073 Sunday schools with 1,517,551 members enrolled, and several hundred thousand members not regularly reported; the board publishes 32 Sunday school lesson helps, with an aggregate annual circulation of 15,000,000 copies. This figure does not include its 4 illustrated periodicals, with a total annual circulation of 35,000,000 copies.

The Board of Christian Education is also directly responsible for weekday church schools, in all the States and the District of Columbia, with at least 100,000 pupils enrolled; 3,333 daily vacation Bible schools with an enrollment of 212,890; 38 standard training schools; 108 young people's summer conferences, with an attendance of 12,176; and 2 advanced schools for Christian workers. Under its Department of Missionary Education it reports 14,284 mission study classes with 366,485 members; and its men's work department reports 1,305 brotherhoods or clubs, with a membership of 65,350 in 4,500 churches; 3,477 organized men's Bible classes have an enrollment of 81,880.

The board maintains university pastors, and many special buildings (like Westminster Hall at the Ohio State University), in 51 such institutions, including 7 agricultural colleges, 1 school of mines, 2 teachers' colleges, 1 technical school, and the United States Naval Academy. To this work it contributed \$90,826 during 1935-36. There were enrolled in these institutions, during the same year, 29,328 Presbyterian students.

In addition to the above disbursements, the student aid department of the board contributed \$50,627 toward the annual support of students for the ministry and other fields of Christian work, to 515 students, an average, per student, of almost \$100.

The publication department of the Board of Christian Education issued many new publications during 1935-36, and did a total business of \$1,244,559. The general treasury of the board reported receipts of \$794,330 and disbursements of \$794,330.

The board consists of 40 members—16 ministers, 12 laymen, and 12 women. Its chief administrative officer is a general secretary, whose staff, in several divisions and departments, consists of 43 members. In addition to these it has scattered over the country, from Boston to San Francisco and from Chicago to Dallas, Tex., 21 field workers.

It is an interesting fact that the earliest organized effort of the Presbyterian Church was the establishment in the year 1717 of the so-called "fund for pious uses." Two of these "uses" had to do with pensions and in that way the Presbyterian Church definitely established its policy of caring for its aged and disabled servants by means of a pension system. Since that date to the present year pensions have been paid in unbroken succession.

In 1906 the Sustentation Department was established, which in 1912 was merged with the so-called Board of Relief, and this later became the Board of Ministerial Relief and Sustentation. In 1927 the resources of this board had increased to \$12,209,363 and the Layman's Committee was busily engaged in raising a sum of \$15,000,000 to make possible the operation of the new service pension plan. The board (under direction from the General Assembly) changed its title to the Board of Pensions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, and a new era of modern and scientific pension work began. In 1936 the endowment and pension reserve funds totaled \$39,880,679, and pension payments to beneficiaries amounted to \$2,039,671.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination is composed of adult communicants who have united with the local churches upon repentance and confession of faith, and the expressed desire to live a Christian life. Baptized children are also included.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	699	122	577	17.5	82.5
Members, number.....	49,975	14,167	35,808	28.3	71.7
Average membership per church.....	71	116	62		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	20,029	5,897	14,132	29.4	70.6
Female.....	27,934	8,175	19,759	29.3	70.7
Sex not reported.....	2,012	95	1,917	4.7	95.3
Males per 100 females.....	71.7	72.1	71.5		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	2,813	1,269	1,544	45.1	54.9
13 years and over.....	44,855	12,637	32,218	28.2	71.8
Age not reported.....	2,307	261	2,046	11.3	88.7
Percent under 13 years ²	5.9	9.1	4.6		
Church edifices, number.....	633	111	522	17.5	82.5
Value—number reporting.....	617	109	508	17.7	82.3
Amount reported.....	\$2,160,676	\$1,068,571	\$1,092,105	49.5	50.5
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$2,108,426	\$1,062,646	\$1,045,780	50.4	49.6
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$52,250	\$5,925	\$46,325	11.3	88.7
Average value per church.....	\$3,502	\$9,803	\$2,150		
Debt—number reporting.....	50	25	25		
Amount reported.....	\$119,200	\$93,122	\$26,078	78.1	21.9
Number reporting "no debt".....	423	63	360	14.9	85.1
Parsonages, number.....	105	39	66	37.1	62.9
Value—number reporting.....	105	39	66	37.1	62.9
Amount reported.....	\$215,505	\$109,150	\$106,355	50.6	49.4
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	651	118	533	18.1	81.9
Amount reported.....	\$376,524	\$183,207	\$193,317	48.7	51.3
Pastors' salaries.....	\$175,779	\$78,268	\$97,511	44.5	55.5
All other salaries.....	\$19,123	\$11,624	\$7,499	60.8	39.2
Repairs and improvements.....	\$41,396	\$16,570	\$24,826	40.0	60.0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$31,847	\$23,746	\$8,101	74.0	25.4
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$46,592	\$28,336	\$18,256	60.8	39.2
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$9,676	\$3,519	\$6,157	36.4	63.6
Home missions.....	\$7,171	\$3,362	\$3,809	46.9	53.1
Foreign missions.....	\$12,616	\$6,741	\$5,875	53.4	46.6
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$16,761	\$6,514	\$10,247	38.9	61.1
All other purposes.....	\$15,563	\$4,527	\$11,036	29.1	70.9
Average expenditure per church.....	\$578	\$1,553	\$363		

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	569	106	463	18.6	81.4
Officers and teachers.....	5,567	1,444	4,123	25.9	74.1
Scholars.....	35,206	10,901	24,305	31.0	69.0
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	31	13	18	40.2	59.8
Officers and teachers.....	224	90	134	41.4	58.6
Scholars.....	1,586	657	929		
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	6	2	4		
Officers and teachers.....	18	6	12	75.6	24.4
Scholars.....	234	177	57		

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	699	1,097	1,313	2,846
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-398	-216	-1,533	
Percent.....	-36.3	-16.6	-63.9	
Members, number.....	49,975	67,938	72,052	195,770
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-17,963	-4,114	-123,718	
Percent.....	-26.4	-5.7	-63.2	
Average membership per church.....	71	62	55	69
Church edifices, number.....	633	999	1,163	2,474
Value—number reporting.....	617	986	1,150	2,451
Amount reported.....	\$2,160,676	\$3,321,287	\$1,935,072	\$5,803,960
Average value per church.....	\$3,502	\$3,368	\$1,683	\$2,368
Debt—number reporting.....	50	72	81	157
Amount reported.....	\$119,200	\$117,096	\$69,455	\$208,876
Parsonages, number.....	105			
Value—number reporting.....	105	132	103	436
Amount reported.....	\$215,505	\$334,935	\$149,500	\$658,400
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	651	961	1,009	
Amount reported.....	\$376,524	\$759,021	\$330,905	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$175,779			
All other salaries.....	\$19,123			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$41,396	\$646,459	\$236,176	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$31,847			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$46,592			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$9,676			
Home missions.....	\$7,171			
Foreign missions.....	\$12,616	\$106,145	\$42,548	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$16,761			
All other purposes.....	\$15,563			
Not classified.....		\$6,417	\$52,181	
Average expenditure per church.....	\$578	\$790	\$328	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	569	765	903	1,817
Officers and teachers.....	5,567	6,233	6,618	15,596
Scholars.....	35,206	48,052	53,431	120,311

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Cumberland Presbyterian Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each synod in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, by presbyteries, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	699	122	577	49,975	14,187	35,808	20,029	27,934	2,012	71.7	569	5,567	35,206
E. N. CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	1	---	1	58	---	58	22	36	---	(1)	1	18	100
Indiana.....	10	1	9	796	250	546	315	456	25	69.1	8	96	578
Illinois.....	46	8	38	2,902	649	2,253	1,227	1,675	---	73.3	37	388	2,067
Michigan.....	1	1	---	181	181	---	79	102	---	77.5	1	28	108
W. N. CENTRAL:													
Iowa.....	1	---	1	100	---	100	40	60	---	(1)	1	19	110
Missouri.....	61	9	52	3,447	924	2,523	1,388	1,943	116	71.4	47	504	2,778
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Georgia.....	4	---	4	327	---	327	142	185	---	76.8	3	26	170
Florida.....	3	2	1	273	231	42	90	183	---	49.2	3	39	318
E. S. CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	110	14	96	9,434	2,216	7,218	3,496	4,931	1,007	70.9	85	750	5,066
Tennessee.....	235	44	191	19,556	6,628	12,928	7,977	11,023	556	72.4	196	1,973	13,473
Alabama.....	54	9	45	3,290	628	2,662	1,358	1,897	35	71.6	49	438	2,728
Mississippi.....	13	3	10	812	281	531	303	458	51	66.2	9	82	464
W. S. CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	60	8	52	2,655	205	2,450	1,122	1,533	---	73.2	45	377	2,058
Louisiana.....	9	1	8	636	85	551	262	374	---	70.1	8	58	297
Oklahoma.....	26	3	23	1,240	243	997	507	733	---	69.2	22	193	1,116
Texas.....	59	14	45	3,821	1,227	2,594	1,523	2,076	222	73.4	49	503	3,197
PACIFIC:													
California.....	6	5	1	447	419	28	178	269	---	66.2	5	75	578

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	699	1,097	1,313	2,846	49,975	67,938	72,052	195,770	2,813	44,855	2,307	5.9
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
Pennsylvania.....				60				8,912				
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	1		1	23	58		22	2,458	3	55		
Indiana.....	10	12	14	57	796	914	1,146	6,376	49	747		6.2
Illinois.....	46	60	69	193	2,902	3,568	3,814	17,208	148	2,754		5.1
Michigan.....	1				181				1	180		.6
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Iowa.....	1	2	3	19	100	140	108	1,190		100		
Missouri.....	61	108	176	379	3,447	5,452	7,094	28,637	145	2,993	309	4.6
Nebraska.....				6				307				
Kansas.....				34				1,937				
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Georgia.....	4	4	6	10	327	318	246	599	45	282		13.8
Florida.....	3	4	2	4	273	260	124	126	13	200		4.8
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	110	151	157	205	9,434	11,677	11,827	16,916	467	7,162	1,805	6.1
Tennessee.....	235	378	398	536	19,556	27,791	27,631	42,464	1,253	18,188	115	6.4
Alabama.....	54	73	78	162	3,290	4,012	3,578	8,588	173	3,117		5.3
Mississippi.....	13	29	42	119	812	1,671	2,275	5,991	21	791		2.6
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	60	105	142	260	2,655	4,106	5,400	11,990	97	2,558		3.7
Louisiana.....	9	13	17	27	636	801	585	1,152	1	557	78	.2
Oklahoma.....	26	45	53	150	1,240	1,505	1,642	4,351	110	1,130		8.9
Texas.....	59	108	145	540	3,821	5,383	6,244	31,598	242	3,679		6.3
MOUNTAIN:												
Colorado.....				4				718				
New Mexico.....			3				43					
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....				9				615				
Oregon.....				10				540				
California.....	6	5	7	36	447	340	273	2,908	45	402		10.1
Other States ²				3				189				

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.² Separate presentation was limited to States having 3 or more churches in 1906.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	699	633	617	\$2,160,676	50	\$119,200	105	\$215,505
E. N. CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	1	1	1	1 77,300				
Indiana.....	10	9	9		2	4,000	3	4,500
Illinois.....	46	40	39	111,900	1	450	4	6,900
Michigan.....	1							
W. N. CENTRAL:								
Iowa.....	1	1	1	2 197,250				
Missouri.....	61	56	55		3	8,300	5	6,100
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Georgia.....	4	4	4	8,650	1	300	1	(²)
Florida.....	3	3	3	81,000			2	(²)
E. S. CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	110	106	102	232,570	4	1,431	8	18,300
Tennessee.....	235	222	216	970,110	20	67,826	43	103,300
Alabama.....	54	47	45	113,800	6	15,109	8	20,000
Mississippi.....	13	13	13	35,550	1	3,500	1	(³)
W. S. CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	60	44	43	37,900			3	4,200
Louisiana.....	9	8	8	8,150				
Oklahoma.....	26	20	20	24,400	1	900	8	5,755
Texas.....	59	56	55	222,596	10	15,184	17	30,700
PACIFIC:								
California.....	6	3	3	39,500	1	2,200	2	(²)
Combinations.....								15,750

¹ Amount for Ohio combined with figures for Indiana, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

² Amount for Iowa combined with figures for Missouri, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

³ Amount included in figures on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES					
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest
United States.....	699	651	\$376,524	\$175,779	\$19,123	\$41,396	\$31,847
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Indiana.....	10	10	10,355	3,980	995	1,425	500
Illinois.....	46	41	18,648	9,545	783	3,329	.....
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Missouri.....	61	52	21,498	10,776	1,454	2,281	765
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Georgia.....	4	3	1,305	620	150	300	.....
Florida.....	3	3	5,011	2,157	625	1,543	.....
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	110	107	52,471	26,941	2,296	4,757	4,809
Tennessee.....	235	222	152,954	70,660	9,251	14,190	11,911
Alabama.....	54	48	21,409	10,347	736	2,284	1,608
Mississippi.....	13	13	7,050	2,860	20	932	25
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	60	57	9,355	5,798	148	909	.....
Louisiana.....	9	8	1,666	925	26	445	.....
Oklahoma.....	26	22	7,875	3,747	521	1,127	200
Texas.....	59	56	52,890	20,269	1,246	7,114	11,457
PACIFIC:							
California.....	6	6	9,047	3,974	800	500	400
Other States.....	3	13	4,990	3,180	72	260	172

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued					
	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$46,592	\$9,676	\$7,171	\$12,618	\$16,761	\$15,563
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Indiana.....	1,130	482	324	543	394	582
Illinois.....	1,374	335	418	413	749	1,702
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Missouri.....	3,521	260	499	229	1,077	636
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Georgia.....	75	60	40	60	.....	.....
Florida.....	293	90	96	93	99	15
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	4,661	1,615	619	1,858	1,876	3,039
Tennessee.....	19,507	4,544	2,790	6,454	7,860	5,787
Alabama.....	3,819	327	534	724	562	468
Mississippi.....	2,520	35	14	43	545	56
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	393	247	188	224	587	861
Louisiana.....	75	35	62	1	52	45
Oklahoma.....	749	191	268	293	314	465
Texas.....	5,610	955	1,057	1,338	2,236	1,608
PACIFIC:						
California.....	2,150	375	232	175	292	149
Other States.....	715	125	30	168	118	150

¹ Includes: Ohio, 1; Michigan, 1; and Iowa, 1.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES, 1936

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total	699	49,975	617	\$2,180,676	50	\$119,200	651	\$376,524	569	35,206
Alabama-Mississippi Synod:										
Birmingham.....	9	720	8	53,100	2	11,400	9	10,980	9	566
Florida.....	3	273	3	81,000	—	—	3	5,011	3	318
Gadsden.....	6	469	6	11,500	1	1,700	5	3,121	5	376
McGready.....	14	752	12	14,500	1	25	13	2,655	13	744
Mississippi.....	3	203	3	2,500	—	—	3	680	1	40
New Hope.....	13	825	13	36,850	1	3,500	13	7,374	11	512
Robert Donnell.....	11	581	5	19,100	1	1,946	7	1,805	9	443
Springville.....	11	552	11	11,800	1	38	11	1,844	10	511
Arkansas Synod:										
Bartholomew.....	4	244	2	19,400	—	—	4	727	2	124
Ewing.....	13	473	7	—	—	—	11	1,449	11	439
Little Rock Burrow.....	7	291	5	3,900	—	—	7	1,764	4	290
Mound Prairie.....	10	438	8	3,800	—	—	9	1,219	7	169
Porter.....	12	634	8	8,500	—	—	12	2,011	11	550
White River.....	13	563	12	11,800	—	—	13	2,135	10	486
East Tennessee Synod:										
Chattanooga.....	20	2,377	18	80,410	4	5,650	16	20,445	17	1,310
East Tennessee.....	10	789	9	41,000	1	5,000	10	8,863	9	739
Knoxville.....	9	556	8	21,900	—	—	9	4,301	9	734
Illinois Synod:										
Ewing-McLin.....	17	1,010	13	53,450	—	—	15	5,230	14	712
Foster.....	12	570	9	18,050	—	—	10	4,834	9	517
Illinois.....	9	700	9	18,700	1	450	8	3,465	6	325
Indiana.....	12	1,035	10	77,300	2	4,000	12	13,730	10	786
Lincoln-Decatur.....	8	622	8	21,700	—	—	8	5,119	8	513
Indiana Synod:										
Cherokee.....	4	253	3	8,000	1	900	4	3,559	4	284
Chickasaw.....	5	246	4	5,900	—	—	4	1,358	4	205
Choctaw.....	13	278	9	4,250	—	—	10	1,037	10	295
Greer.....	4	463	4	6,250	—	—	4	1,921	4	332
Kentucky Synod:										
Cumberland.....	19	1,464	17	20,650	—	—	18	6,620	13	704
Leitchfield.....	27	1,328	25	35,750	—	—	27	5,327	19	731
Logan.....	13	746	12	28,270	—	—	13	6,762	11	557
Mayfield.....	21	2,817	19	37,800	1	1,000	20	13,452	17	1,431
Owensboro.....	7	818	7	40,000	1	258	7	7,224	6	434
Princeton.....	22	2,141	21	63,100	2	173	21	11,026	18	1,086
Missouri Synod:										
Lexington.....	12	773	10	69,700	2	8,200	11	7,672	8	500
McGee.....	5	353	5	18,200	—	—	5	3,130	5	324
New Lebanon.....	6	488	6	18,500	—	—	5	4,478	5	396
Ozark.....	9	412	9	11,550	1	100	9	1,217	7	379
Platte.....	7	375	7	10,700	—	—	6	1,072	6	271
Springfield.....	11	810	10	59,500	—	—	11	4,753	10	740
West Plains.....	9	233	6	4,600	—	—	4	490	4	138
West Prairie.....	4	115	4	5,000	—	—	3	351	3	140
Tennessee Synod:										
Clarksville.....	20	1,556	18	40,900	—	—	19	5,582	15	774
Cookeville.....	16	946	15	22,800	—	—	15	5,090	11	470
Elk.....	28	2,034	25	73,400	—	—	25	9,251	20	1,154
Lebanon.....	21	2,258	21	155,300	5	28,000	20	30,303	19	1,963
McMinnville.....	11	550	8	11,200	—	—	10	2,008	9	380
Richland.....	26	1,647	25	74,515	2	750	25	11,536	24	1,397
Texas Synod:										
Amarillo.....	5	222	4	9,325	—	—	5	5,746	5	223
Austin.....	9	491	7	13,100	—	—	6	3,533	6	313
California.....	6	447	3	39,500	1	2,200	6	9,047	5	578
Corsicana.....	7	496	7	26,000	—	—	7	4,519	7	348
Dallas.....	11	767	10	40,946	5	10,894	11	7,079	8	615
Gregory.....	8	364	8	33,675	1	675	8	3,354	7	325
Louisiana.....	9	636	8	8,150	—	—	8	1,666	8	297
McAdow.....	19	1,481	19	99,550	4	3,615	19	28,659	16	1,373
West Tennessee Synod:										
Flowell.....	23	2,062	21	92,300	4	8,060	22	9,793	19	1,142
Madison.....	17	1,197	16	69,850	1	41	16	11,702	11	783
Memphis.....	11	909	11	73,175	1	4,000	11	14,819	11	888
Obion.....	28	3,122	26	220,010	3	16,625	28	22,626	26	2,032

¹ Amount for Bartholomew Presbytery combined with figures for Ewing Presbytery, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The opening years of the nineteenth century witnessed a remarkable religious awakening in various parts of the United States. Revivals were numerous and in certain sections were accompanied by strange "bodily exercises." The leader of the revival in the "Cumberland country" in Kentucky and Tennessee was Rev. James McGready, a Presbyterian minister, and a member of the Synod of Kentucky. He and other ministers conducting the services felt constrained to call the attention of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church to the peculiar manifestations. The assembly, in reply, recognizing that, although the movement had been accompanied by "extraordinary effects on the body," it had accomplished great good, admonished those in charge of the work of the danger of excesses, and expressed the opinion that these effects may be in a considerable degree produced by natural causes. As the revival work progressed, these physical manifestations became so marked as to create an unfavorable reaction, and some Presbyterian ministers set themselves against the entire movement. Others favored it, on the ground that various communities in which it was carried on were indeed transformed. The division in sentiment resulted finally in two distinct parties, revival and antirevival, the one inclined to regard the bodily exercises as a sign of divine approval, the other unable to see any good in the work because of the extravagances.

At the first meeting of the Synod of Kentucky in 1802 the southwestern portion of the Presbytery of Transylvania, including the Cumberland country, was constituted the Presbytery of Cumberland. As the revival, which had started in the Transylvania Presbytery, spread to the various small settlements in this section, the demand for ministers became greater than the supply, and the revival party, which controlled the new presbytery, believed that the emergency, as well as precedent, justified them in introducing into the ministry men who had not had the usual academic and theological training. A few such were inducted into the ministry, and others were set apart as "exhorters." In addition to this, those thus inducted into the ministry were permitted, if they so desired, to adopt the Westminster Confession "as far as they deemed it agreeable to the Word of God," the reservation having special reference to "the idea of fatality, which," as they later expressed it, "seems to be taught under the mysterious doctrine of predestination."

The antirevival party objected both to the admission into the ministry of men who were not up to the usual literary and theological standard and to the permission of this reservation in regard to doctrine; they took the whole matter to the Synod of Kentucky, which in 1805 appointed a commission to confer with the members of the Cumberland Presbytery and adjudicate on their presbyterial proceedings. The commission met in December 1805 assumed full synodical power, against the protest of the revival party, and reached the conclusion, in reference to the men who had been inducted into the ministry by the Presbytery of Cumberland, that the majority of them were "not only illiterate, but erroneus in sentiment"; and solemnly prohibited them "from exhorting, preaching, and administering ordinances in consequence of any authority which they have obtained from the Cumberland Presbytery, until they submit to our jurisdiction, and undergo the requisite examination."

Rev. James McGready, Rev. Samuel McAdow, and three others were also cited to appear at the next meeting of the synod. The synod in 1806 sanctioned the proceedings of the commission, dissolved the Presbytery of Cumberland, attached its members to the Presbytery of Transylvania, and directed that body to deal with "the recusant members." In May 1809 the General Assembly confirmed the action of the synod.

Meanwhile the revival party formed a council for the special care of the weak churches and preaching centers, over 30 in number, which were in sympathy with them. On receipt of news of the assembly's action, at a meeting of this council in October 1809 the formation of an independent presbytery was strongly urged. This, however, was impracticable, as the elders, who made up the great majority of the council, could not participate in such an organization, and of the ministers only two favored the action, whereas at least three were necessary to

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. D. W. Fooks, stated clerk, General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Nashville, Tenn., and approved by him in its present form.

the constitution of a new presbytery. Rev. James McGready, the leader of the revival, and generally looked upon as the father of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, never favored it and never identified himself with the independent body. Others also had withdrawn from the council, and it was finally decided to adjourn to March 20, 1810, after which meeting every member would be free to act as he pleased, unless in the meantime a way should be found to constitute an independent presbytery. This was accomplished, and on February 4, 1810, an independent presbytery was constituted by Rev. Finis Ewing, Rev. Samuel King, and Rev. Samuel McAdow, at the home of the latter in Dickson County, Tenn. The name of the dissolved presbytery, Cumberland, was adopted, a licentiate, Mr. McLean, was ordained, and a compact allowing reservation in creed subscription was entered into.

At the adjourned meeting of the council nearly all the churches in the Cumberland country adhered to the new presbytery, but they were weak, and at most could not have represented more than a few hundred members. While the new movement was launched as an independent presbytery, the wish and hope of those connected with it was not that it should become a separate denomination, but that it might be reunited with the Synod of Kentucky. The organization, however, grew rapidly, and in the course of a few years it became apparent that a new denomination had entered upon its career. At first it was referred to as "the members of the Cumberland Presbytery." As the denominational idea became more apparent, it was called the "Cumberland Presbyterian," the next step being to call it the "Cumberland Presbyterian Church."

In October 1813 the Presbytery of Cumberland, or General Presbytery, was divided into three presbyteries, and a general synod was constituted. This continued to be the supreme judicatory until 1828, when there was a reorganization. In place of the general synod, four synods were constituted and a general assembly, which met in 1829. At this time there were 18 presbyteries, representing the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, Missouri, and Alabama. By 1853 the church had 20 synods, 79 presbyteries, and 1,250 churches with a membership estimated at 100,000. The first fairly accurate statistics were gathered in 1875, and showed 2,158 churches, 1,232 ministers, 98,242 communicants, and congregational property valued at \$2,069,000.

The fact that the strength of the church was in the border States made it inevitable that the slavery question should become prominent. During the discussions preceding the Civil War, the assembly took the position that the church of God is a spiritual body whose jurisdiction extends only to matters of faith and morals and has no power to legislate upon subjects upon which Christ and His apostles did not legislate. During the war commissioners from the southern presbyteries did not meet with the General Assembly, and that body in 1864 adopted strong resolutions against disunion. After the war the southern members again attended, and, being in the majority, rescinded these resolutions. For a time it seemed as if division was inevitable; it was, however, averted, and the church remained one. Then came the question of the Negro churches, resulting in a mutual agreement for the establishment of the Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church, as affording to the Negroes the opportunities they needed most for church development.¹

There have been various propositions for union with other churches—the Presbyterian Church in the United States, the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and the Methodist Protestant Church. The chief cause of failure, in the last instance, seems to have been the divergence between the two bodies in regard to the doctrine of the "perseverance of believers," the Cumberland Assembly being unwilling to accept the full Arminian position taken by the Methodist Protestant Church.

When the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America had completed its revision of the Confession of Faith and had taken essentially the position called for by the Cumberland Church in its early history, the question arose again of the union of the two bodies, and in 1903 both General Assemblies appointed committees on fraternity and union. These held a joint meeting and formulated a basis of union which was approved by the General Assemblies in 1904 and was ratified by a majority of the presbyteries of each body in the succeeding year, when the General Assemblies took action for the organic union of the two churches. Meanwhile considerable opposition had arisen in the Cumberland Church, and a protest had been filed against the constitutionality of the assembly's action.

¹ See Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church, p. 1425.

The civil court, to which the matter was referred, held that action to be legal; and when it became evident that it would be carried through, another movement was started by the opposition in the Cumberland Church, "to enjoin the General Assembly . . . from taking the final steps to merge, or unite, or consolidate the Cumberland Presbyterian Church with the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America." The court refused the injunction and the General Assembly, by a vote of 162 to 105, approved the report and "adjourned sine die as a separate assembly, to meet in and as a part of the One Hundred and Nineteenth General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America." The opposition then filed a protest, and determined to "continue and perpetuate the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church as same was constituted and organized on May 17, 1906," and declared itself "to be the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, the repository of its established faith, the owners of its property, and the protectors of its trust." It held that all offices had been vacated, appointed men to fill the vacancies in the boards, rescinded "the action and announcements" of the General Assembly, and adjourned to meet in Dickson County, Tenn., the birthplace of the denomination. Suits were brought in a number of courts with regard to church property, with varying results.

DOCTRINE

In doctrine the Cumberland Presbyterian Church is essentially Calvinistic of the more moderate type; that is, it has uniformly protested against the doctrine of reprobation, but recognizes fully the sovereignty of God and the doctrine of the perseverance of the saints. The Westminster Confession continued to be the creed of the church until 1814, when a revision was made which was designed to be a popular statement of doctrine emphasizing human responsibility, and this was again revised along much the same lines in 1883.

From various causes many have joined the Cumberland Presbyterian Church who were inclined to Arminian statements of doctrine. The result has been that a party has developed within the church which claims that Cumberland Presbyterianism is really the *via media* between Calvinism and Arminianism. While this has not found expression in definite statements of creed, it has modified very materially the position of many churches and even presbyteries, and a considerable part of the opposition to the union with the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America appears to have been occasioned by the presence of this element, which looked upon the revision of the Westminster Confession by that church as less thorough and complete than was claimed for it by its advocates.

So far as church membership is concerned, no subscription to the confession is required. Those who are ordained to the ministry, eldership, and diaconate, however, are required to subscribe to the Confession of Faith.

ORGANIZATION

In polity the Cumberland Presbyterian Church has always been thoroughly presbyterian,³ its government being exercised by the various courts—session, presbytery, synod, and general assembly. The principle of delegated authority is supreme, and the conditions of church membership include a pledge to abide by and support the rules and regulations of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. A movement toward emphasizing the share of the local church in the general polity of the denomination was started but never carried through. In worship the church is nonliturgical, the sermon being made the chief feature.

WORK

The organized agency through which the missionary activities, both home and foreign, are carried on, is the Board of Missions and Church Erection and the Woman's Board of Missions.

The home fields occupied in missionary work are mainly in the South, the Southwest, and the far West. For a number of years attention was specially directed to establishing churches in cities. These have generally become self-supporting in a period of from 5 to 10 years, and many of the strongest churches in the denomination were established by this means. Up to 1936 about \$2,140,000 had been expended by the denomination at large in the interest of home missionary work, not including amounts raised in mission stations for their own work, or

³ See Presbyterian Bodies, p. 1381

amounts raised by presbyteries for purely presbyterial purposes. Accurate records of all these amounts, it is stated, would show an aggregate of about \$2,000,000. The report for 1936 shows about 100 persons employed in home missionary work, about 102 churches aided, and contributions to the amount of about \$28,000.

The foreign missionary work included, in early days, work among the American Indians in Indian Territory (now Oklahoma), and later missionaries were sent to Africa and Turkey. During the Civil War these were recalled, but after the war was over interest in foreign missions revived, and contributions were made through the American Board, until missions were planted in Japan, China, and Mexico.

The report for 1936 shows 11 stations occupied in China and 1 among Chinese on the coast; 1 American missionary and 30 native helpers; 12 organized churches, with about 2,800 members; and 12 schools with 1,400 pupils. The value of mission property in the foreign field is estimated at about \$428,200. The total contributions for the year for all mission points amounted to about \$34,000.

Since 1926 the Cumberland Presbyterian Church has opened up foreign mission work in Colombia, South America, and there are now about 22 stations where worship is held in Colombia, with 6 missionaries and 30 natives helping. There are at present about 35 schools in connection with these various missionary stations. Most of the schools have native teachers. A new mission building has just been completed at Cali, Colombia. The financial investment in South America is about \$54,000 with a church membership and sympathizers of about 1,200.

The educational interests of the denomination are represented by Bethel College of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and a theological seminary at McKenzie, Tenn. These in 1936 had an attendance of 450 students. The amount contributed toward their support was about \$28,000; they had property valued at about \$265,000 and endowment amounting to about \$382,000.

Previous to 1881 the care of disabled ministers and their families devolved upon the various presbyteries, but in that year a board of ministerial relief was established, and there is at Denton, Tex., an orphans' home. This in 1936 had 75 inmates, not all in the home but some supported in private homes, and \$20,000 was contributed for their support. The value of the property is estimated at \$40,000.

The Christian Endeavor movement has, from the first, had official recognition, and most of the larger churches have organized local societies. The number of these reported in 1936 was 600, with about 5,000 members. A denominational society was also organized in 1922, which now includes about 72 local societies with about 900 members.

The attitude of the church toward such organizations as the American Sunday School Union, the American Tract Society, the American Bible Society, the Young Men's Christian Association, temperance societies, and kindred organizations has been one of sympathetic cooperation.

There is a printing and publishing plant at Nashville, Tenn., valued at about \$100,000.

COLORED CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of all enrolled persons, officers, and ministers adhering to its doctrine and conforming to its government and regulation.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	145	45	100	31.0	69.0
Members, number.....	10,668	3,567	7,101	33.4	66.6
Average membership per church.....	74	79	71		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	3,655	1,197	2,458	32.7	67.3
Female.....	6,999	2,370	4,629	33.9	66.1
Sex not reported.....	14		14		
Males per 100 females.....	52.2	50.5	53.1		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1,287	406	881	31.5	68.5
13 years and over.....	9,381	3,161	6,220	33.7	66.3
Percent under 13 years.....	12.1	11.4	12.4		
Church edifices, number.....	126	37	89	29.4	70.6
Value—number reporting.....	126	37	89	29.4	70.6
Amount reported.....	\$359,125	\$152,900	\$206,225	42.6	57.4
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$354,925	\$152,900	\$202,025	43.1	56.9
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$4,200		\$4,200		100.0
Average value per church.....	\$2,850	\$4,132	\$2,317		
Debt—number reporting.....	24	14	10		
Amount reported.....	\$13,829	\$11,324	\$2,505	81.9	18.1
Number reporting "no debt".....	75	17	58		
Parsonages, number.....	10	7	3		
Value—number reporting.....	10	7	3		
Amount reported.....	\$12,100	\$7,100	\$5,000	68.7	41.3
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	142	45	97	31.7	68.3
Amount reported.....	\$48,317	\$17,739	\$30,578	36.7	63.3
Pastors' salaries.....	\$21,015	\$6,930	\$14,085	33.0	67.0
All other salaries.....	\$2,952	\$954	\$1,998	32.3	67.7
Repairs and improvements.....	\$7,111	\$2,144	\$4,967	30.2	69.8
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2,104	\$1,079	\$1,025	51.3	48.7
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3,325	\$1,725	\$1,600	51.9	48.1
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,262	\$374	\$888	29.6	70.4
Home missions.....	\$1,203	\$414	\$789	34.4	65.6
Foreign missions.....	\$115	\$27	\$88	23.5	76.5
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,502	\$313	\$1,189	20.8	79.2
All other purposes.....	\$7,728	\$3,779	\$3,949	48.9	51.1
Average expenditure per church.....	\$340	\$394	\$315		

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	139	44	95	31.7	68.3
Officers and teachers.....	1,018	325	693	31.9	68.1
Scholars.....	5,341	1,702	3,639	31.9	68.1
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2	1	1	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	26	16	10	-----	-----
Scholars.....	115	80	35	69.6	30.4
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	6	6	-----	-----	-----
Scholars.....	20	20	-----	-----	-----

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	145	178	136	196
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-33	42	-60	-----
Percent.....	-18.5	30.9	-30.6	-----
Members, number.....	10,668	10,868	13,077	18,066
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-200	-2,209	-4,989	-----
Percent.....	-1.8	-16.9	-27.6	-----
Average membership per church.....	74	61	96	92
Church edifices, number.....	126	164	132	195
Value—number reporting.....	126	162	130	192
Amount reported.....	\$359,125	\$353,825	\$230,426	\$203,778
Average value per church.....	\$2,850	\$2,184	\$1,773	\$1,061
Debt—number reporting.....	24	35	11	18
Amount reported.....	\$13,829	\$25,095	\$7,576	\$10,407
Parsonages, number.....	10	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	10	10	6	8
Amount reported.....	\$12,100	\$9,700	\$8,100	\$5,826
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	142	167	127	-----
Amount reported.....	\$48,317	\$80,304	\$39,497	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$21,015	\$70,437	\$29,742	-----
All other salaries.....	\$2,952			-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$7,111			-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2,104			-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3,325	\$9,867	\$5,988	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,262			-----
Home missions.....	\$1,203			-----
Foreign missions.....	\$115			-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,502	\$7,728	\$3,767	-----
All other purposes.....	\$7,728			-----
Not classified.....	-----	-----	-----	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$340	\$481	\$311	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	139	152	133	192
Officers and teachers.....	1,018	840	928	933
Scholars.....	5,341	5,223	7,471	6,952

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each synod in the Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church, by presbyteries, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	145	45	100	10,068	3,567	7,101	3,655	6,990	14	52.2	129	1,018	5,344
E. N. CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	2	2	—	39	39	—	12	27	—	—	2	11	4
Indiana.....	1	1	—	125	125	—	40	85	—	—	1	11	7
Illinois.....	5	2	3	205	107	98	61	144	—	42.4	5	31	12
Michigan.....	1	1	—	32	32	—	11	21	—	—	1	6	4
W. N. CENTRAL:													
Missouri.....	4	1	3	105	15	90	34	71	—	—	4	20	9
E. S. CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	21	6	15	1,810	983	827	637	1,159	14	55.0	20	145	68
Tennessee.....	44	13	31	2,908	1,205	1,700	1,025	1,880	—	54.5	45	289	1,46
Alabama.....	46	9	37	4,336	630	3,706	1,472	2,864	—	51.4	45	367	1,97
W. S. CENTRAL:													
Texas.....	21	10	11	1,111	431	680	363	748	—	48.5	18	127	84

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936		
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Per cent under 13
United States.....	145	178	136	196	10,668	10,868	13,077	18,066	1,287	9,381	12.1
Illinois.....	5	3	2	9	205	162	170	913	-----	205	-----
Missouri.....	4	7	7	3	105	96	466	410	3	102	2.9
Kentucky.....	21	19	9	26	1,810	1,214	1,270	2,042	170	1,640	9.4
Tennessee.....	44	67	34	79	2,805	3,182	2,567	6,640	488	2,417	16.8
Alabama.....	46	58	72	55	4,336	4,183	7,859	5,805	507	3,829	11.7
Texas.....	21	18	12	21	1,111	835	745	2,091	107	1,004	9.6
Other States.....	14	6	-----	3	196	226	-----	165	12	184	6.1

¹ Includes: Ohio, 2; Indiana, 1; and Michigan, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	145	126	126	\$359,125	24	\$13,829	10	\$12,100
Illinois.....	5	3	3	8,000	1	1,500	-----	-----
Missouri.....	4	3	3	6,200	1	40	-----	-----
Kentucky.....	21	19	19	58,200	3	4,475	2	15,000
Tennessee.....	44	38	38	131,850	7	3,483	3	2,100
Alabama.....	46	42	42	97,575	5	2,487	3	5,000
Texas.....	21	19	19	53,500	6	1,462	2	(1)
Other States.....	4	2	2	3,800	1	382	-----	-----

¹ Amount for Texas combined with figures for Kentucky, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: Indiana, 1, and Michigan, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	145	142	\$48,317	\$21,015	\$2,952	\$7,111	\$2,104	\$3,325	\$1,262	\$1,203	\$115	\$1,502	\$7,728
Illinois.....	5	5	1,054	373	27	56	---	506	21	16	---	47	8
Missouri.....	4	4	1,185	570	---	---	300	253	5	---	---	20	37
Kentucky.....	21	21	7,073	3,645	663	1,343	213	379	118	146	10	176	380
Tennessee.....	44	42	13,377	3,943	676	720	475	243	324	313	76	357	6,250
Alabama.....	46	46	18,523	9,134	1,160	4,477	235	1,191	725	359	20	684	538
Texas.....	21	20	5,483	3,158	228	515	495	287	43	180	9	153	415
Other States.....	4	4	1,622	192	198	---	386	466	26	189	---	65	100

¹ Includes: Ohio, 2; Indiana, 1; and Michigan, 1.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES, 1936

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	145	10,688	126	\$359,125	24	\$13,829	142	\$48,317	139	5,341
Alabama Synod:										
Birmingham.....	6	547	5	15,025	3	1,713	6	6,227	6	250
Huntsville.....	22	2,158	22	29,750	---	---	22	6,136	21	888
Tuscaloosa.....	8	541	7	10,800	1	174	8	1,925	8	362
Kentucky Synod:										
Bowling Green.....	6	98	5	3,000	---	---	6	253	6	84
Cleveland, Ohio.....	4	111	1	1,800	1	382	4	1,588	4	110
Kansouri.....	4	105	3	6,200	1	40	4	1,185	4	97
Ohio Valley.....	11	1,435	10	30,700	2	4,325	11	5,733	10	554
Purchase.....	8	455	7	30,000	1	1,500	8	1,828	8	204
Tennessee Synod:										
Farmington.....	3	116	3	6,100	1	75	3	897	3	72
Hilwassee.....	21	1,260	18	56,550	1	88	21	6,760	20	652
Middleton.....	3	66	1	500	---	---	1	107	3	58
New Hope.....	8	525	7	14,700	1	150	8	1,913	8	199
Walter Hopewell.....	10	1,049	10	58,500	5	3,320	10	4,047	10	464
Texas Synod:										
Angellina.....	7	374	6	17,500	---	---	7	1,906	6	245
Brazos River.....	8	384	8	24,000	6	1,462	8	2,901	8	419
East Texas.....	6	353	5	12,000	---	---	5	676	4	152
Unassociated.....	10	1,090	8	42,000	1	600	10	4,235	10	471

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

Before the Civil War it was estimated that there were about 20,000 Negro members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. They belonged to the same congregations as the white people, and sat under the same pastors, though they had preachers of their own race, and often held separate meetings. These preachers, however, were not fully ordained and were practically little more than exhorters. With the close of the war and the changed conditions, these Negro members organized separate churches, and later sought a separate ecclesiastical organization. They were legally set apart by the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, at Murfreesboro, Tenn., in May 1869, each synod being instructed to order the presbyteries in its bounds to ordain the Negro ministers under their charge and organize them into presbyteries of their own. Accordingly, in the fall of that year, three presbyteries, all in Tennessee, were set apart. The first synod organized was the Tennessee Synod, in 1871, at Fayetteville; the second synod was organized at Huntsville, Ala., the third at Bowling Green, Ky., and the fourth at Rusk, Tex.; and the first General Assembly was organized in 1874 at Nashville. The discussion and final action in regard to union of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church with the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America has not materially affected this body, which remains distinct.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

In doctrine the Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church accepts in general the Westminster Confession of Faith, but it emphasizes the following points: (1) There are no eternal reprobates; (2) Christ died not for a part only, but for all mankind; (3) all persons dying in infancy are saved through Christ and the sanctification of the Spirit; (4) the Spirit of God operates in the world coextensively with Christ's atonement, in such a manner as to leave all men inexcusable.

In polity the Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church is in accord with other Presbyterian bodies, having the usual courts—session, presbytery, synod, and general assembly—and, as officers, bishops or pastors, ruling elders, and deacons.²

From the original 3 presbyteries there has been a growth and general expansion to the extent of 19 busy spiritual presbyteries and 4 synods with churches in Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Michigan, Ohio, Texas, and Tennessee, and members in nearly every State of the Union.

WORK

The work of the presbyteries and constituent bodies is carried onward in a well-balanced program, or system, to meet the present age and the demands of the time. Along with the religious instruction given from the pulpit, Sunday schools, Christian Endeavor societies, daily vacation Bible schools, and workers, conferences, there are clubs, singing conventions, glee clubs or choral societies, all wide awake useful assets; where, in general, expression may be either in manual training, voice, or general missionary and evangelistic service; all for the glory of an ever abiding creator and the salvation of mankind.

The boards of the General Assembly are: Education, Publications, Missions, Ministerial Relief, Young People's Work, and Budgeting and Tithing, all of which place a definite volume of service in a wholesome constructive manner of law and order.

There is a drastic appealing requirement for a well informed and thoroughly trained ministry. A council of elders and deacons in church management and administration in some of the presbyteries has produced some very fine results.

Many of the daily vacation Bible schools have classes in weaving, sewing, handicraft, and other industrial arts. These classes present their work each year to the Sunday school committee of methods, where a competent committee is appointed to inspect and credit the work which is sold for the missions. Thus, by using this method a very fine spirit of cooperation is developed and classes in general training for service, in a general practical liveable way, may be perfected.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. W. D. Edington, assistant stated clerk, General Assembly of the Colored Cumberland Presbyterian Church, 206 Ferry St., Loudon, Tenn., and approved by him in its present form.

² See Presbyterian Bodies, p. 1381.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the United Presbyterian Church of North America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

All persons on the rolls of this denomination who have made public profession of faith and are in good standing are counted as members. Baptism is administered to infants, but public profession of faith is not usually made before the twelfth or thirteenth year.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	778	364	414	46.8	53.2
Members, number.....	170,967	118,937	52,030	69.6	30.4
Average membership per church.....	220	327	126		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	68,486	47,108	21,378	68.8	31.2
Female.....	93,720	65,952	27,768	70.4	29.6
Sex not reported.....	8,761	5,877	2,884	67.1	32.9
Males per 100 females.....	73.1	71.4	77.0		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	5,821	3,705	2,116	63.6	36.4
13 years and over.....	155,165	108,815	46,350	70.1	29.9
Age not reported.....	9,981	6,417	3,564	64.3	35.7
Percent under 13 years ²	3.6	3.3	4.4		
Church edifices, number.....	764	360	404	47.1	52.9
Value—number reporting.....	737	346	391	46.9	53.1
Amount reported.....	\$23,076,774	\$18,563,153	\$4,513,621	80.4	19.6
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$22,996,974	\$18,553,653	\$4,443,321	80.7	19.3
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$79,800	\$9,500	\$70,300	11.9	88.1
Average value per church.....	\$31,312	\$53,651	\$11,544		
Debt—number reporting.....	204	163	41	79.9	20.1
Amount reported.....	\$2,834,811	\$2,567,110	\$267,701	90.6	9.4
Number reporting "no debt".....	438	149	289	34.0	66.0
Parsonages, number.....	528	240	288	45.5	54.5
Value—number reporting.....	511	234	277	45.8	54.2
Amount reported.....	\$2,416,290	\$1,442,440	\$973,850	59.7	40.3
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	775	364	411	47.0	53.0
Amount reported.....	\$3,711,043	\$2,804,855	\$906,188	75.6	24.4
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,102,786	\$726,167	\$376,619	65.8	34.2
All other salaries.....	\$361,628	\$311,623	\$50,005	86.2	13.8
Repairs and improvements.....	\$294,600	\$215,771	\$78,829	73.2	26.8
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$222,942	\$188,746	\$34,196	84.7	15.3
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$735,713	\$581,223	\$154,490	79.0	21.0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$85,465	\$71,519	\$13,946	83.7	16.3
Home missions.....	\$85,046	\$67,497	\$17,549	79.4	20.6
Foreign missions.....	\$176,071	\$148,938	\$27,133	84.6	15.4
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$460,675	\$355,503	\$105,172	77.2	22.8
All other purposes.....	\$186,117	\$137,868	\$48,249	74.1	25.9
Average expenditure per church.....	\$4,788	\$7,706	\$2,205		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	758	358	400	47.2	52.8
Officers and teachers.....	14,754	9,339	5,415	63.3	36.7
Scholars.....	133,226	90,684	42,542	68.1	31.9

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	127	81	46	63.8	36.2
Officers and teachers.....	1,074	726	348	67.6	32.4
Scholars.....	8,634	6,089	2,575	70.2	29.8
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	24	20	4		
Officers and teachers.....	103	91	12	88.3	11.7
Scholars.....	1,376	1,182	224	83.7	16.3
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	8	2	6		
Officers and teachers.....	93	32	61		
Scholars.....	1,253	358	895	28.6	71.4

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the United Presbyterian Church of North America for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	778	901	991	964
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-123	-90	27	
Percent.....	-13.7	-9.1	2.8	
Members, number.....	170,967	171,571	160,726	130,342
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-604	10,845	30,384	
Percent.....	-0.4	6.7	23.3	
Average membership per church.....	220	190	162	135
Church edifices, number.....	764	930	986	984
Value—number reporting.....	737	879	952	943
Amount reported.....	\$23,076,774	\$29,714,845	\$13,543,213	\$10,760,208
Average value per church.....	\$31,312	\$33,805	\$14,226	\$11,411
Debt—number reporting.....	204	189	225	151
Amount reported.....	\$2,834,811	\$2,387,360	\$1,068,964	\$546,557
Parsonages, number.....	528			
Value—number reporting.....	511	587	538	450
Amount reported.....	\$2,416,290	\$3,630,020	\$1,701,625	\$1,155,750
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	775	890	974	
Amount reported.....	\$3,711,043	\$6,642,820	\$3,094,945	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,102,786			
All other salaries.....	\$361,628			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$294,600	\$4,234,127	\$2,089,133	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$222,942			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$735,713			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$85,465			
Home missions.....	\$85,046			
Foreign missions.....	\$176,071	\$2,393,445	\$975,516	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$460,675			
All other purposes.....	\$186,117			
Not classified.....		\$15,248	\$30,296	
Average expenditure per church.....	\$4,788	\$7,464	\$3,178	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	758	871	976	948
Officers and teachers.....	14,754	14,924	15,160	12,841
Scholars.....	133,226	148,658	156,072	115,963

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the United Presbyterian Church of North America by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each synod in the United Presbyterian Church of North America, by presbyteries, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	778	364	414	170,967	118,937	52,030	68,486	93,720	8,761	73.1	758	14,754	133,226
NEW ENGLAND:													
Vermont.....	6	---	6	538	---	538	232	306	---	75.8	6	62	438
Massachusetts.....	8	7	1	2,167	1,082	485	906	1,261	---	71.8	8	159	1,460
Rhode Island.....	4	4	---	958	958	---	368	590	---	62.4	4	86	603
Connecticut.....	1	---	1	196	---	196	96	100	---	96.0	1	16	106
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	70	30	40	13,819	8,680	5,139	5,857	7,827	135	74.8	70	1,252	9,699
New Jersey.....	11	11	---	2,050	2,050	---	875	1,175	---	74.5	11	246	2,129
Pennsylvania.....	290	127	163	80,475	57,484	22,991	32,360	42,912	5,203	75.4	281	6,136	59,528
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	113	55	58	24,078	17,518	6,560	9,633	12,994	1,451	74.1	109	1,985	20,175
Indiana.....	15	8	7	2,299	1,635	664	892	1,326	81	67.3	14	218	1,700
Illinois.....	49	16	33	7,447	3,607	3,840	3,091	4,269	87	72.4	48	755	5,468
Michigan.....	9	5	4	1,402	984	418	552	850	---	64.9	9	188	1,721
Wisconsin.....	6	1	5	877	465	412	192	220	465	87.3	5	79	650
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Iowa.....	46	17	29	6,572	3,133	3,439	2,812	3,760	---	74.8	46	667	4,907
Missouri.....	9	6	3	1,849	1,505	344	588	1,054	207	55.8	9	192	1,692
Nebraska.....	12	4	8	2,354	1,297	1,057	1,007	1,347	---	74.8	12	240	1,770
Kansas.....	33	12	21	4,580	2,387	2,193	1,794	2,591	195	69.2	32	537	4,004
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	2	1	1	303	272	31	136	167	---	81.4	2	29	272
Maryland.....	2	2	---	469	469	---	179	290	---	61.7	2	34	320
District of Columbia.....	1	1	---	1,068	1,068	---	407	661	---	61.6	1	74	548
Virginia.....	1	---	1	175	---	175	55	120	---	45.8	1	21	146
West Virginia.....	4	2	2	636	259	377	187	284	165	65.8	4	55	478
North Carolina.....	2	1	1	229	185	44	102	127	---	80.3	2	12	195
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	3	---	3	349	---	349	130	219	---	59.4	3	40	362
Tennessee.....	6	2	4	311	155	156	84	134	93	62.7	4	31	415
Alabama.....	5	1	4	263	24	239	116	147	---	78.9	5	43	390
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Oklahoma.....	5	3	2	1,013	873	140	134	200	679	67.0	4	42	801
MOUNTAIN:													
Idaho.....	3	2	1	494	440	54	204	290	---	70.3	3	45	366
Wyoming.....	1	---	1	340	---	340	137	203	---	67.5	1	32	281
Colorado.....	10	8	2	3,549	3,426	123	1,346	2,203	---	61.1	10	243	2,243
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	18	14	4	2,775	2,295	480	1,050	1,725	---	60.9	18	375	2,832
Oregon.....	9	4	5	1,502	942	560	653	849	---	70.9	9	213	1,580
California.....	24	19	5	6,830	4,969	861	2,311	3,519	---	65.7	24	649	5,977

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent un- der 13 ¹
United States.....	778	901	991	994	170,967	171,571	160,726	130,342	5,821	155,165	9,981	3.6
NEW ENGLAND:												
Vermont.....	6	7	7	4	538	541	582	283	17	521	-----	3.2
Massachusetts.....	8	10	12	12	2,167	2,833	2,993	2,540	31	2,136	-----	1.4
Rhode Island.....	4	5	5	4	958	972	1,036	670	10	948	-----	1.0
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	70	63	64	68	13,819	11,498	11,150	10,115	424	12,200	1,195	3.4
New Jersey.....	11	11	10	7	2,050	1,746	1,904	1,343	33	2,017	-----	1.6
Pennsylvania.....	290	323	339	331	80,475	79,166	73,405	56,587	2,355	72,852	5,268	3.1
E. N. CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	113	140	146	143	24,078	25,390	21,613	18,336	991	21,597	1,490	4.4
Indiana.....	15	22	24	27	2,299	2,818	2,844	2,802	102	2,116	81	4.6
Illinois.....	49	61	66	72	7,447	9,240	9,782	9,555	177	7,033	237	2.5
Michigan.....	9	8	10	12	1,402	1,089	1,093	1,017	109	1,293	-----	7.8
Wisconsin.....	6	6	6	7	877	678	630	546	15	789	73	1.9
W. N. CENTRAL:												
Iowa.....	46	61	79	86	6,572	8,729	9,588	8,890	273	6,191	108	4.2
Missouri.....	9	10	14	15	1,849	2,178	1,899	1,589	77	1,565	207	4.7
Nebraska.....	12	16	21	23	2,354	2,461	2,338	2,459	127	2,153	74	5.6
Kansas.....	33	37	47	50	4,580	5,073	4,995	4,061	248	4,121	211	5.7
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
West Virginia.....	4	6	7	9	636	1,200	1,196	1,026	36	435	165	7.6
North Carolina.....	2	2	3	1	229	197	249	84	31	198	-----	13.5
E. S. CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	3	3	4	-----	349	264	161	-----	42	307	-----	12.0
Tennessee.....	6	8	10	8	311	499	467	544	7	211	93	3.2
Alabama.....	5	6	5	6	263	415	468	249	58	205	-----	22.1
W. S. CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	-----	2	3	3	-----	87	107	146	-----	-----	-----	-----
Oklahoma.....	5	5	7	7	1,013	697	414	362	38	296	679	11.4
Texas.....	-----	5	11	-----	-----	368	435	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
MOUNTAIN:												
Idaho.....	3	6	5	3	494	679	381	72	7	487	-----	1.4
Colorado.....	10	10	15	9	3,549	2,467	2,707	1,798	140	3,409	-----	3.9
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	18	21	22	21	2,775	2,394	2,124	1,616	81	2,594	100	3.0
Oregon.....	9	10	8	7	1,502	1,471	980	706	100	1,402	-----	6.7
California.....	24	28	32	23	5,830	4,485	3,787	2,213	199	5,631	-----	3.4
Other States.....	18	9	9	6	2,551	1,936	1,398	733	93	2,458	-----	3.6

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² Includes: Connecticut, 1; Delaware, 2; Maryland, 2; District of Columbia, 1; Virginia, 1; and Wyoming, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

(Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices)

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR- SONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	778	764	737	\$23, 076, 774	304	\$2, 334, 811	511	\$2, 416, 290
NEW ENGLAND:								
Vermont.....	6	6	6	31, 500	—	—	5	9, 700
Massachusetts.....	8	8	7	533, 000	5	116, 240	2	(¹)
Rhode Island.....	4	4	4	154, 000	3	17, 100	2	(¹)
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	70	67	64	2, 116, 800	24	472, 008	46	218, 900
New Jersey.....	11	11	11	336, 600	8	49, 487	4	43, 000
Pennsylvania.....	290	287	272	10, 912, 471	84	1, 273, 130	174	991, 550
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	113	111	109	3, 583, 160	33	431, 838	77	378, 590
Indiana.....	15	15	15	317, 000	2	3, 800	13	48, 700
Illinois.....	49	48	48	766, 775	4	82, 060	37	167, 825
Michigan.....	9	9	9	165, 500	4	72, 000	5	32, 000
Wisconsin.....	6	6	6	119, 800	1	22, 000	3	8, 700
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Iowa.....	46	45	45	806, 500	2	1, 625	40	145, 600
Missouri.....	9	9	9	440, 500	4	82, 700	1	(¹)
Nebraska.....	12	12	12	126, 500	3	22, 300	11	20, 900
Kansas.....	33	33	33	370, 000	5	26, 650	24	55, 100
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
West Virginia.....	4	4	4	47, 000	1	1, 000	3	10, 000
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	3	3	3	37, 646	—	—	2	(¹)
Tennessee.....	6	5	4	22, 300	1	220	2	(¹)
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Oklahoma.....	5	5	4	76, 000	—	—	4	16, 500
MOUNTAIN:								
Idaho.....	3	3	3	54, 500	1	1, 500	3	6, 900
Colorado.....	10	10	9	248, 800	2	1, 214	8	26, 900
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	18	18	18	346, 300	2	2, 800	11	47, 000
Oregon.....	9	9	8	188, 600	2	21, 000	6	17, 500
California.....	24	24	23	904, 307	9	154, 549	16	77, 425
Other States.....	15	12	² 11	362, 325	4	20, 600	12	96, 500

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: Connecticut, 1; Delaware, 2; Maryland, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Virginia, 1; North Carolina, 2; Alabama, 2; and Wyoming, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements
United States	778	775	\$3,711,043	\$1,102,786	\$361,638	\$394,800
NEW ENGLAND:						
Vermont	6	6	6,968	4,969	78	230
Massachusetts	8	8	62,335	17,650	6,915	8,841
Rhode Island	4	4	18,991	7,175	1,631	1,196
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York	70	70	283,204	106,731	24,529	11,835
New Jersey	11	11	53,462	19,142	6,582	6,286
Pennsylvania	290	290	1,894,813	461,169	188,707	153,994
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio	113	112	489,446	161,535	47,421	33,901
Indiana	15	15	36,295	16,119	3,670	3,012
Illinois	49	48	131,429	48,822	11,475	8,180
Michigan	9	9	37,063	12,549	2,224	1,625
Wisconsin	6	5	18,410	6,060	700	2,581
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Iowa	46	46	116,336	45,316	9,963	12,068
Missouri	9	9	53,107	13,565	4,675	2,604
Nebraska	12	12	51,613	14,704	3,265	18,278
Kansas	33	33	80,540	31,361	4,206	6,785
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
West Virginia	4	4	9,353	4,000	840	236
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky	3	3	6,214	3,565	110	350
Tennessee	6	6	6,131	3,390		376
Alabama	5	5	5,915	900	2,953	600
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Oklahoma	5	5	11,964	6,384	636	472
MOUNTAIN:						
Idaho	3	3	6,684	3,100	560	400
Colorado	10	10	68,021	18,246	9,775	7,266
PACIFIC:						
Washington	18	18	50,626	25,475	3,263	4,174
Oregon	9	9	21,954	8,822	600	1,141
California	24	24	148,196	46,696	18,391	6,134
Other States	10	¹ 10	51,954	15,319	8,460	2,035

¹ Includes: Connecticut, 1; Delaware, 2; Maryland, 2; District of Columbia, 1; Virginia, 1; North Carolina, 2; and Wyoming, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, ex- cluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local re- lief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To gen- eral head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$222,942	\$735,713	\$85,465	\$85,046	\$176,071	\$460,675	\$196,117
NEW ENGLAND:							
Vermont.....		921	10	104	112	520	24
Massachusetts.....	5,875	15,288	702	323	647	5,207	1,187
Rhode Island.....	1,200	5,613	211	66		1,899	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	8,483	68,936	3,892	3,541	7,070	28,838	19,349
New Jersey.....	940	12,242	2,440	1,108	1,440	1,866	1,326
Pennsylvania.....	135,465	358,733	52,113	41,586	123,711	279,167	90,178
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	34,774	94,624	8,555	10,916	15,062	48,613	34,055
Indiana.....	1,000	5,713	341	339	1,205	3,754	1,142
Illinois.....	3,209	26,911	3,244	1,671	3,410	18,678	6,629
Michigan.....	3,905	9,689	375	362	402	4,209	1,723
Wisconsin.....	2,000	4,056	220	27	425	2,120	281
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Iowa.....	1,500	16,149	2,857	4,080	6,413	11,712	6,278
Missouri.....	8,900	14,481	768	2,299	351	3,051	2,983
Nebraska.....	1,500	6,533	596	295	272	3,780	2,410
Kansas.....	1,690	12,657	1,840	3,516	3,080	9,099	5,817
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
West Virginia.....	913	1,873	93	46	22	856	474
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....		747	25	42	4	1,190	191
Tennessee.....	60	319	273	6	6	814	887
Alabama.....		297	53			1,011	101
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Oklahoma.....		2,339	400	346	478	433	496
MOUNTAIN:							
Idaho.....		1,534	131	93	98	768	
Colorado.....	3,021	12,704	662	5,420	4,306	2,422	4,199
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	867	6,770	592	1,389	1,428	5,751	922
Oregon.....	660	7,799	759	340	450	1,009	374
California.....	7,650	34,090	3,261	5,879	4,906	15,940	5,246
Other States.....	250	13,695	1,052	1,352	788	7,908	1,086

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES, 1936

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	778	170,967	737	\$23,076,774	204	\$2,834,811	775	\$3,711,043	758	133,226
Synod of New York:										
Albany.....	9	1,529	9	222,000	1	2,500	9	38,924	9	1,110
Argyle.....	12	1,816	10	198,500	1	900	12	36,932	12	1,135
Boston.....	13	3,321	12	722,000	8	133,340	13	86,485	13	2,169
Delaware.....	15	2,318	15	344,100	2	76,000	16	49,261	15	1,529
Hudson.....	15	2,380	15	497,900	10	89,487	15	63,991	15	2,319
New York.....	24	2,814	1	327,000	8	91,100	11	62,621	11	1,718
Philadelphia.....	24	9,160	21	1,282,125	12	141,242	24	243,465	24	7,486
Vermont.....	6	538	6	31,500	—	—	6	6,968	6	438
Synod of Pittsburgh:										
Big Spring.....	9	1,022	8	94,500	—	—	9	21,025	9	1,149
Chartiers.....	28	6,815	28	666,700	8	22,425	28	120,144	27	4,751
Conemaugh.....	23	3,996	19	633,300	5	139,100	23	102,508	22	3,187
Kiskiminetas.....	16	2,288	14	197,400	6	38,247	16	38,313	14	1,811
Monongahela.....	40	18,014	38	3,090,096	14	416,400	40	580,626	39	12,193
Westmoreland.....	31	6,910	27	797,500	9	73,834	31	147,955	29	5,138
First Synod of the West:										
Allegheny.....	38	13,563	38	2,179,000	19	198,162	38	304,066	38	9,615
Beaver Valley.....	24	7,979	23	1,088,500	8	229,970	24	151,869	23	6,319
Butler.....	25	5,479	25	356,500	1	5,000	25	93,093	24	3,902
Caledonia.....	19	5,512	17	863,900	10	261,508	19	94,937	19	4,017
Cleveland.....	26	9,201	26	1,270,000	15	265,055	26	174,492	26	8,138
Lake.....	24	3,573	24	430,975	2	4,000	24	63,740	24	2,669
Mercer.....	13	3,554	12	344,000	2	32,000	13	55,889	13	2,443
Synod of Ohio:										
Detroit.....	8	1,356	8	163,000	4	72,000	8	35,365	8	1,659
Mansfield.....	11	1,592	11	335,000	4	38,071	10	48,828	11	1,440
Muskingum.....	20	3,828	18	302,050	3	47,200	20	49,218	18	2,922
Steubenville.....	11	1,892	11	436,400	1	23,000	11	62,203	11	1,558
Wheeling.....	13	1,909	12	184,500	1	1,000	13	33,870	12	1,248
Second Synod:										
Indiana.....	13	1,701	13	212,000	1	2,000	13	25,750	12	1,216
Ohio First.....	21	2,902	20	425,346	2	9,838	21	53,678	20	2,617
Ohio Northwestern.....	9	1,418	8	163,500	3	7,874	9	24,270	9	1,279
Tennessee.....	11	832	7	73,500	2	570	11	13,521	9	926
Xenia.....	14	2,800	14	641,500	6	40,800	14	72,660	14	2,320
Synod of Illinois:										
Chicago.....	11	2,297	10	408,000	3	27,300	11	52,268	11	1,673
Illinois Southern.....	21	3,587	21	482,275	9	78,000	21	78,560	21	2,956
Monmouth.....	12	1,800	12	164,700	1	550	12	25,457	12	1,324
Rock Island.....	12	1,450	12	139,800	1	6,000	11	27,937	11	1,115
Wisconsin.....	6	877	6	119,800	1	22,000	5	18,410	5	650
Synod of Iowa:										
Cedar Rapids.....	13	2,285	13	331,500	—	—	13	41,602	13	1,562
College Springs.....	12	1,595	12	224,000	2	6,200	12	25,948	12	1,170
Des Moines.....	11	1,184	11	78,000	1	125	11	19,531	11	1,048
Keokuk.....	10	1,540	9	178,000	—	—	10	29,633	10	1,077
Synod of Kansas:										
Arkansas Valley.....	13	1,697	13	151,100	3	8,500	13	31,835	13	1,672
Concordia.....	6	391	6	23,300	—	—	6	6,142	5	384
Kansas City.....	16	2,731	16	230,100	2	18,150	16	45,834	16	2,180
Oklahoma.....	5	1,013	4	76,000	—	—	5	11,984	4	801
Synod of Nebraska:										
Colorado.....	9	3,708	8	252,500	3	3,214	9	71,311	9	2,403
Nebraska.....	2	2,518	13	146,800	3	22,300	15	55,465	13	1,914
Uncompahgre.....	3	181	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	121
Synod of California:										
Los Angeles.....	13	4,127	12	684,757	6	131,149	13	111,196	13	4,223
San Francisco.....	11	1,703	11	219,550	3	23,400	11	36,999	11	1,754
Synod of Columbia:										
Idaho.....	4	557	4	64,500	1	1,500	4	8,479	4	456
Oregon.....	8	1,439	7	178,500	2	21,000	8	20,159	8	1,490
Puget Sound.....	12	1,857	11	257,300	1	2,100	12	34,016	12	1,894
Spokane.....	6	918	6	92,000	1	700	6	16,610	6	938

¹Amount for Uncompahgre combined with figures for Nebraska, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The most successful attempt at union of the different Presbyterian bodies in the United States which represent the Covenant and Secession movements in Scotland was that accomplished in 1858, when the greater part of the Associate Synod (Secession) and of the Associate Reformed Synod (Secession and Covenant) were brought together in the United Presbyterian Church of North America, in the city of Pittsburgh. Whatever was distinctive in the views and usages of the two branches of the church, together with their colleges, seminaries, missionary enterprises, traditions, and records, became the inheritance of the United Church.²

DOCTRINE

The United Presbyterian Church accepts the Westminster Confession of Faith and Catechisms as doctrinal standards, amending somewhat the chapters on the power of civil magistrates. In addition, by constitutional action consummated June 2, 1925, it adopted a Confessional Statement made up of 44 articles. This statement contains the substance of the Westminster symbols, together with certain present-day convictions of the United Presbyterian Church. It takes the place of the Judicial Testimony of 1858, and wherever it deviates from the Westminster Standards its declarations prevail. The most noteworthy modifications of the older creedal positions held by the church are the restriction of divorce to marriage unfaithfulness (willful desertion no longer being recognized as a valid cause for divorce), the unequivocal avowal of universal infant salvation, the extension of sacramental privileges to all who have professed their faith in Christ and are leading a Christian life, the withdrawal of any protest against secret oath-bound societies, and the abandonment of the exclusive use of the Psalms in worship. The church maintains its insistence on the plenary, verbal inspiration of Scripture as the rule of faith and practice and takes a strongly conservative stand on all the theological issues of the day. Stress is placed on the old pillar doctrines of grace, wherein are affirmed the sufficiency and fullness of the provision God has made for the need of a fallen race, through the atoning work of Jesus Christ, the eternal and only begotten Son, and the renewing and sanctifying power of the Holy Spirit. Echoing its associate forefathers in Scotland, the United Presbyterian Church teaches that the Gospel contains a free, unlimited offer of salvation to all sinners alike. With regard to the social order, it is definitely asserted in the Confessional Statement that a primary duty of the church is to give positive witness that the Christian principles of justice and love should have full expression in all relationships whatsoever—personal, industrial, business, civic, national, and international.

ORGANIZATION

In organization and government the church is in accord with other Presbyterian bodies, having the same courts—session, presbytery, synod, and general assembly—and observing the same general methods of baptism, admission to church membership, ordination to the ministry, etc.³

WORK

The activities of the church are conducted by boards under the immediate authority of the General Assembly. These are the Board of Foreign Missions, the Board of American Missions, the Board of Education, the Board of Publication and Bible School Work, the Board of Ministerial Pensions and Relief, and the Board of Directors of the Women's General Missionary Societies, which work in close relation with the other boards of the church, reporting to the General Assembly annually.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by O. H. Milligan, D. D., clerk of the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church of North America, Pittsburgh, Pa., and approved by him in its present form.

² See The Synod of the Associate Presbyterian Church of North America, p. 1449, and Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America, p. 1462.

³ See Presbyterian Bodies, p. 1381.

The Board of Foreign Missions, located in Philadelphia, has for its foreign fields the Punjab in India, Egypt, the Sudan, and Abyssinia. The report for 1936 shows 520 congregations and mission stations; 208 American missionaries; 269 organized churches; 65,179 communicants; 327 Sabbath schools with 23,156 scholars; 301 schools of all grades, with 16,561 pupils, including 2 theological seminaries and 3 colleges, with 1,442 students; 30 hospitals and dispensaries, treating 119,903 patients. The total amount contributed by the native Christians through their churches in 1936 was \$111,122, and the American churches added \$314,513.

The Board of American Missions operates through three departments—home missions, freedmen's missions, and church erection. The total disbursement for the year 1936 by this board was \$351,332.

The educational work of the church in America is represented by 7 institutions of higher learning, including 1 theological seminary and 6 colleges with a total of 3,421 students.

The Women's Association, engaged in philanthropic work, operates three institutions—a general hospital, a home for aged people, and an orphans' home.

The young people's denominational organization is known as the Young People's Christian Union, which in 1936 had 1,068 societies, with a membership of 24,413.

The Sabbath schools of the church number 866, with an enrollment of 167,439 and contributions of \$295,945.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Presbyterian Church in the United States for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination includes those who have been enrolled in the local churches and baptized upon profession of faith in Christ as Savior, or received by letter from any evangelical church.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	2,967	951	2,016	32.1	67.9
Members, number.....	449,045	293,473	155,572	65.4	34.6
Average membership per church.....	151	309	77		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	178,761	114,576	64,185	64.1	35.9
Female.....	240,481	157,235	83,246	65.4	34.6
Sex not reported.....	29,803	21,662	8,141	72.7	27.3
Males per 100 females.....	74.3	72.9	77.1		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	28,506	18,008	10,498	63.2	36.8
13 years and over.....	377,938	245,808	132,130	65.0	35.0
Age not reported.....	42,601	29,657	12,944	69.6	30.4
Percent under 13 years ²	7.0	6.8	7.4		
Church edifices, number.....	2,821	916	1,905	32.5	67.5
Value—number reporting.....	2,762	896	1,866	32.4	67.6
Amount reported.....	\$53,197,115	\$42,290,137	\$10,906,978	79.5	20.5
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$51,484,808	\$40,881,815	\$10,602,993	79.4	20.6
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$1,712,307	\$1,408,322	\$303,985	82.2	17.8
Average value per church.....	\$19,260	\$47,199	\$5,845		
Debt—number reporting.....	530	359	171	67.7	32.3
Amount reported.....	\$6,022,046	\$5,583,849	\$438,197	92.7	7.3
Number reporting "no debt".....	1,691	412	1,279	24.4	75.6
Parsonages, number.....	1,383	588	795	42.5	57.5
Value—number reporting.....	1,327	578	749	43.6	56.4
Amount reported.....	\$5,728,350	\$3,472,125	\$2,256,225	60.6	39.4
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2,895	941	1,954	32.5	67.5
Amount reported.....	\$9,123,628	\$6,982,774	\$2,140,854	76.5	23.5
Pastors' salaries.....	\$2,712,250	\$1,763,213	\$949,037	65.0	35.0
All other salaries.....	\$711,987	\$654,345	\$57,642	91.9	8.1
Repairs and improvements.....	\$563,971	\$369,377	\$194,594	65.5	34.5
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$739,672	\$632,691	\$106,981	85.5	14.5
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,811,109	\$1,490,766	\$320,343	82.3	17.7
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$192,749	\$153,901	\$38,848	79.8	20.2
Home missions.....	\$562,804	\$470,610	\$92,194	83.6	16.4
Foreign missions.....	\$506,353	\$419,392	\$86,961	82.8	17.2
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$627,022	\$465,401	\$161,621	74.2	25.8
All other purposes.....	\$695,711	\$563,078	\$132,633	80.9	19.1
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3,152	\$7,421	\$1,096		

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2,576	909	1,667	35.3	64.7
Officers and teachers.....	37,132	21,128	16,004	56.9	43.1
Scholars.....	331,833	206,919	124,914	62.4	37.6
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	889	374	515	42.1	57.9
Officers and teachers.....	9,073	5,023	4,050	55.4	44.6
Scholars.....	67,352	36,302	31,050	53.9	46.1
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	51	24	27		
Officers and teachers.....	207	95	112	45.9	54.1
Scholars.....	3,283	1,734	1,549	52.8	47.2
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	15	4	11		
Officers and teachers.....	124	30	94	24.2	75.8
Scholars.....	1,037	392	645	37.8	62.2

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Presbyterian Church in the United States for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	2,967	3,469	3,365	3,086
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-502	104	279	-----
Percent.....	-14.5	3.1	9.0	-----
Members, number.....	449,045	451,043	357,769	266,345
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-1,998	93,274	91,424	-----
Percent.....	-0.4	26.1	34.3	-----
Average membership per church.....	151	130	106	86
Church edifices, number.....	2,821	3,617	3,321	3,012
Value—number reporting.....	2,762	3,148	3,041	2,734
Amount reported.....	\$53,197,115	\$67,798,658	\$23,924,915	\$15,488,489
Average value per church.....	\$19,260	\$21,637	\$7,867	\$5,665
Debt—number reporting.....	530	621	424	239
Amount reported.....	\$6,022,046	\$6,461,274	\$1,319,344	\$539,111
Parsonages, number.....	1,383			
Value—number reporting.....	1,327	1,438	1,112	942
Amount reported.....	\$5,728,350	\$8,984,140	\$3,782,057	\$2,598,485
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	2,895	3,330	3,101	-----
Amount reported.....	\$9,123,628	\$15,612,028	\$5,809,909	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$2,712,250			-----
All other salaries.....	\$711,987			-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$563,971	\$10,824,191	\$3,792,303	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$739,672			-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,811,109			-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$192,749			-----
Home missions.....	\$562,804			-----
Foreign missions.....	\$506,353	\$4,784,386	\$2,017,606	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$627,022			-----
All other purposes.....	\$695,711			-----
Not classified.....		\$3,451		-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3,152	\$4,688	\$1,874	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	2,576	2,959	2,744	2,301
Officers and teachers.....	37,132	37,501	32,312	24,327
Scholars.....	331,833	367,795	313,165	189,767

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Presbyterian Church in the United States by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each synod in the Presbyterian Church in the United States, by presbyteries, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	2,967	951	2,016	449,045	293,473	155,572	178,761	240,481	29,803	74.3	2,576	37,132	331,833
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
Pennsylvania.....	1	---	1	47	-----	47	24	23	-----	(¹)	1	7	34
W. N. CENTRAL:													
Missouri.....	115	39	76	16,874	11,023	5,851	6,661	9,412	801	70.8	105	1,598	13,094
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Maryland.....	14	4	10	1,700	533	1,167	661	1,039	-----	63.6	13	199	1,583
District of Co- lumbia.....	2	2	-----	1,171	1,171	-----	439	732	-----	60.0	2	92	891
Virginia.....	399	93	306	65,288	34,617	30,671	25,602	34,652	5,034	73.9	357	5,469	50,410
West Virginia.....	135	25	110	22,460	12,372	10,088	8,809	12,915	736	68.2	119	2,121	18,759
North Carolina.....	494	117	377	76,690	37,960	38,730	32,536	40,507	3,647	80.3	451	6,204	60,064
South Carolina.....	261	60	201	37,709	21,520	16,189	14,972	18,946	3,791	79.0	227	2,890	26,781
Georgia.....	212	82	130	30,943	24,355	6,588	11,210	15,652	4,081	71.6	177	2,504	21,474
Florida.....	112	55	57	21,669	18,727	2,942	7,492	10,706	3,471	70.0	102	1,705	15,542
E. S. CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	131	52	79	17,206	11,977	5,229	6,850	9,086	1,270	75.4	110	1,502	11,918
Tennessee.....	183	63	120	34,255	26,652	7,603	13,702	19,362	1,191	70.8	158	2,590	25,927
Alabama.....	163	61	102	21,444	15,978	5,466	8,955	11,438	1,051	78.3	126	1,764	14,948
Mississippi.....	206	45	161	18,445	9,910	8,535	7,466	9,801	1,178	76.2	160	1,614	11,206
W. S. CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	106	39	67	14,720	10,591	4,129	6,187	8,247	286	75.0	95	1,214	9,738
Louisiana.....	75	42	33	13,986	11,776	2,210	6,367	7,795	824	68.9	65	1,026	9,263
Oklahoma.....	38	14	24	3,456	2,528	928	1,395	2,061	-----	67.7	33	374	3,102
Texas.....	319	157	162	50,942	41,743	9,199	20,418	28,082	2,442	72.7	274	4,252	37,039
MOUNTAIN:													
New Mexico.....	1	1	-----	40	40	-----	15	25	-----	(¹)	1	7	60

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1906, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Are not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	2,967	3,469	3,365	3,086	449,045	451,043	357,769	266,345	28,506	377,933	42,601	7.0
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Missouri.....	115	137	140	160	16,874	18,593	17,435	14,713	990	14,790	1,094	6.3
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Maryland.....	14	14	13	14	1,700	1,929	1,580	1,628	64	1,636	-----	3.8
Virginia.....	399	421	373	333	65,288	63,598	49,186	36,569	3,400	55,644	6,244	5.8
West Virginia.....	135	150	137	125	22,460	23,277	15,705	10,047	1,099	20,606	755	5.1
North Carolina.....	494	579	518	423	76,690	77,691	57,836	41,322	5,260	62,915	8,515	7.7
South Carolina.....	261	287	286	274	37,709	37,604	30,041	23,395	2,615	31,208	3,886	7.7
Georgia.....	212	250	230	226	30,943	29,675	25,181	20,258	1,840	26,155	2,948	6.6
Florida.....	112	135	111	81	21,669	20,202	10,170	5,534	1,014	16,886	3,769	5.7
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	131	163	162	180	17,206	22,021	22,242	20,143	959	14,910	1,337	6.0
Tennessee.....	183	182	200	185	34,255	30,777	25,606	21,390	2,237	28,818	3,200	7.2
Alabama.....	163	213	220	208	21,444	22,530	20,428	15,368	1,603	18,355	1,486	8.0
Mississippi.....	206	279	266	258	18,445	22,999	19,758	15,641	1,044	14,823	2,578	6.6
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	106	111	116	89	14,720	14,499	10,762	7,357	1,247	13,003	470	8.8
Louisiana.....	75	115	97	87	13,986	14,218	9,636	7,198	786	11,598	1,602	6.3
Oklahoma.....	38	54	67	47	3,456	4,440	3,396	1,323	467	2,919	70	13.8
Texas.....	319	372	420	393	50,942	45,610	37,900	23,934	3,866	42,429	4,647	8.4
MOUNTAIN:												
New Mexico.....	1	4	7	1	40	290	310	71	5	35	-----	---
Other States.....	3	3	2	2	1,218	1,090	597	454	10	1,208	-----	.8

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less 100.² Includes: Pennsylvania, 1, and District of Columbia, 2.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR- SONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	2,967	2,831	2,763	\$53,197,115	530	\$6,062,048	1,337	\$5,733,350
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Missouri.....	115	111	109	2,479,123	24	449,998	48	179,450
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	14	14	14	252,500	3	48,325	11	60,400
Virginia.....	399	385	376	7,009,823	72	657,917	193	916,450
West Virginia.....	135	130	130	2,242,500	20	254,750	55	277,600
North Carolina.....	494	484	475	8,499,144	70	890,976	229	992,100
South Carolina.....	261	247	237	4,501,950	45	458,674	101	476,285
Georgia.....	212	210	205	3,796,700	32	206,921	74	267,900
Florida.....	112	104	104	3,011,200	32	590,096	54	299,350
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	131	123	120	2,391,850	21	127,777	65	281,700
Tennessee.....	183	169	166	4,335,077	28	547,871	78	353,015
Alabama.....	163	151	151	2,364,350	32	294,193	67	255,450
Mississippi.....	206	192	189	1,848,500	26	125,440	76	292,800
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	106	94	94	1,588,700	25	244,542	47	161,850
Louisiana.....	75	72	68	1,996,288	14	262,985	44	188,000
Oklahoma.....	38	37	37	278,310	9	38,475	18	37,550
Texas.....	319	294	283	5,986,100	74	700,981	166	660,450
Other States.....	4	4	4	615,000	3	129,125	2	28,000

¹ Includes: Pennsylvania, 1; District of Columbia, 2; and New Mexico, 1.TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936
[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total num- ber of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improve- ments
United States.....	2,967	2,895	\$9,123,628	\$2,712,250	\$711,967	\$563,971
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Missouri.....	115	112	326,865	103,480	31,116	20,824
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	14	14	48,601	17,229	3,888	2,420
Virginia.....	399	398	1,250,253	369,572	96,985	77,562
West Virginia.....	135	132	405,048	157,130	37,783	20,810
North Carolina.....	494	489	1,519,696	420,960	106,697	113,010
South Carolina.....	261	257	701,200	223,196	37,854	38,587
Georgia.....	212	207	713,589	195,263	56,743	53,997
Florida.....	112	109	505,986	157,178	37,989	28,397
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	131	121	394,463	134,170	38,317	29,949
Tennessee.....	183	179	817,941	193,178	78,098	39,943
Alabama.....	163	156	409,631	135,645	35,448	25,315
Mississippi.....	206	201	325,659	119,264	9,764	23,467
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	106	100	264,611	86,805	17,203	15,919
Louisiana.....	75	73	299,210	82,778	20,435	17,711
Oklahoma.....	38	34	57,959	28,331	2,008	4,447
Texas.....	319	306	1,024,964	330,351	88,533	49,097
Other States.....	4	4	60,052	7,720	5,136	1,605

¹ Includes: Pennsylvania, 1; District of Columbia, 2; and New Mexico, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States	\$739, 679	\$1,811,109	\$192, 749	\$562, 804	\$506, 353	\$627, 022	\$695, 711
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Missouri.....	18, 878	78, 665	3, 445	15, 024	12, 716	26, 152	16, 563
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland.....	1, 554	12, 915	520	1, 603	1, 954	2, 588	1, 930
Virginia.....	72, 379	258, 739	16, 016	84, 367	79, 179	133, 166	62, 258
West Virginia.....	34, 870	86, 150	9, 650	21, 400	13, 267	36, 736	17, 261
North Carolina.....	142, 294	240, 437	27, 277	101, 775	104, 486	100, 923	161, 837
South Carolina.....	72, 415	127, 606	12, 353	33, 640	40, 284	62, 650	52, 615
Georgia.....	39, 573	127, 202	32, 100	42, 708	36, 234	53, 276	76, 493
Florida.....	48, 889	135, 138	9, 918	28, 404	24, 887	23, 948	31, 238
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	17, 570	71, 173	13, 533	21, 149	17, 635	22, 747	28, 220
Tennessee.....	101, 064	163, 124	23, 460	60, 474	60, 364	31, 198	67, 038
Alabama.....	33, 506	67, 835	12, 786	22, 815	19, 988	22, 877	33, 416
Mississippi.....	18, 898	57, 937	4, 903	14, 481	11, 600	36, 595	28, 770
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	28, 977	58, 724	3, 196	9, 887	11, 178	10, 404	13, 318
Louisiana.....	18, 716	73, 697	2, 918	20, 921	18, 722	8, 826	25, 486
Oklahoma.....	1, 350	11, 137	1, 203	1, 612	1, 373	2, 199	4, 299
Texas.....	81, 089	221, 348	17, 018	77, 453	47, 435	43, 730	68, 910
Other States.....	7, 650	19, 282	2, 453	5, 091	5, 051	7	6, 057

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES, 1936

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	2, 967	449,045	2, 762	\$53,197,115	530	\$6,022,046	2, 895	\$9,123,628	2, 576	331, 833
Synod of Alabama:										
Birmingham.....	23	5, 262	22	823, 500	12	218, 400	22	128, 312	20	4, 429
East Alabama.....	48	5, 011	47	427, 200	3	13, 900	48	84, 650	39	2, 662
Mobile.....	27	3, 421	21	318, 000	5	37, 835	27	55, 949	19	2, 336
North Alabama.....	26	3, 700	26	343, 300	5	13, 450	25	66, 294	24	2, 896
Tuscaloosa.....	35	3, 839	31	433, 500	4	9, 900	33	71, 663	21	2, 320
Synod of Appalachia:										
Abingdon.....	61	7, 491	54	737, 000	4	19, 750	60	120, 159	46	7, 104
Asheville.....	25	4, 420	24	547, 600	3	12, 500	25	103, 519	23	3, 568
Holston.....	45	6, 724	41	525, 459	5	70, 449	45	149, 801	38	7, 204
Knoxville.....	36	8, 056	33	1, 324, 100	10	110, 187	35	242, 217	31	6, 770
Synod of Arkansas:										
Arkansas.....	31	5, 570	30	835, 200	11	189, 292	30	112, 156	30	3, 656
Ouachita.....	38	3, 902	30	254, 850	4	11, 900	35	61, 097	32	2, 586
Pine Bluff.....	29	3, 822	28	384, 900	9	38, 350	28	62, 004	26	2, 575
Washburn.....	8	1, 426	7	116, 750	1	5, 000	7	29, 354	7	921
Synod of Florida:										
Florida.....	30	2, 540	26	256, 900	2	302	29	58, 607	22	2, 233
St. Johns.....	49	12, 413	45	1, 732, 250	23	282, 235	47	306, 623	48	9, 347
Suwanee.....	31	6, 659	31	1, 021, 250	7	297, 559	31	140, 673	31	3, 934
Synod of Georgia:										
Athens.....	37	3, 172	36	268, 300	3	10, 032	37	54, 835	29	2, 048
Atlanta.....	62	15, 050	60	1, 991, 000	13	125, 095	61	388, 932	54	9, 937
Augusta.....	23	2, 601	23	372, 200	3	6, 150	23	62, 096	20	1, 581
Cherokee.....	21	2, 619	19	238, 400	2	1, 540	21	55, 689	20	1, 685
Macon.....	24	2, 876	24	397, 550	5	24, 014	23	68, 905	15	2, 381
Savannah.....	28	2, 400	26	212, 500	4	38, 790	26	39, 209	23	2, 147
Southwest Georgia.....	13	1, 826	13	295, 750	2	4, 300	13	41, 741	12	1, 310
Synod of Kentucky:										
Guerrant.....	11	917	9	54, 600	-----	-----	8	13, 063	7	778
Lexington-Ebenezer.....	37	4, 034	36	523, 450	6	13, 900	36	78, 645	34	2, 835
Louisville.....	40	7, 332	34	964, 500	11	99, 595	38	192, 895	32	4, 688
Muhlenburg.....	23	2, 023	20	354, 300	2	3, 282	21	53, 304	19	1, 469
Transylvania.....	18	2, 450	18	434, 500	1	2, 500	17	49, 909	16	1, 734

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES, 1936—Continued

SYNOD AND PRESBYTERY	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Synod of Louisiana:										
Louisiana.....	25	4,152	21	\$496,400	6	\$150,800	23	\$83,847	20	2,851
New Orleans.....	17	4,533	16	870,750	5	106,600	17	94,009	17	2,104
Red River.....	27	4,848	25	618,038	1	4,825	27	118,211	22	2,800
Synod of Mississippi:										
Central Mississippi..	60	5,721	55	643,850	9	84,150	58	122,581	45	3,346
East Mississippi.....	34	3,173	33	194,400	4	9,325	34	44,149	26	1,779
Meridian.....	40	3,843	37	303,550	3	21,200	40	50,643	32	2,537
Mississippi.....	30	2,393	29	383,100	4	8,250	30	45,590	24	1,545
North Mississippi..	33	3,052	29	316,200	4	2,000	31	56,628	26	1,700
Synod of Missouri:										
Lafayette.....	23	2,564	22	229,600	4	12,841	23	32,683	23	1,913
Missouri.....	31	3,681	29	395,784	4	13,170	29	46,360	27	2,204
Potosi.....	21	2,141	20	262,500	5	22,500	21	43,597	17	1,626
St. Louis.....	17	3,228	17	859,335	5	325,075	17	53,241	16	2,484
Upper Missouri.....	23	5,260	21	731,904	6	75,412	22	120,984	22	4,867
Synod of North Carolina:										
Albemarle.....	22	2,315	21	207,000	2	7,800	20	58,912	18	1,656
Concord.....	60	9,943	58	770,800	8	72,852	60	201,303	54	6,723
Fayetteville.....	87	11,152	84	648,800	6	20,500	86	159,237	81	8,359
Granville.....	31	5,165	31	845,050	6	33,110	30	123,129	28	4,079
Kings Mountain....	35	5,618	33	511,300	5	18,576	35	98,004	35	4,709
Mecklenburg.....	72	15,703	68	1,671,922	20	193,151	72	344,341	68	13,040
Orange.....	60	11,818	58	2,100,597	9	503,600	59	259,522	54	8,661
Wilmington.....	53	6,120	53	822,225	3	6,950	53	96,774	46	4,509
Winston-Salem.....	34	3,484	31	320,450	7	21,902	34	61,045	31	3,065
Synod of Oklahoma:										
Durant.....	16	1,218	15	97,850	5	24,150	14	21,254	14	1,067
Indian.....	8	263	8	5,260	—	—	8	855	7	188
Mangum.....	14	1,975	14	175,200	4	14,325	12	35,850	12	1,847
Synod of Snedecor Memorial:										
Central Alabama.....	8	371	8	24,650	3	708	8	4,178	6	408
Central Louisiana....	7	502	7	13,100	3	1,610	7	5,608	7	538
Ethel.....	9	263	7	8,400	2	515	8	3,068	7	299
North and South Carolina.....	10	692	8	24,700	2	235	9	3,005	6	464
Synod of South Carolina:										
Bethel.....	44	5,433	43	676,450	6	42,540	44	110,462	41	4,678
Charleston.....	18	2,345	17	415,000	5	39,370	17	63,224	13	1,671
Congaree.....	22	4,124	22	656,000	8	164,125	21	90,790	19	2,406
Enoree.....	34	7,008	29	1,075,500	5	131,950	34	155,403	31	4,891
Harmony.....	29	4,006	24	306,700	4	9,171	29	60,313	26	2,916
Pee Dee.....	36	4,811	36	672,700	11	40,518	35	91,598	33	3,493
Piedmont.....	28	3,131	24	286,800	1	1,500	28	53,134	25	2,361
South Carolina.....	42	5,469	35	402,100	4	29,300	41	74,307	34	4,127
Synod of Tennessee:										
Columbia.....	25	2,201	23	185,400	1	2,700	24	35,792	22	1,764
Memphis.....	56	10,618	51	1,752,318	11	370,135	55	255,401	49	7,532
Nashville.....	38	8,044	34	659,700	2	2,900	36	155,001	34	4,850
Synod of Texas:										
Brazos.....	58	9,839	56	1,435,950	14	89,725	56	241,618	49	8,315
Brownwood.....	14	2,024	13	336,050	1	600	13	39,628	12	1,216
Central Texas.....	36	5,050	33	626,400	6	75,650	35	98,288	32	3,132
Dallas.....	31	8,623	29	941,825	15	193,285	29	180,135	27	6,330
El Paso.....	20	2,413	19	229,850	7	45,725	19	53,478	17	1,989
Fort Worth.....	26	4,412	26	471,700	10	19,446	26	79,898	23	2,903
Paris.....	37	4,338	33	363,650	1	2,000	36	105,528	27	3,739
Texas-Mexican.....	31	2,132	19	35,750	2	1,400	31	10,728	31	2,413
Western Texas.....	66	12,102	55	1,544,925	18	272,525	61	214,150	56	7,032
Synod of Virginia:										
East Hanover.....	61	13,188	61	1,523,123	19	173,583	61	297,840	59	9,428
Lexington.....	61	12,882	61	1,150,200	7	45,634	61	190,552	58	8,807
Montgomery.....	63	11,974	58	1,495,900	16	263,102	63	244,359	57	9,424
Norfolk.....	35	6,839	34	1,022,750	16	127,225	35	184,054	24	5,534
Potomac.....	32	4,502	31	970,100	8	185,825	32	135,919	29	3,646
Roanoke.....	57	6,234	53	456,700	1	1,160	57	85,266	53	4,905
West Hanover.....	30	3,475	28	351,750	2	8,100	30	58,543	24	2,360
Winchester.....	56	6,222	56	496,100	9	32,101	56	104,442	51	5,875
Synod of West Virginia:										
Bluestone.....	23	3,929	20	459,100	2	7,200	23	87,566	22	3,812
Greenbriar.....	47	4,930	45	395,200	4	43,250	44	75,142	36	4,548
Kanawha.....	25	9,000	25	1,059,900	9	184,172	25	177,160	23	6,234

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

Previous to the Civil War the Presbyterian churches in the United States held widely different positions in regard to slavery. The larger denominations did not take positive ground but left local bodies free to act as they judged best. Some of the smaller and stricter churches, however, were stringent in their rules, and even went so far as to exclude slaveholders from their communion. As early as 1818 the General Assembly expressed itself very strongly in denunciation of slavery, but at the same time recommended consideration toward those so circumstanced as to be unable to carry out the full recommendation of the church. After the separation between the "Old School" and the "New School," the latter was more aggressive, and the New School Assembly, in 1853, called upon its southern presbyteries to report "the real facts in relation to this subject." The result was that several synods and presbyteries, mostly in the border States, seceded and, in 1858, formed the United Synod of the Presbyterian Church.

When the Civil War broke out, the Old School General Assembly, in session in Philadelphia, through what were known as the "Spring resolutions," pledged its whole constituency to the support of the Federal Government in the contest which was then beginning. The southern churches which were connected with the assembly took the ground that this action violated the constitution of the church, in that it assumed to decide a disputed political question, and would inevitably introduce the strife and rancor of political discussion into the church courts. There was also a deep-seated conviction that the difference of opinion as to the status of slavery was radical and irreconcilable. The great majority of the northern churches, whether or not they gave formal expression to their belief, regarded slavery as sinful. The southern churches refused absolutely to "make slaveholding a sin or nonslaveholding a term (condition) of communion." Accordingly, 47 presbyteries formally withdrew from connection with the Old School General Assembly, and their commissioners met in Augusta, Ga., December 4, 1861, and organized the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States of America.

In 1864 the United Synod and the General Assembly of the Confederate States came together, and in the following year adopted the name "The Presbyterian Church in the United States." This united church was further enlarged by the accession of several bodies which had proclaimed themselves independent of the Northern Assembly, in protest against any political action by an ecclesiastical body. Of these, the largest were the Synod of Kentucky, which joined in 1869, and the Synod of Missouri, which joined in 1874.

As the discussions connected with the Civil War subsided, fraternal relations were established with the northern churches, in 1882, and in 1888 the two General Assemblies held a joint meeting in Philadelphia in celebration of the centenary of the adoption of the constitution of the church. In 1897 they also united in celebrating the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Westminster Assembly, which formulated the Confession of Faith and Catechism of the Church.

Various efforts have been made to bring together these two great sections of the Presbyterian Church. As yet, however, they have not been successful, owing partly to differences in doctrinal emphasis and church conduct, but chiefly to diversity in community and church life. The northern churches make no distinction between white and Negro; the southern churches have adopted a policy of separation, being moved thereto by the conviction that the best development of the Negroes would be secured by the increased responsibility thus laid upon them, and by apprehension that social embarrassment might result from ecclesiastical relations. So far as may be, the Negro members are organized into separate congregations, and these into separate presbyteries, with reference to an ultimate Colored Presbyterian Church. An independent synod was thus set off by the assembly in 1897, but two presbyteries, composed exclusively of Negroes, owing to remoteness, remained as constituent parts of the synods in whose bounds they are located. However, in 1916, the General Assembly constituted these and two

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. E. C. Scott, D. D., stated clerk and treasurer, General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, Dallas, Tex., and approved by him in its present form.

other Negro presbyteries existing within its territory into a synod composed exclusively of Negro ministers and members, yet being a constituent part of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

In doctrinal matters the church is strictly Calvinistic, adheres closely to the standards, and, while allowing liberty of dissent in minor matters, requires strict creed subscription from all its ministers and office bearers. It particularly excludes from its courts all discussion of political questions, holds to the plenary inspiration of the Bible, and has not abated faith in its inerrancy. It claims that the Scriptures forbid women the public expounding of God's Word, or other functions pertaining to an ordained minister, but admits their services in other lines of Christian work.

In polity the principal distinctive feature is the recognition of ruling elders as entitled to deliver the charge in the installation of a pastor and to serve as moderators of any of the higher courts.

WORK

The activities of the church are under the care of executive committees appointed annually by the General Assembly and directly responsible to it. The home missionary work is conducted in part by such an executive committee and in part by the presbyteries. The executive committee aids the weaker presbyteries and conducts new work on the frontier, in the mountains, and among foreigners and Negroes. Its aid includes assistance, not merely in the conduct of services, but in the erection of churches and mansees. The committee also conducts schools for the Indian tribes in Oklahoma, for the whites in the Appalachian Mountains, and for immigrant children. In the conduct of the local work, appropriations are made by the executive committee to the presbyteries, not to the specific field or the missionaries to be aided, thus securing presbyterial control of the entire work.

The Assembly's Executive Committee on Home Missions in 1936 aided, in whole or in part, 517 missionaries who served 726 churches, schools, and organized missions with 399 outpost Sunday schools and preaching stations. The contributions of the church for this work amounted to \$952,621. This includes support for several hundred ministers and as many churches aided directly by the presbyteries.

The foreign missionary work is under the care of the executive committee and is carried on in Africa, Brazil, China, Japan, Korea, and Mexico. The report for 1936 shows 60 stations and 2,390 outstations, occupied by 393 American missionaries and workers, and 4,193 trained native workers; 416 organized congregations with 81,881 members; 1,109 mission schools with 59,649 pupils. Hospitals and dispensaries are conducted in 114 buildings with 2,002 beds. Total number of patients treated, 310,961; total number of surgical operations, 14,306. This work was done by 46 American physicians and nurses, assisted by 350 native physicians, nurses, and medical helpers.

The educational interests of the Presbyterian Church in the United States are represented by 4 theological seminaries, 2 training schools for Negroes, 1 training school for lay workers, 14 colleges of higher grade, 1 affiliated college, and 9 junior colleges; 10 secondary schools; 9 mountain elementary schools; and 2 Mexican mission schools. Faculty members number 972; students, 12,047; buildings 593, with property value of \$22,962,113, and endowment, \$12,984,667; books in libraries, 604,632 volumes. Contributions in 1936 for educational purposes amounted to \$252,988. The philanthropic work of the church in 1936 included 16 orphanages with 1,874 inmates. The orphanages are owned and controlled by the synods in whose territory they are located. They have a property value of \$3,384,769 and endowments amounting to \$893,886. The contributions for the support of these orphanages in 1936 were \$299,436.

The executive committee of Christian Education and Ministerial Relief aids young men and women in preparation for the ministry and for life service. In 1936 there were 135 candidates for the ministry and mission service aided to the amount of \$9,090; there were 370 men and women candidates for the ministry and mission service; 195 ministers, 310 widows, orphans from 34 homes of deceased ministers, and 11 unordained missionaries were aided to the amount of \$128,878.

The Endowment Fund for ministerial relief amounts to \$1,506,711. The General Assembly designated the year 1937 as the time to complete the \$3,000,000 Accrued Liability Fund in order to put in operation the Ministers' Annuity (pension) Fund.

In 1936 the executive committee of Religious Education and Publication issued 13,296,089 copies of Sabbath school and missionary literature; the receipts for this work were \$55,224.

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Presbyterian Church in the United States was organized in 1912. In 1936 there were 2,496 societies with 168,434 members, and the contributions were \$1,180,440.

In 1922 the men of the church were formally organized, with a secretary in charge. Societies composed of men have since been organized throughout the churches, which have as their aim the development of the spiritual life as well as the development and training of leaders in all departments of church life and activity. In 1932 the "Men of the Church" was made a department of the executive committee of Religious Education and Publication.

THE SYNOD OF THE ASSOCIATE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA

[FORMERLY ASSOCIATE SYNOD OF NORTH AMERICA (ASSOCIATE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH)]

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for The Synod of the Associate Presbyterian Church of North America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of those who have been received on profession of faith or certificate and are thus admitted to the full privileges of the church.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	9	2	7		
Members, number.....	308	74	234	24.0	76.0
Average membership per church.....	34	37	33		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	121	28	93	23.1	76.9
Female.....	187	46	141	24.6	75.4
Males per 100 females.....	64.7	(²)	66.0		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	9		9		
13 years and over.....	299	74	225	24.7	75.3
Percent under 13 years.....	2.9		3.8		
Church edifices, number.....	9	2	7		
Value—number reporting.....	8	2	6		
Amount reported.....	\$17,800	\$8,000	\$9,800	44.9	55.1
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$17,800	\$8,000	\$9,800	44.9	55.1
Average value per church.....	\$2,225	\$4,000	\$1,633		
Debt—number reporting.....	1	1			
Amount reported.....	\$1,000	\$1,000		100.0	
Number reporting "no debt".....	6	1	5		
Parsonages, number.....	1		1		
Value—number reporting.....	1		1		
Amount reported.....	\$2,500		\$2,500		100.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	9	2	7		
Amount reported.....	\$9,465	\$2,722	\$6,743	28.8	71.2
Pastors' salaries.....	\$4,808	\$1,395	\$3,413	29.0	71.0
All other salaries.....	\$1,824	\$154	\$1,670	8.4	91.6
Repairs and improvements.....	\$456	\$25	\$431	5.5	94.5
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$200		\$200		100.0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$909	\$795	\$114	87.5	12.5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$75	\$50	\$25		
Home missions.....	\$175		\$175		100.0
Foreign missions.....	\$429	\$39	\$390	9.1	90.9
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$454	\$264	\$190	58.1	41.9
All other purposes.....	\$135		\$135		100.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,052	\$1,361	\$993		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	5	1	4		
Officers and teachers.....	22	2	20		
Scholars.....	182	21	161	11.5	88.5

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of The Synod of the Associate Presbyterian Church of North America for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	9	11	12	22
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-2	-1	-10	
Percent ²				
Members, number.....	308	329	490	786
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-21	-161	-296	
Percent.....	-6.4	-32.9	-37.7	
Average membership per church.....	34	30	41	36
Church edifices, number.....	9	10	12	19
Value—number reporting.....	8	10	12	19
Amount reported.....	\$17,800	\$28,800	\$26,400	\$28,825
Average value per church.....	\$2,225	\$2,880	\$2,200	\$1,517
Debt—number reporting.....	1	1		
Amount reported.....	\$1,000	\$1,000		
Parsonages, number.....	1			
Value—number reporting.....	1	1	1	
Amount reported.....	\$2,500	\$3,000	\$2,500	
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	9	11	12	
Amount reported.....	\$9,465	\$8,841	\$8,114	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$4,808			
All other salaries.....	\$1,824			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$456	\$6,586	\$6,301	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$200			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$909			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$75			
Home missions.....	\$175			
Foreign missions.....	\$429	\$2,255	\$1,813	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$454			
All other purposes.....	\$135			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,052	\$804	\$676	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	5	6	5	9
Officers and teachers.....	22	14	12	13
Scholars.....	182	150	137	289

¹A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for The Synod of the Associate Presbyterian Church of North America by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each presbytery in The Synod of the Associate Presbyterian Church of North America, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	9	2	7	308	74	234	121	187	64.7	5	22	182
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: Pennsylvania.....	3	-----	3	119	-----	119	50	69	-----	2	8	76
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Indiana.....	1	-----	1	9	-----	9	3	6	-----	-----	-----	-----
WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Iowa.....	3	2	1	101	74	27	40	61	-----	2	5	41
Kansas.....	2	-----	2	79	-----	79	28	51	-----	1	9	65

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936		
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Per cent under 13
United States.....	9	11	12	22	308	329	420	786	9	299	2.9
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: Pennsylvania.....	3	4	4	8	119	132	162	327	9	110	7.6
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Indiana.....	1	1	1	3	9	14	20	57	-----	9	-----
WEST NORTH CENTRAL: Iowa.....	3	3	4	5	101	113	199	237	-----	101	-----
Kansas.....	2	3	3	4	79	70	109	144	-----	79	-----
Other States.....	-----	-----	-----	12	-----	-----	-----	21	-----	-----	-----

¹ Separate presentation was limited to States having 3 or more churches.**TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	9	9	8	\$17,600	1	\$1,000
Iowa.....	3	3	3	9,100	1	1,000
Other States.....	6	6	5	8,700	-----	-----

¹ Includes: Pennsylvania, 2; Indiana, 1; and Kansas, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements	Payment on church debt, excluding in- terest	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	9	9	\$9,465	\$4,808	\$1,824	\$456	\$200	\$909	\$75	\$175	\$429	\$454	\$135
Pennsylvania.....	3	3	2,183	1,375	20	231	-----	100	25	67	90	140	135
Iowa.....	3	3	3,282	1,908	179	25	-----	809	50	8	39	264	-----
Other States.....	3	13	4,000	1,525	1,625	200	200	-----	-----	100	300	50	-----

¹ Includes: Indiana, 1, and Kansas, 2.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY PRESBYTERIES, 1936

PRESBYTERY	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	9	308	8	\$17,800	1	\$1,000	9	\$9,465	5	182
Clarion.....	4	128	3	4,700	-----	-----	4	2,558	2	76
Iowa.....	5	180	5	13,100	1	1,000	5	6,907	3	106

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Synod of the Associate Presbyterian Church of North America, formerly the Associate Synod of North America and generally known as the Associate Presbyterian Church, is the direct descendant of the first secession from the Established Church of Scotland in November 1733. At that time four ministers—Ebenezer Erskine, William Wilson, Alexander Moncrieff, and James Fisher—withdrew from the state church, holding that the law of patronage, which deprived the people of any voice in the choice of a pastor, was tyrannical and contrary to the spirit and principles of Presbyterianism. They formed, on December 6, an Associate Presbytery, but did not act judicially as a presbytery until 1735. In 1737 four other ministers joined them. The movement became popular and developed into the Associate Synod.

To meet the needs of the families which emigrated to this country, this synod sent two missionaries in the fall of 1753, who were reinforced from time to time by others who came out from the mother church, and in 1754 organized the Associate Presbytery. Meanwhile representatives of the Reformed Presbyterian

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. A. M. Malcolm, stated clerk, The Synod of the Associate Presbyterian Church of North America, Albia, Iowa, and approved by him in its present form.

(Covenant) Church had also come, forming in 1774 what was known as the Reformed Presbytery. In 1782 the two bodies, the Associate Presbytery and the Reformed Presbytery, united, taking the name of Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. Two ministers and three ruling elders, however, refused to enter this union and continued the organization of the Associate Presbytery of Pennsylvania, which was recognized by the mother (Secession) Synod of Scotland. Other presbyteries were organized, and in 1801 they developed into the Associate Synod of North America. In 1858 this Associate Synod and the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church effected a union, under the name of the United Presbyterian Church of North America.¹ Eleven ministers refused to enter this union and continued the Associate Presbyterian Church.

DOCTRINE

In doctrine the church is Calvinistic, adhering to the Westminster Confession of Faith and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms, and has a published testimony (the Associate Testimony) explaining its position on many doctrinal points more fully than does the Westminster Confession. It encourages public solemn covenanting, provides against occasional communion, opposes secret societies, and prescribes the exclusive use of the Psalms in praise services.

ORGANIZATION

In polity or government this branch of the church differs in no essential element from other Presbyterian churches. The session is the local court, made up of ruling elders elected by the people, and associated with the pastor. The next higher court is the presbytery, having jurisdiction over the churches of a given territory, and is made up of the ministers resident in this territory, together with a representative elder from each pastoral charge. To this court belongs the prerogative of judging the qualifications of candidates for the ministry. The synod is the court superior to the presbytery. This branch of the church being small, the synod is the highest court, or court of last resort.

WORK

The only home missionary work is that which itinerant ministers perform in congregations without stated pastors and is carried on under the jurisdiction of the various presbyteries. The financial support is chiefly from the congregations thus served, though it is supplemented by general contributions. The amount contributed for 1936 was \$2,814.

The foreign missionary work of the synod is carried on in Seoni, in the Central Provinces of India, jointly with the United Original Secession Synod of Scotland. This work was begun by the Scottish Synod in 1872, and the American Synod has been associated with it for about 30 years. From Seoni, as the chief center of work, six villages are occupied. The report for 1936 shows 1 church organization, with 95 members; 1 American missionary, with 2 Scottish and 16 native helpers; 3 schools, with 407 pupils; 1 dispensary, treating during the year 1,659 patients; and 2 orphanages, with 42 inmates. The contributions for this work during the year were \$1,220.

There is a Sunday school in Seoni, having an average attendance of about 100 pupils, and in all the outstations Sunday schools are held, with an attendance ranging from 20 to 60.

The synod has no college or other school under its jurisdiction in the United States and carries on no institutional work.

¹ See United Presbyterian Church of North America, p. 1431.

THE GENERAL SYNOD OF THE ASSOCIATE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

(FORMERLY ASSOCIATE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for The General Synod of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been enrolled in the local churches upon profession of faith and baptism.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	141	47	94	33.3	66.7
Members, number.....	21,981	9,788	12,193	44.5	55.5
Average membership per church.....	156	208	130		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	7,884	3,209	4,675	40.7	59.3
Female.....	9,232	4,056	5,176	43.9	56.1
Sex not reported.....	4,865	2,523	2,342	51.9	48.1
Males per 100 females.....	85.4	79.1	90.3		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1,388	544	844	39.2	60.8
13 years and over.....	15,678	6,621	8,957	42.5	57.5
Age not reported.....	5,015	2,623	2,392	52.3	47.7
Percent under 13 years ²	8.2	7.6	8.6		
Church edifices, number.....	139	45	94	32.4	67.6
Value—number reporting.....	137	44	93	32.1	67.9
Amount reported.....	\$2,044,350	\$1,438,000	\$606,350	70.3	29.7
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$2,010,200	\$1,430,000	\$580,200	71.1	28.9
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$34,150	\$8,000	\$26,150	23.4	76.6
Average value per church.....	\$14,922	\$32,682	\$6,520		
Debt—number reporting.....	20	17	3		
Amount reported.....	\$109,240	\$107,975	\$1,265	98.8	1.2
Number reporting "no debt".....	96	21	75		
Parsonages, number.....	86	30	56		
Value—number reporting.....	84	30	54		
Amount reported.....	\$342,250	\$191,000	\$151,250	55.8	44.2
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	141	47	94	33.3	66.7
Amount reported.....	\$320,209	\$197,523	\$122,686	61.7	38.3
Pastors' salaries.....	\$134,291	\$73,090	\$61,201	54.4	45.6
All other salaries.....	\$8,458	\$6,942	\$1,516	82.1	17.9
Repairs and Improvements.....	\$16,026	\$8,084	\$7,942	50.4	49.6
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$17,606	\$16,088	\$1,518	91.4	8.6
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$49,460	\$38,314	\$11,146	77.5	22.5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$4,706	\$2,591	\$2,115	55.1	44.9
Home missions.....	\$5,336	\$2,353	\$2,983	44.1	55.9
Foreign missions.....	\$4,612	\$1,869	\$2,743	40.5	59.5
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$51,035	\$31,341	\$19,694	61.4	38.6
All other purposes.....	\$28,679	\$16,851	\$11,828	58.8	41.2
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,271	\$4,203	\$1,305		

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	132	45	87	34.1	65.9
Officers and teachers.....	1,610	703	907	43.7	56.3
Scholars.....	15,043	7,354	7,689	48.9	51.1
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	28	15	13	53.6	46.4
Officers and teachers.....	251	148	103	59.0	41.0
Scholars.....	1,983	1,025	958	51.7	48.3
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	—	1	—	100
Officers and teachers.....	4	—	4	—	100
Scholars.....	62	—	62	—	100

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of The General Synod of the United Reformed Presbyterian Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916 and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	141	143	133	133
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-2	10	-8	—
Percent.....	-1.4	7.5	-5.7	—
Members, number.....	21,981	20,410	15,124	15,124
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	1,571	5,286	1,928	—
Percent.....	7.7	25.0	14.6	—
Average membership per church.....	156	143	114	—
Church edifices, number.....	139	160	130	130
Value—number reporting.....	137	130	128	128
Amount reported.....	\$2,044,350	\$2,428,100	\$967,600	\$967,600
Average value per church.....	\$14,922	\$17,468	\$8,216	\$8,216
Debt—number reporting.....	20	21	15	15
Amount reported.....	\$109,240	\$251,440	\$38,120	\$38,120
Parsonages, number.....	86	—	—	—
Value—number reporting.....	84	81	68	68
Amount reported.....	\$342,250	\$395,000	\$148,106	\$148,106
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	141	142	133	133
Amount reported.....	\$320,209	\$800,883	\$178,128	\$178,128
Pastors' salaries.....	\$134,291	—	—	—
All other salaries.....	\$8,488	—	—	—
Repairs and improvements.....	\$16,026	\$674,638	\$128,163	—
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$17,606	—	—	—
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$49,460	—	—	—
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$4,706	—	—	—
Home missions.....	\$5,336	—	—	—
Foreign missions.....	\$4,612	\$120,466	\$62,975	—
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$51,035	—	—	—
All other purposes.....	\$28,679	—	—	—
Not classified.....	—	\$4,789	—	—
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,271	\$5,703	\$1,339	—
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	132	137	128	128
Officers and teachers.....	1,610	1,640	1,339	1,339
Scholars.....	15,043	15,938	12,611	12,611

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for The General Synod of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each presbytery in The General Synod of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	141	47	94	21,981	9,788	12,193	7,884	9,232	4,865	85.4	132	1,610	15,043
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Missouri.....	2	---	2	164	---	164	65	99	---	(1)	2	18	106
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Virginia.....	7	1	6	1,290	260	1,030	562	728	---	77.2	7	87	946
West Virginia.....	1	---	1	119	---	119	60	59	---	(1)	1	12	65
North Carolina.....	33	17	16	7,364	4,849	2,515	2,444	2,880	2,040	84.9	31	483	5,260
South Carolina.....	48	15	33	7,064	2,713	4,351	2,619	2,958	1,487	88.5	46	527	4,515
Georgia.....	9	1	8	1,154	288	866	547	607	---	90.1	8	87	873
Florida.....	5	4	1	459	430	29	195	264	---	73.9	5	57	414
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	1	1	---	240	240	---	---	---	240	---	1	17	172
Tennessee.....	15	3	12	2,080	319	1,761	662	705	713	93.9	13	148	1,287
Alabama.....	9	1	8	487	8	479	203	284	---	71.5	7	42	322
Mississippi.....	4	1	3	760	238	522	190	185	385	102.7	4	49	451
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	7	3	4	800	443	357	337	463	---	72.8	7	83	632

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	141	143	133	141	21,981	20,410	15,124	13,201	1,388	15,578	5,015	8.2
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Virginia.....	7	5	6	4	1,290	954	705	444	135	1,155	-----	10.5
North Carolina.....	33	36	24	25	7,364	6,645	4,248	3,625	439	5,055	1,870	8.0
South Carolina.....	48	48	47	47	7,064	6,359	4,923	4,112	467	5,028	1,569	8.5
Georgia.....	9	11	11	12	1,154	1,120	927	940	121	1,033	-----	10.5
Florida.....	5	5	5	1	469	481	356	84	43	416	-----	9.4
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	1	1	2	5	240	212	117	178	-----	-----	240	-----
Tennessee.....	15	15	15	14	2,080	2,364	1,644	1,504	59	1,070	951	5.2
Alabama.....	9	8	8	5	487	389	345	320	39	448	-----	8.0
Mississippi.....	4	4	4	6	760	780	790	577	23	352	385	6.1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	7	7	8	13	800	938	888	854	51	749	-----	6.4
Texas.....	-----	-----	-----	6	-----	-----	-----	349	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other States.....	13	3	3	3	283	168	181	214	11	272	-----	3.9

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² Includes: Missouri, 2, and West Virginia, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	141	139	137	\$2,044,350	90	\$109,940	84	\$242,250
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Virginia.....	7	7	7	73,100	1	315	6	23,300
North Carolina.....	33	33	33	763,200	8	49,525	19	110,500
South Carolina.....	48	48	48	677,850	5	24,550	24	109,000
Georgia.....	9	9	9	153,200	1	24,000	6	27,500
Florida.....	5	5	5	165,000	2	7,700	4	15,500
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Tennessee.....	15	14	13	95,500	2	2,650	10	26,000
Alabama.....	9	8	8	12,800	-----	-----	3	6,800
Mississippi.....	4	4	4	13,300	-----	-----	4	5,500
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	7	7	7	77,800	1	500	5	10,800
Other States.....	4	4	13	12,600	-----	-----	13	7,350

¹ Includes: Missouri, 2, and West Virginia, 1.² Includes 1 parsonage in Kentucky.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES					
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest
United States.....	141	141	\$390,209	\$134,391	\$3,458	\$16,096	\$17,606
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Virginia.....	7	7	11,608	6,005	251	848	115
North Carolina.....	33	33	104,730	38,728	3,642	3,964	5,211
South Carolina.....	48	48	107,082	43,591	2,705	6,218	5,902
Georgia.....	9	9	19,998	8,683	144	1,029	1,575
Florida.....	5	5	17,181	7,884	760	260	2,500
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Tennessee.....	15	15	28,428	14,446	388	1,759	2,103
Alabama.....	9	9	6,011	2,977		616	
Mississippi.....	4	4	6,846	3,105	130	700	
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	7	7	10,968	5,460	340	397	200
Other States.....	4	4	7,342	3,412	108	235	

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued					
	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$49,460	\$4,706	\$5,336	\$4,612	\$51,035	\$38,679
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Virginia.....	1,608	130	90	15	2,015	526
North Carolina.....	18,318	1,965	1,251	576	20,727	10,348
South Carolina.....	17,829	1,097	3,406	3,498	16,223	6,613
Georgia.....	1,456	179	275	255	2,802	3,600
Florida.....	2,410	115			1,860	1,392
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Tennessee.....	3,357	966	175	168	2,320	2,746
Alabama.....	373	50	14		1,553	428
Mississippi.....	400	5			1,225	1,291
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	1,540	177	125	100	1,920	729
Other States.....	2,169	22			390	1,006

† Includes: Missouri, 2; West Virginia, 1; and Kentucky, 1.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY PRESBYTERIES, 1936

PRESBYTERY	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	141	21,981	137	\$2,044,350	80	\$109,240	141	\$390,809	132	15,043
Catawba.....	24	4,777	24	419,500	3	21,550	24	66,027	24	3,047
First.....	32	7,287	32	768,200	3	49,525	32	103,315	30	4,154
Mississippi.....	23	3,294	20	163,450	2	750	23	42,562	22	2,170
Second.....	39	4,007	39	581,550	5	24,700	39	79,649	36	2,861
Tennessee and Alabama.....	15	1,237	14	46,800	1	2,400	15	16,498	12	800
Virginia.....	8	1,409	8	74,850	1	315	8	12,158	8	1,011

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

In 1782 the Reformed Presbytery, representing the old Scotch Covenanters, and the Associate Presbytery, representing the Associate Synod of Scotland, united, forming the Associate Reformed Synod.² This body grew steadily until it became, in 1804, a general synod with four subordinate synods. One of these, the Synod of the Carolinas, became doubtful of the loyalty of the General Synod to the distinctive principles of the denomination and withdrew, becoming, in 1822, an independent body, assuming the name Associate Reformed Synod of the South to distinguish it from the Associate Reformed synods in the North. By the union of 1858, which formed the United Presbyterian Church, there ceased to be any other Associate Reformed synods in the North or elsewhere, and the synod, in 1913, dropped the distinctive phrase, "of the South," thereby becoming the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, now known as The General Synod of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

In doctrine the church is thoroughly Calvinistic, adhering to the Westminster standards. In polity it is Presbyterian. Its distinctive principle is the exclusive use of the Psalms in praise.

WORK

The foreign mission fields are in Mexico and India. In the Mexican mission there are 11 foreign and native ministers, and in the India mission there are 15 foreign and native ministers.

The General Synod of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church maintains a college with a theological department at Due West, S. C., with a total enrollment of 360 students.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. J. M. Bigham, D. D., Anderson, S. C., and approved by him in its present form.

² See The Synod of the Associate Presbyterian Church of North America, p. 1449.

SYNOD OF THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been received into the church upon public profession of faith and are in good standing. Baptism is administered to infants, but public profession of faith is not usually made before the thirteenth or fourteenth year.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	83	45	38	-----	-----
Members, number.....	6,386	3,830	2,556	60.0	40.0
Average membership per church.....	77	85	67	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	2,587	1,498	1,089	57.9	42.1
Female.....	3,661	2,269	1,392	62.0	38.0
Sex not reported.....	138	63	75	45.7	54.3
Males per 100 females.....	70.7	66.0	78.2	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	150	109	41	72.7	27.3
13 years and over.....	6,114	3,721	2,393	60.9	39.1
Age not reported.....	122	-----	122	-----	100.0
Percent under 13 years ²	2.4	2.8	1.7	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	81	43	38	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	77	41	36	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$1,002,903	\$856,803	\$146,100	85.4	14.6
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$1,002,903	\$856,803	\$146,100	85.4	14.6
Average value per church.....	\$13,025	\$20,898	\$4,058	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	18	12	6	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$81,725	\$72,775	\$8,950	89.0	11.0
Number reporting "no debt".....	49	25	24	-----	-----
Parsonages, number.....	39	15	24	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	38	15	23	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$116,175	\$62,125	\$54,050	53.5	46.5
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	83	45	38	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$218,901	\$161,194	\$57,707	73.6	26.4
Pastors' salaries.....	\$98,741	\$68,828	\$29,913	69.7	30.3
All other salaries.....	\$15,440	\$14,154	\$1,286	91.7	8.3
Repairs and improvements.....	\$10,716	\$8,393	\$2,323	78.3	21.7
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$4,190	\$3,690	\$500	88.1	11.9
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$24,239	\$17,852	\$6,387	73.6	26.4
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$3,649	\$2,634	\$1,015	72.2	27.8
Home missions.....	\$3,762	\$3,379	\$383	89.8	10.2
Foreign missions.....	\$8,157	\$7,131	\$1,026	87.4	12.6
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$35,520	\$23,295	\$12,225	65.6	34.4
All other purposes.....	\$14,487	\$11,838	\$2,649	81.7	18.3
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,637	\$3,582	\$1,519	-----	-----

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	82	45	37		
Officers and teachers.....	978	565	393	59.8	40.2
Scholars.....	6,241	3,817	2,424	61.2	38.8
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	10	6	4		
Officers and teachers.....	60	42	18		
Scholars.....	504	339	165	67.3	32.7
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	1			
Officers and teachers.....	9	9			
Scholars.....	410	410		100.0	

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	83	89	103	113
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-6	-14	-10	
Percent.....	(²)	-13.6	-8.8	
Members, number.....	6,386	7,166	8,185	9,122
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-780	-1,019	-937	
Percent.....	-10.9	-12.4	-10.3	
Average membership per church.....	77	81	79	81
Church edifices, number.....	81	97	102	116
Value—number reporting.....	77	79	98	110
Amount reported.....	\$1,002,903	\$1,427,100	\$1,131,600	\$1,258,105
Average value per church.....	\$13,025	\$18,065	\$11,547	\$11,437
Debt—number reporting.....	18	9	8	12
Amount reported.....	\$81,725	\$59,900	\$30,511	\$48,650
Parsonages, number.....	39			
Value—number reporting.....	38	34	27	23
Amount reported.....	\$116,175	\$140,400	\$74,400	\$52,800
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	83	89	103	
Amount reported.....	\$218,901	\$351,179	\$225,263	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$98,741			
All other salaries.....	\$15,440			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$10,716	\$239,569	\$148,144	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$4,190			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$24,239			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$3,649			
Home missions.....	\$3,762			
Foreign missions.....	\$8,157	\$106,475	\$75,919	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$35,520			
All other purposes.....	\$14,487			
Not classified.....		\$5,135	\$1,200	
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,637	\$3,946	\$2,187	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	82	83	100	103
Officers and teachers.....	978	1,044	1,204	1,270
Scholars.....	6,241	7,495	9,498	9,613

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each presbytery in the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	83	45	38	6,386	3,830	2,556	2,587	3,661	138	70.7	82	978	6,241
NEW ENGLAND:													
Vermont.....	1	---	1	46	---	46	20	26	---	---	1	7	27
Massachusetts.....	2	2	---	116	116	---	43	73	---	---	2	18	120
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	9	5	4	579	445	134	217	362	---	50.9	9	99	627
New Jersey.....	1	1	---	26	26	---	12	14	---	---	1	8	30
Pennsylvania.....	22	14	8	1,955	1,556	399	751	1,204	---	62.4	22	287	1,898
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	8	3	5	333	128	205	136	197	---	69.0	8	67	388
Indiana.....	2	2	---	165	165	---	82	83	---	---	2	26	148
Illinois.....	4	2	2	314	109	205	111	140	63	79.3	4	51	285
Michigan.....	2	---	2	102	---	102	43	59	---	---	2	29	140
Wisconsin.....	1	---	1	8	---	8	4	4	---	---	---	---	---
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	1	---	1	59	---	59	29	30	---	---	1	9	45
Iowa.....	5	2	3	475	107	368	190	210	75	90.5	5	61	423
Missouri.....	2	1	1	177	83	94	75	102	---	73.5	2	20	121
Nebraska.....	2	1	1	161	73	88	82	79	---	---	2	27	135
Kansas.....	9	2	7	928	188	740	404	524	---	77.1	9	115	768
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Florida.....	1	1	---	70	70	---	33	37	---	---	1	12	86
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Alabama.....	1	1	---	100	100	---	31	69	---	---	1	15	95
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Oklahoma.....	1	---	1	73	---	73	26	47	---	---	1	5	80
MOUNTAIN:													
Colorado.....	3	3	---	278	278	---	118	160	---	73.8	3	40	230
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	1	1	---	63	63	---	20	43	---	---	1	10	60
Oregon.....	1	1	---	20	20	---	9	11	---	---	1	12	100
California.....	4	3	1	338	303	35	151	187	---	80.7	4	60	435

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	83	89	103	113	6,386	7,166	8,185	9,122	150	6,114	122	2.4
NEW ENGLAND:												
Vermont.....	1	1	1	3	46	60	59	99	3	43	-----	-----
Massachusetts.....	2	3	3	3	116	185	242	341	2	114	-----	1.7
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	9	10	13	16	579	692	1,163	1,446	5	574	-----	.9
Pennsylvania.....	22	24	29	30	1,955	2,100	2,335	2,709	49	1,859	47	2.6
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	8	8	10	13	333	463	510	629	5	328	-----	.9
Indiana.....	2	3	3	3	165	173	237	305	-----	165	-----	-----
Illinois.....	4	4	5	6	314	342	390	512	-----	314	-----	-----
Michigan.....	2	2	2	3	102	104	123	173	-----	102	-----	-----
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Iowa.....	5	7	6	8	475	636	630	899	8	392	75	2.0
Missouri.....	2	1	3	2	177	74	192	111	4	173	-----	2.3
Nebraska.....	2	2	2	3	161	159	134	170	-----	161	-----	-----
Kansas.....	9	9	11	10	928	1,065	1,201	907	17	911	-----	1.8
MOUNTAIN:												
Colorado.....	3	3	4	4	278	276	245	255	7	271	-----	2.5
PACIFIC:												
California.....	4	4	3	3	338	276	215	92	45	293	-----	13.3
Other States.....	18	8	8	6	419	561	509	474	5	414	-----	1.2

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.² Includes 1 church in each of the following States—New Jersey, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Florida, Alabama, Oklahoma, Washington, and Oregon.**TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	83	81	77	\$1,002,903	18	\$81,725	38	\$116,175
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	9	9	9	176,000	1	6,225	4	13,500
Pennsylvania.....	22	22	19	446,500	8	35,900	10	38,525
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	8	8	8	47,000	1	7,500	1	(¹)
Illinois.....	4	4	4	32,000	-----	-----	2	(¹)
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Iowa.....	5	5	5	47,303	-----	-----	4	14,700
Kansas.....	9	9	9	67,800	3	6,200	8	21,700
MOUNTAIN:								
Colorado.....	3	3	3	24,000	1	2,500	1	(¹)
PACIFIC:								
California.....	4	4	4	22,700	-----	-----	1	(¹)
Other States.....	19	17	16	139,600	4	23,400	7	27,750

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, and Nebraska; and 1 in each of the following—Vermont, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Florida, Alabama, Oklahoma, Washington, and Oregon.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	83	83	\$318,901	\$98,741	\$15,440	\$10,716
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	9	9	33,857	15,461	3,277	2,117
Pennsylvania.....	22	22	74,668	30,914	6,783	2,408
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	8	8	10,914	5,805	635	248
Illinois.....	4	4	11,441	5,524	2,289	180
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Iowa.....	5	5	10,284	4,501	414	782
Kansas.....	9	9	19,530	8,710	632	596
MOUNTAIN:						
Colorado.....	3	1	7,116	3,800	000	349
PACIFIC:						
California.....	4	4	12,832	5,180	-----	700
Other States.....	19	19	38,159	18,876	840	3,401

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$4,190	\$24,539	\$3,649	\$3,783	\$8,187	\$35,590	\$14,487
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	325	3,574	236	2,192	2,761	1,394	2,220
Pennsylvania.....	2,615	8,325	990	1,187	4,370	13,123	3,968
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	-----	1,008	235	130	324	1,858	671
Illinois.....	100	327	100	50	400	499	2,032
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Iowa.....	-----	1,269	375	97	103	2,619	254
Kansas.....	200	2,179	362	-----	-----	6,436	415
MOUNTAIN:							
Colorado.....	100	794	68	-----	-----	1,311	94
PACIFIC:							
California.....	350	1,026	880	66	135	2,336	2,189
Other States.....	500	5,437	403	40	64	5,974	2,634

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Massachusetts, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, and Nebraska; and 1 in each of the following—Vermont, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Florida, Alabama, Oklahoma, Washington, and Oregon.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY PRESBYTERIES, 1936

PRESBYTERY	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	83	6,386	77	\$1,002,903	18	\$81,725	83	\$218,901	82	6,241
Colorado.....	3	278	3	24,000	1	2,500	3	7,116	3	230
Illinois.....	6	533	6	55,500	1	8,000	6	12,174	6	478
Iowa.....	7	490	6	49,103			7	15,295	6	428
Kansas.....	15	1,437	15	111,800	4	6,700	15	30,002	15	1,194
New York.....	11	653	9	163,800			11	38,374	11	664
Ohio.....	9	395	9	39,000	1	7,500	9	13,893	9	428
Pacific Coast.....	6	421	6	56,200	1	14,000	6	18,404	6	595
Philadelphia.....	4	403	3	80,000	2	1,900	4	20,157	4	289
Pittsburgh.....	20	1,662	18	1,423,500	8	41,125	22	63,486	20	1,795
Rochester.....	2	114	2						2	

¹ Amount for Rochester combined with figures for Pittsburgh, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Presbyterian Church of Scotland was organized by John Knox on his return from a conference with Calvin at Geneva in 1560. As it became evident that the Stuart dynasty was bitterly opposed to the organization, because of its asserted independence of state control, a movement was started in 1580, though apparently not fully organized, for covenanting together in defense of the Presbyterian Church, and this movement secured a quasi endorsement from James VI. The idea of covenanting was not new to Scotland. An earlier visit of John Knox, in 1556, had called forth the Dun Band or Covenant. In less than a century and a half no fewer than 31 covenants were subscribed, the last of which was the Children's Covenant of 1683. "Some were local, while others were of national interest and importance; but whether local or national, they focus to a large extent, the historical events of the period." These covenants gave a name to their subscribers, which is still given to the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America; i. e., "The Church of the Covenanters," or "The Covenanter Church." Two of the later covenants claim special mention. On the 28th of February 1638, in Grayfriars Church, Edinburgh, the Kings Confession or Covenant of 1581, with important additions to adapt it to the times, was renewed. Not less than 60,000 people were present and entered enthusiastically into the compact. During the following days it was signed by multitudes in all parts of Scotland.

Anticipating hostile action from the King, the Covenanters prepared for war, and the two following years were signalized by constant hostilities, which continued until 1640, when an agreement was signed for commissioners to settle the points in dispute, and the "Solemn League and Covenant" was received by "the English Parliament and the Assembly of Divines in 1643." This covenant consisted in an oath to be subscribed by all sorts of persons in both kingdoms, whereby they bound themselves to preserve the Reformed religion in the Church of Scotland, and to reform religion in England and Ireland "in doctrine, worship, discipline, and government, the example according to the Word of God and practice of the best Reformed churches"; and to "endeavor to bring the churches of God in the three kingdoms to the nearest conjunction and uniformity in religion, confession of faith, form of church government, directory for worship, and catechising"; to "without respect of persons, endeavor the extirpation of popery, prelacy (that is,

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by James S. Tibby, stated clerk, Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America, Pittsburgh, Pa., and approved by him in its present form.

church government by archbishops * * * and all other ecclesiastical officers depending on that hierarchy), * * * and whatsoever shall be found contrary to sound doctrine and the power of godliness"; to "preserve the rights and privileges of the parliaments, and the liberties of the kingdoms, and to preserve and defend the king's majesty's person and authority in the preservation and defense of the true religion and liberties of the kingdoms"; to "endeavor the discovery of * * * incendiaries and malignant * * * hindering the reformation of religion and dividing the king from his people, * * * that they may be brought to public trial and receive condign punishment"; finally, to "assist and defend all those that enter into this league and covenant * * * and not suffer ourselves to be divided and withdrawn from this blessed union, * * * whether to make defection * * * or to give ourselves to a detestable indifference or neutrality in this cause."

This covenant was signed by members of both houses and by civil and military officers, and, very reluctantly, by Charles II, in 1660, when he was hoping to recover the English throne. After his restoration, a majority in the House of Commons in 1661, ordered it to be burned by the common hangman. In the same year the Scottish Parliament renounced the covenant and declared the King supreme. The Covenanters protested against these wrongs, and, under the name of "Conventiclers" and sometimes "Hamiltonians," were subjected to a fierce and cruel persecution. Without having any special ecclesiastical organization, they formed societies for worship, meeting often in houses, barns, and caves, and continued to do this even after the accession of William and Mary in 1689. At that time there was established what was known as the revolution settlement, which again made the Presbyterian Church the state church of Scotland. Some, however, believing that in this settlement Reformation principles had been seriously compromised, refused to recognize any longer the authority of the General Assembly, and identified themselves with the Covenanters of the previous years; but it was not until 1743 that they perfected an organization called the Reformed Presbytery of Scotland.

The first minister of this body came to this country from Scotland in 1752. As others joined him they constituted, in 1774, the Reformed Presbytery. Eight years later, 1782, this Presbytery united with the Associate Presbytery¹ in the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. As in the case of the Associate Presbytery, there were some who were dissatisfied, and in 1798 the Reformed Presbytery was reorganized in Philadelphia, Pa. At the meeting of the presbytery held in 1800 it was stated that in some of the congregations there were members who owned slaves, and it was resolved that no slaveholder should be retained in their communion. This action was enforced, and accounts for the fact that at the time of the Civil War there were only three Reformed Presbyterian congregations south of Mason and Dixon's line, and these were in the border States.

By 1809 the presbytery had grown so that a synod was constituted in Philadelphia, Pa. Somewhat later there arose a difference of opinion as to the practical relation of the members to the Government of the United States, which culminated in 1833 in a division of the church. One party, the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church (Old Light), refused to allow its members to vote or hold office under the present constitution. The other, the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church (New Light), imposed no such restrictions on its members. The discussion resulted in the framing of a new covenant embodying the engagements of the National Covenant of Scotland and of the Solemn League and Covenant, so far as applicable in this land, and, in 1871, in Pittsburgh, Pa., the synod engaged for the first time in the act of covenanting.

DOCTRINE

The synod maintains that God is the source of all legitimate power; that He has instituted civil government for His own glory and the good of men; that He has appointed His Son, the Mediator, to headship over the nations; and that the Bible is the supreme law and rule in national as well as in all other things. Its members pledge themselves to "promote the interests of public order and justice; to support cheerfully whatever is for the good of the commonwealth in which we dwell"; and to "pray and labor for the peace and welfare of our country, and for its reformation by a constitutional recognition of God as the source of all power, of Jesus Christ as the Ruler of Nations, of the Holy Scriptures as the

¹ See The Synod of the Associate Presbyterian Church of North America, p. 1449, and United Presbyterian Church of North America, p. 1434.

supreme rule, and of the true Christian religion." They, however, "refuse to incorporate by any act with the political body until this blessed reformation has been secured," and explain thus their refusal to vote or hold office.

The scriptures of the Old and New Testaments are accepted as the very Word of God, and as the supreme standard in all matters relating to faith and practice. Their teachings with reference to doctrine are summarized in the subordinate standards, the Westminster Confession and Catechisms, and the Reformed Presbyterian Testimony; and their teachings with reference to order and worship are summarized, in substance, in the Westminster Form of Church Government and Directory for Worship. The covenant of 1871 is recognized as binding on those who took it and on those they represented.

Only members in regular standing are admitted to the Lord's Supper. The children of church members only are admitted to the ordinance of baptism. The metrical version of the Psalms alone is used in the service of praise. Instruments of music are not allowed in worship. Connection with secret societies is prohibited.

ORGANIZATION

Presbyterianism is considered as the "only divinely instituted form of government in the Christian church." The church courts are the session, the presbytery, and the synod, there being no general assembly. The officers are of two classes, elders and deacons. Elders include both those who rule and those who also teach; the deacons care for the poor, and are usually entrusted with the temporalities. To the latter office women are eligible. In the church courts the ruling elder and the minister are on an equality.

WORK

There are enrolled 97 congregations, 121 ministers, 7,616 members, of these 1,096 are in the foreign field; a Sabbath school enrollment of 8,058, and 1,520 in the Young People's societies.

The missionary work of the church is carried on by the Home Mission Board with offices in Pittsburgh, Pa. Its work is chiefly among weak congregations of the denomination, the Indians of Oklahoma, Negroes of Alabama, and a Jewish mission in Philadelphia.

The foreign missionary work is carried on in Southern China, Manchuria, Syria, and Cyprus, with 20 foreign mission stations, 34 missionaries, and \$22,840 contributed for the foreign work.

The educational work in the United States includes 1 college at Beaver Falls, Pa., with an enrollment over 1,000; and 1 theological seminary at Pittsburgh, Pa., with a total endowment of \$1,040,542.

The church has a home for the aged at Pittsburgh, Pa., with 30 members, and a property value of \$50,000.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN NORTH AMERICA, GENERAL SYNOD

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, General Synod, for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination includes those persons who have been admitted to the local churches, having subscribed to the doctrinal position taken by the denomination.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	11	5	6		
Members, number.....	1,686	954	732	56.6	43.4
Average membership per church.....	153	191	122		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	745	407	338	54.6	45.4
Female.....	941	547	394	58.1	41.9
Males per 100 females.....	79.2	74.4	85.8		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	10		10		
13 years and over.....	1,676	954	722	56.9	43.1
Percent under 13 years.....	0.6		1.4		
Church edifices, number.....	11	5	6		
Value—number reporting.....	10	5	5		
Amount reported.....	\$229,800	\$190,000	\$39,800	82.7	17.3
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$229,800	\$190,000	\$39,800	82.7	17.3
Average value per church.....	\$22,980	\$38,000	\$7,960		
Debt—number reporting.....	2	2			
Amount reported.....	\$2,800	\$2,800		100.0	
Number reporting "no debt".....	8	3	5		
Parsonages, number.....	6	1	5		
Value—number reporting.....	6	1	5		
Amount reported.....	\$24,100	\$12,000	\$12,100	49.8	50.2
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	11	5	6		
Amount reported.....	\$25,940	\$18,468	\$7,472	71.2	28.8
Pastors' salaries.....	\$12,795	\$8,395	\$4,400	65.6	34.4
All other salaries.....	\$3,822	\$3,447	\$375	90.2	9.8
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,264	\$266	\$998	21.0	79.0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$46	\$46			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$4,352	\$3,742	\$610	86.0	14.0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$518	\$368	\$150	71.0	29.0
Home missions.....	\$1,017	\$764	\$253	75.1	24.9
Foreign missions.....	\$1,484	\$1,137	\$347	76.6	23.4
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$125		\$125		100.0
All other purposes.....	\$517	\$303	\$214	58.6	41.4
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,358	\$3,694	\$1,245		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	11	5	6		
Officers and teachers.....	173	79	94	45.7	54.3
Scholars.....	1,265	695	570	54.9	45.1

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1		1		
Officers and teachers.....	7		7		
Scholars.....	75		75		
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	1			
Officers and teachers.....	9	9			
Scholars.....	100	100		100.0	
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1		1		
Officers and teachers.....	4		4		
Scholars.....	50		50		

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, General Synod, for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906 ¹
Churches (local organizations), number.....	11	13	14	28
Increase ² over preceding census:				
Number.....	-2	-1	-14	
Percent ³				
Members, number.....	1,686	1,929	2,386	4,060
Increase ² over preceding census:				
Number.....	-243	-457	-1,674	
Percent.....	-12.6	-19.2	-41.2	
Average membership per church.....	153	148	170	145
Church edifices, number.....	11	13	15	28
Value—number reporting.....	10	12	14	27
Amount reported.....	\$229,800	\$346,800	\$279,200	\$565,400
Average value per church.....	\$22,980	\$28,900	\$19,943	\$20,941
Debt—number reporting.....	2	2	3	7
Amount reported.....	\$2,800	\$3,200	\$11,000	\$30,420
Parsonages, number.....	6			
Value—number reporting.....	6	1	5	8
Amount reported.....	\$24,100	\$12,800	\$15,500	\$17,250
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	11	13	14	
Amount reported.....	\$25,940	\$40,651	\$32,001	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$12,795			
All other salaries.....	\$3,822			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,264	\$32,392	\$23,682	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$46			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$4,352			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$518			
Home missions.....	\$1,017			
Foreign missions.....	\$1,484	\$8,259	\$8,319	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$125			
All other purposes.....	\$517			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,358	\$3,127	\$2,286	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	11	12	14	23
Officers and teachers.....	173	138	198	275
Scholars.....	1,265	1,259	1,765	2,145

¹ Statistics for 1906 include the 1 organization of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States and Canada, which united with this denomination between 1906 and 1916.

² A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

³ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, General Synod, by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to the State of Pennsylvania, the only State in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each presbytery in the Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America, General Synod, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	11	5	6	1,686	954	732	745	941	79.2	11	173	1,265
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	1	—	1	63	—	63	28	35	—	1	11	60
Pennsylvania.....	5	3	2	1,174	824	350	515	659	78.1	5	86	726
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Illinois.....	2	1	1	349	118	231	156	193	80.8	2	47	274
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Kansas.....	1	—	1	53	—	53	29	24	—	1	8	60
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	1	—	1	35	—	35	15	20	—	1	11	70
PACIFIC:												
California.....	1	1	—	12	12	—	2	10	—	1	10	75

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936		
	1936	1926	1916	1906 ¹	1936	1926	1916	1906 ¹	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Per-cent under 13
United States	11	13	14	28	1,686	1,929	2,386	4,060	10	1,676	0.6
Vermont.....				3				170			
New York.....	1	1		3	63	45		247		63	
Pennsylvania.....	5	6	7	10	1,174	1,338	1,608	2,505	5	1,169	.4
Illinois.....	2	3	4	5	349	398	439	656		349	
Other States.....	² 3	3	3	7	100	148	339	482	5	95	5.0

¹ Includes figures for the 1 organization of the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States and Canada, which united with this denomination between 1906 and 1916.² Includes: Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 1; and California, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Num-ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR-SONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States	11	11	10	\$339,800	2	\$2,800	6	\$94,100
Pennsylvania.....	5	6	5	204,000			2	(¹)
Other States.....	6	5	² 5	25,800	2	2,800	4	24,100

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: New York, 1; Illinois, 2; Kansas, 1; and California, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES									
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improve-ments	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions
United States	11	11	\$25,940	\$12,795	\$3,822	\$1,264	\$46	\$4,352	\$518	\$1,017	\$1,484
Pennsylvania.....	5	5	19,408	8,850	3,607	394		3,849	343	729	1,093
Other States.....	6	¹ 6	6,532	3,945	215	870	46	503	175	288	391
											100
											443

¹ Includes: New York, 1; Illinois, 2; Kansas, 1; Kentucky, 1; and California, 1.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY PRESBYTERIES, 1936

PRESBYTERY	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	11	1,686	10	\$229,800	2	\$2,800	11	\$25,940	11	1,265
Ohio.....	1	35	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	70
Philadelphia.....	3	564	3	85,000	—	—	3	10,201	3	430
Pittsburgh.....	3	673	3	124,000	—	—	3	10,557	3	356
Western.....	4	414	4	20,800	2	2,800	4	5,182	4	409

¹ Amount for Ohio Presbytery combined with figures for Philadelphia Presbytery, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Reformed Presbyterian (Covenanter) Church, which was reorganized in 1798 and developed into a synod in 1809,² was divided in 1833 on the question of the relation of its members to the Government of the United States. The two parties were termed "Old Light" and "New Light," the former objecting to any participation in public affairs, the latter leaving the decision with the individual. The former was called the "Synod" and the latter the "General Synod."

The General Synod holds equally with the Synod to the Westminster Standards, except as to the use of psalms and hymns in worship where acceptable; to the headship of Christ over nations; to the doctrine of "public social covenanting"; to restricted communion in the use of the sacraments; and to the principle of "dissent from all immoral civil institutions"; but allows its members to decide for themselves whether the Government of this country should be regarded as an immoral institution, and thus determine what duties of citizenship devolve upon them. They may, therefore, exercise the franchise and hold office, provided they do not in these civil acts violate the principle that forbids connection with immoral institutions. Many of them do participate in elections. Negotiations for the union of the General Synod and the Synod failed in 1890, because the latter would not agree to a basis which interpreted the phrase "incorporate with the political body" as meaning "such incorporation as involves sinful compliance with the religious defects of the written constitution as it now stands, either in holding such offices as require an oath to support the constitution, or in voting for men to administer such offices."

In 1883, in consequence of dissatisfaction over this question of the participation in political elections, the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States and Canada was organized; their one church in this country, however, rejoined the General Synod prior to 1916.

In polity this church is in general accord with other Presbyterian bodies.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. L. A. Benson, D. D., stated clerk of the General Synod, Clay Center, Kans., and approved by him in its present form.

² See Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America, p. 1462.

WORK

The church has a sustentation fund for aiding weak congregations, and a Church Extension Board which assists in building church edifices and parsonages.

Foreign missionary work was begun in northern India by Dr. James Campbell in 1836. In 1869 it was suspended, but in 1883 a native Hindu, Rev. G. W. Scott, was appointed missionary. The report at the close of 1936 showed 4 American and 20 native workers; 9 churches, with 755 members; 1 orphanage; 2 leper asylums; contributions by the church in this country amounting to \$7,979; and property with an estimated value of \$4,000.

The church has a college and a theological seminary located at Cedarville, Ohio. The 2 institutions reported 24 instructors and 253 students, property valued at \$200,000, endowments of \$244,445, and a student aid fund of \$38,954. There are 12 young people's societies, with nearly 250 members, and 11 women's missionary societies, with a total membership of 225.

There is one church publication, *The Reformed Presbyterian Advocate*.

THE ORTHODOX PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for The Orthodox Presbyterian Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been baptized, are in full communion, and in good standing in the local churches, together with their baptized children.

The Orthodox Presbyterian Church was not reported prior to 1936, hence no comparative data are available.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	63	36	27	-----	-----
Members, number.....	4,710	2,412	2,298	51.2	48.8
Average membership per church.....	75	67	85	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	1,137	435	702	38.3	61.7
Female.....	1,721	760	961	44.2	55.8
Sex not reported.....	1,852	1,217	635	65.7	34.3
Males per 100 females.....	66.1	57.2	73.0	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	266	60	206	22.6	77.4
13 years and over.....	2,788	1,121	1,667	40.2	59.8
Age not reported.....	1,656	1,231	425	74.3	25.7
Percent under 13 years ²	8.7	5.1	11.0	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	14	4	10	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	13	3	10	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$202,700	\$149,000	\$53,700	73.5	26.5
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$165,209	\$145,000	\$20,200	87.8	12.2
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$37,500	\$4,000	\$33,500	10.7	89.3
Average value per church.....	\$15,592	\$49,667	\$5,370	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	8	3	5	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$37,330	\$17,780	\$19,550	47.6	52.4
Number reporting "no debt".....	4	1	3	-----	-----
Parsonages, number.....	4	1	3	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	4	1	3	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$19,500	\$10,000	\$9,500	51.3	48.7
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	36	19	17	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$60,052	\$36,178	\$23,874	60.2	39.8
Pastors' salaries.....	\$25,688	\$14,742	\$10,946	57.4	42.6
All other salaries.....	\$1,775	\$1,145	\$630	64.5	35.5
Repairs and Improvements.....	\$5,327	\$3,685	\$1,642	69.2	30.8
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$3,340	\$940	\$2,400	28.1	71.9
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$14,110	\$9,955	\$4,155	70.6	29.4
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$967	\$807	\$160	83.5	16.5
Home missions.....	\$2,995	\$1,710	\$1,285	57.1	42.9
Foreign missions.....	\$1,872	\$1,113	\$759	59.5	40.5
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,349	\$662	\$687	49.1	50.9
All other purposes.....	\$2,629	\$1,419	\$1,210	54.0	46.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,668	\$1,904	\$1,404	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	35	18	17	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	361	204	157	52.2	47.8
Scholars.....	2,783	1,362	1,421	48.9	51.1

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	15	4	11		
Officers and teachers.....	94	33	61		
Scholars.....	646	297	349	46.0	54.0
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	6	2	4		
Officers and teachers.....	19	12	7		
Scholars.....	176	67	109	38.1	61.9

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 2, 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for 1936 for The Orthodox Presbyterian Church by States. Table 2 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, and membership classified by sex. Table 3 gives the number and membership of the churches, membership classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over," and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices. Table 5 presents the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 4 and 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 6 presents, for each presbytery in The Orthodox Presbyterian Church, the more important statistical data shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, AND MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹
United States.....	63	36	27	4,710	2,412	2,298	1,137	1,721	1,852	66.1
NEW ENGLAND:										
Maine.....	1	1		256	256				256	
Connecticut.....	1	1		46	46		16	30		
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:										
New York.....	3	2	1	92	52	40			92	
New Jersey.....	8	6	2	634	532	102	112	182	340	61.5
Pennsylvania.....	19	13	6	1,555	769	786	509	813	233	62.6
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Ohio.....	1	1		63	63		17	46		
Indiana.....	1	1		38	38				38	
Wisconsin.....	5	1	4	647	15	632	207	215	225	96.3
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:										
North Dakota.....	5		5	201		201	58	98	45	
South Dakota.....	8		8	497		497	99	121	277	81.8
Nebraska.....	2	2		68	68		16	30	22	
SOUTH ATLANTIC:										
Delaware.....	2	1	1	258	218	40	10	30	218	
Maryland.....	1	1		40	40				40	
District of Columbia.....	1	1		14	14		2	12		
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Kentucky.....	1	1		21	21		5	16		
PACIFIC:										
Oregon.....	1	1		89	89		31	58		
California.....	3	3		191	191		55	70	66	

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of members	MEMBERSHIP BY AGE				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not report- ed	Per- cent under 13 ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholar- s
United States.....	63	4,710	266	2,788	1,656	8.7	35	391	2,783
NEW ENGLAND:									
Maine.....	1	256			256				
Connecticut.....	1	46		46			1	11	45
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:									
New York.....	3	92			92				
New Jersey.....	8	634	3	291	340	1.0	5	55	283
Pennsylvania.....	19	1,555	156	1,166	233	11.8	14	156	1,295
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Ohio.....	1	63		63			1	9	30
Indiana.....	1	38			38				
Wisconsin.....	5	647	13	619	15	2.1	3	46	375
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:									
North Dakota.....	5	201	50	106	45	32.1	2	15	81
South Dakota.....	8	497	15	205	277	6.8	4	29	167
Nebraska.....	2	68	3	43	22		1	8	50
SOUTH ATLANTIC:									
Delaware.....	2	258	5	35	218		1	11	60
Maryland.....	1	40			40				
District of Columbia.....	1	14			14				
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Kentucky.....	1	21	2	19			1	14	97
PACIFIC:									
Oregon.....	1	89	4	85			1	16	150
California.....	3	191	15	110	66	12.0	1	21	150

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.**TABLE 4.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR- SONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	63	14	13	\$308,700	8	\$37,330	4	\$19,500
Pennsylvania.....	19	3	3	8,500	2	3,100	1	(¹)
South Dakota.....	8	3	3	12,200	2	1,450	1	(¹)
Other States.....	36	8	7	182,000	4	32,780	2	19,500

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: Connecticut, 1; New Jersey, 2; Wisconsin, 1; North Dakota, 2; and Oregon, 1.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

(Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting)

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improve- ments	Payment on church debt, excluding in- terest	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and char- ity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States...	63	36	\$80,052	\$25,688	\$1,775	\$5,327	\$3,340	\$14,110	\$967	\$2,995	\$1,872	\$1,349	\$2,629
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New Jersey.....	8	5	9,507	4,814	688	290	-----	1,468	45	797	359	827	219
Pennsylvania.....	19	14	27,701	10,738	770	1,500	2,400	8,131	302	1,263	803	437	1,357
E. N. CENTRAL:													
Wisconsin.....	5	3	3,305	2,020	125	-----	-----	745	5	170	120	-----	120
W. N. CENTRAL:													
North Dakota....	5	3	1,069	860	72	-----	-----	10	-----	127	-----	-----	-----
South Dakota....	8	4	2,350	1,432	-----	60	-----	375	-----	92	116	65	210
Other States.....	18	17	16,120	5,824	120	3,477	940	3,381	615	546	474	20	723

¹ Includes 1 church in each of the following States—Connecticut, Ohio, Nebraska, Kentucky, Oregon, and California, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY PRESBYTERIES, 1936

PRESBYTERY	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total ..	63	4,710	13	\$202,700	8	\$37,330	36	\$80,052	35	2,783
California ..	3	191	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	(¹)	1	150
Dakotas ..	15	766	5	16,200	2	1,450	8	4,129	7	298
New Jersey ..	8	634	2	(¹)	1	(¹)	5	9,507	5	283
New York and New England ..	5	394	1	(¹)	1	(¹)	1	(¹)	1	45
Northwest ..	1	89	1	(¹)	1	(¹)	1	(¹)	1	150
Ohio ..	3	122	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	(¹)	2	127
Philadelphia ..	23	1,867	3	8,500	2	3,100	15	28,326	15	1,355
Wisconsin ..	5	647	1	(¹)	1	(¹)	3	3,305	3	375
Combinations ..	-----	-----	-----	178,000	-----	32,780	-----	14,785	-----	-----

¹ Amount included in figures on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

HISTORY

The Orthodox Presbyterian Church was organized under the name "The Presbyterian Church of America" on June 11, 1936, in Philadelphia, Pa.

For a number of years there had been a controversy in the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America (Northern) between those who adhered to the strict orthodoxy of historic Presbyterianism and those who were sympathetic with or openly favorable to a nondoctrinal religious modernism in which the supernatural elements of historic Christianity were subordinated or discarded in the supposed interest of moral conduct and social welfare. This controversy came into the open in 1923 when over 1,200 ministers of the northern church signed an "Auburn Affirmation," which asserted that adherence to the doctrines of the infallibility of Scripture, virgin birth, miracles, and resurrection of Christ in the same body on the third day, and the doctrine that Christ's death was a sacrifice to satisfy divine justice and reconcile us to God, was not necessary for ministers in good standing in that church.

Gradually this modernistic element came into control of the church, progressively dominating its seminaries, and home and foreign mission work. In 1933 the orthodox group, after attempting unsuccessfully to have the official foreign mission work reformed, organized its own foreign mission agency. The members of this new agency were ordered by the church to withdraw from it (the agency), or face trial for disloyalty to the church. Contending that they could not conscientiously support the modernism of the official agency, and yet must engage in foreign mission work, they refused. A number of them, notably Rev. J. Gresham Machen, D. D., Litt. D., were tried by local presbyteries and convicted. The cases were appealed and came before the general assembly in 1936. The decision was adverse, and those convicted ordered suspended from the ministry.

Contending that the assembly had required them to obey a command of men contrary to the command of Christ, and that the church had thereby abandoned its own spiritual heritage, a group of these men and others with them, both laymen and ministers, withdrew from the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America and organized "The Presbyterian Church of America." This action was taken, according to the declaratory statement of the new church, "In order to continue what we believe to be the true spiritual succession of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America which we hold to have been abandoned by the present organization of that body * * *."

The older church then filed suit in civil court in Philadelphia charging that the name of the new organization was so similar to its own as to cause confusion, and asking an injunction against its use. The injunction was granted and rather than appeal the case, the defendant church decided to change its name, effective March 15, 1939, to "The Orthodox Presbyterian Church."

In 1936 when the church was constituted, it had about 35 ministers. On January 1, 1939, it had approximately 100 ministers, 5,000 members, and 60 congregations scattered over 17 States, as well as mission work on the foreign field.

DOCTRINE

The church adheres without mental or other reservation to the historic Christian faith according to the logically necessary and consistent interpretation of it popularly termed "Calvinism" or "The Reformed Faith." Acknowledging the existence of the sovereign God revealed in the Bible, and accepting the Old and New Testaments as written by men so guided by Him that their original manuscripts were without error in fact or doctrine, and so the very "Word of God," the church teaches that God created the worlds, that man was created by Him righteous, that he fell into sin, and in consequence the whole human race descending by ordinary generation from the first parents has been born under the guilt of sin and with polluted nature, liable to eternal and just punishment.

In accordance with an eternal plan, God promised and in due time sent His own Son into the world as redeemer. Without losing His full and true deity, the Son took also a full and true humanity, in which human nature He lived on this earth as representative of those God purposed to save through Him, and then underwent in His sacrificial death the punishment for their sins whereby the justice

¹ This statement was furnished by Rev. Leslie W. Sloat, clerk of the Fifth General Assembly of The Orthodox Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pa.

of God was satisfied and reconciliation established. God raised Him from the dead, He ascended into heaven, and at the right hand of the Father awaits the day of His coming for judgment and the consummation of the divine kingdom.

The benefits of the work of Christ are applied to those whom the Father purposes to save through the work of the Holy Spirit in regeneration, sanctification, and glorification. They are received by the individual through faith in Christ alone—a trust in the saving power of Christ entirely without any confidence in human works of merit—through which the individual is justified in the sight of God on the ground of the finished work of Christ, and given the assurance of eternal life and blessing.

Although salvation is not because of good works, it is in order to good works. Only those who believe in Christ are able in any sense to live lives in keeping with God's law. Consequently the propagation of the gospel of salvation, through the hearing of which men believe and are saved, is the only effective way to bring about righteousness and peace in the lives of men.

ORGANIZATION

The various congregations of the church are united in presbyteries, the boundaries of which are roughly geographical, and the supreme body of the church is its general assembly, meeting once each year. Each minister and one elder from each congregation are entitled to sit in the assembly. The local church has a "session," composed of elected elders and a minister. In general the government is of the representative form, which we call the "Presbyterian" form.

The church has a constitution consisting of the creedal statements of its faith, a Form of Government, Book of Discipline, and Directory for the Worship of God. It acknowledges the Bible as "the Word of God," the only infallible rule of faith and practice. Its subordinate doctrinal standards or creedal statements are the Westminster Confession of Faith and the Westminster Larger and Shorter Catechisms, prepared by the famous "Westminster Assembly" meeting in London in 1643-52.

There are three standing committees of the general assembly, Home Missions and Church Extension, Foreign Missions, and Christian Education, through which various aspects of the church's work are propagated at home and abroad.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Protestant Episcopal Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination comprises all baptized persons (including infants) on the parochial registers.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	6,407	3,668	2,739	57.2	42.8
Members, number.....	1,735,335	1,466,345	268,990	84.5	15.5
Average membership per church.....	271	400	98		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	608,977	512,357	96,620	84.1	15.9
Female.....	835,952	702,094	133,858	84.0	16.0
Sex not reported.....	290,406	251,894	38,512	86.7	13.3
Males per 100 females.....	72.8	73.0	72.2		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	289,082	239,685	49,397	82.9	17.1
13 years and over.....	1,150,318	969,288	181,030	84.3	15.7
Age not reported.....	295,935	257,372	38,563	87.0	13.0
Percent under 13 years ¹	20.1	19.8	21.4		
Church edifices, number.....	5,968	3,504	2,464	58.7	41.3
Value—number reporting.....	5,715	3,357	2,358	58.7	41.3
Amount reported.....	\$266,400,447	\$233,725,105	\$32,675,342	87.7	12.3
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$262,264,428	\$230,221,794	\$32,042,634	87.8	12.2
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$4,136,019	\$3,503,311	\$632,708	84.7	15.3
Average value per church.....	\$46,614	\$69,623	\$13,857		
Debt—number reporting.....	1,518	1,248	270	82.2	17.8
Amount reported.....	\$16,003,462	\$15,066,539	\$936,923	94.1	5.9
Number reporting "no debt".....	3,009	1,548	1,461	51.4	48.6
Parsonages, number.....	3,354	2,269	1,085	67.7	32.3
Value—number reporting.....	3,087	2,092	995	67.8	32.2
Amount reported.....	\$23,705,329	\$18,072,506	\$5,632,823	76.2	23.8
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	6,117	3,558	2,559	58.2	41.8
Amount reported.....	\$29,288,532	\$25,352,563	\$3,935,969	86.6	13.4
Pastors' salaries.....	\$7,847,949	\$6,354,086	\$1,493,863	81.0	19.0
All other salaries.....	\$4,660,080	\$4,211,545	\$448,535	90.4	9.6
Repairs and improvements.....	\$2,014,241	\$1,658,211	\$356,030	82.3	17.7
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,577,078	\$1,465,599	\$111,479	92.9	7.1
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$7,391,336	\$6,582,838	\$808,498	89.1	10.9
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$762,359	\$691,647	\$70,712	90.7	9.3
Home missions.....	\$359,228	\$321,277	\$37,951	89.4	10.6
Foreign missions.....	\$257,246	\$224,533	\$32,713	87.3	12.7
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2,780,503	\$2,410,035	\$370,468	86.7	13.3
All other purposes.....	\$1,638,512	\$1,432,792	\$205,720	87.4	12.6
Average expenditure per church.....	\$4,788	\$7,126	\$1,538		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	4,929	3,255	1,674	66.0	34.0
Officers and teachers.....	58,164	46,612	11,552	80.1	19.9
Scholars.....	432,679	354,482	78,197	81.9	18.1
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	333	193	140	58.0	42.0
Officers and teachers.....	2,004	1,271	733	63.4	36.6
Scholars.....	17,628	11,678	5,950	66.2	33.8

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	249	151	98	60.6	39.4
Officers and teachers.....	859	608	251	70.8	29.2
Scholars.....	10,378	7,106	3,272	68.5	31.5
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	88	57	31	(¹)	(²)
Officers and teachers.....	760	497	263	65.4	34.6
Scholars.....	7,531	4,579	2,952	60.8	39.2

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. In 1916 and 1906 most of the churches reported only the confirmed members. As a result, the membership figures shown for these census years are too small for fair comparison with the 1936 and 1926 data, which include all baptized persons on the church rolls.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	6,407	7,299	7,345	6,725
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	—892	—46	620	—
Percent.....	—12.2	—0.6	9.2	—
Members, number.....	1,735,335	1,859,086	1,092,821	886,942
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	—123,751	(²)	205,879	—
Percent.....	—6.7	—	23.2	—
Average membership per church.....	271	255	149	132
Church edifices, number.....	5,968	7,085	6,726	6,922
Value—number reporting.....	5,715	6,532	6,454	6,057
Amount reported.....	\$266,400,447	\$314,990,738	\$164,990,150	\$125,040,498
Average value per church.....	\$46,614	\$48,162	\$25,564	\$20,644
Debt—number reporting.....	1,518	1,198	1,281	1,011
Amount reported.....	\$16,003,462	\$12,220,363	\$6,380,117	\$4,930,914
Parsonages, number.....	3,354	—	—	—
Value—number reporting.....	3,087	3,648	3,154	2,706
Amount reported.....	\$23,705,329	\$34,616,887	\$18,395,182	\$13,207,084
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	6,117	6,817	6,831	—
Amount reported.....	\$29,288,632	\$44,790,130	\$22,509,942	—
Pastors' salaries.....	\$7,847,949	—	—	—
All other salaries.....	\$4,660,080	—	—	—
Repairs and improvements.....	\$2,014,241	—	—	—
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,577,078	\$35,739,568	\$16,688,658	—
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$7,391,336	—	—	—
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$762,359	—	—	—
Home missions.....	\$359,228	—	—	—
Foreign missions.....	\$257,246	—	—	—
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2,780,503	\$9,013,715	\$5,821,284	—
All other purposes.....	\$1,638,512	—	—	—
Not classified.....	—	\$36,847	—	—
Average expenditure per church.....	\$4,788	\$6,570	\$3,295	—
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	4,929	5,607	5,552	5,211
Officers and teachers.....	58,164	58,374	55,918	51,048
Scholars.....	432,679	479,430	489,036	464,351

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² The membership for 1926 includes all baptized persons on the church rolls. In the preceding censuses most of the churches reported only the confirmed members. Because of this fact, the increase from 1916 to 1926 is not shown, as data are not comparable.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Protestant Episcopal Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4

gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each province in the Protestant Episcopal Church, by dioceses, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
United States	6,407	3,668	2,739	1,735,335	1,466,346	268,990
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	61	26	35	14,310	8,901	5,409
New Hampshire.....	45	18	27	9,909	7,126	2,783
Vermont.....	50	10	40	9,148	5,363	3,785
Massachusetts.....	264	196	68	132,383	119,799	12,584
Rhode Island.....	70	39	31	39,434	33,307	7,127
Connecticut.....	188	79	109	83,317	67,615	25,702
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	875	488	387	349,528	301,035	48,493
New Jersey.....	304	209	95	114,152	98,066	16,086
Pennsylvania.....	510	372	138	172,066	148,261	23,815
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	173	151	22	57,616	54,755	2,861
Indiana.....	52	46	6	11,953	11,671	282
Illinois.....	207	167	40	60,807	58,789	2,018
Michigan.....	168	121	47	57,789	54,380	3,409
Wisconsin.....	134	78	56	28,472	23,751	4,721
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	154	82	72	30,369	25,498	4,873
Iowa.....	44	44	5	9,474	9,324	150
Missouri.....	83	59	24	20,559	19,724	835
North Dakota.....	29	11	18	2,753	1,970	783
South Dakota.....	70	17	53	8,269	4,722	3,547
Nebraska.....	72	33	39	10,256	8,370	1,886
Kansas.....	79	51	28	10,773	9,470	1,303
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	33	10	23	6,068	3,807	2,261
Maryland.....	216	56	160	53,060	30,122	23,588
District of Columbia.....	39	39		25,444	25,444	
Virginia.....	373	97	276	49,843	30,526	19,317
West Virginia.....	72	37	35	11,896	9,605	2,261
North Carolina.....	217	96	122	26,673	20,299	6,374
South Carolina.....	120	62	58	18,163	14,573	3,590
Georgia.....	84	61	23	16,353	15,495	868
Florida.....	132	72	60	29,660	25,693	3,967
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	65	49	16	12,586	11,499	1,087
Tennessee.....	77	47	30	14,156	12,500	1,656
Alabama.....	95	48	47	13,908	11,896	2,012
Mississippi.....	85	38	47	8,978	7,424	1,554
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	37	29	8	4,823	4,556	267
Louisiana.....	67	48	19	17,151	16,128	1,023
Oklahoma.....	47	41	6	7,813	7,604	209
Texas.....	202	132	70	37,017	33,583	3,429
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	63	17	46	8,224	6,410	1,814
Idaho.....	37	18	19	5,093	3,655	1,438
Wyoming.....	42	5	37	6,284	2,328	3,956
Colorado.....	82	43	39	14,110	11,964	2,146
New Mexico.....	48	16	32	3,479	2,490	989
Arizona.....	47	17	30	4,242	3,338	904
Utah.....	26	10	16	3,167	2,378	789
Nevada.....	37	6	31	3,557	1,710	1,847
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	94	54	40	18,496	16,484	2,012
Oregon.....	68	38	30	9,907	8,830	1,077
California.....	265	186	79	71,257	65,004	6,163

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	608,977	835,952	290,406	72.8	4,929	58,184	432,679
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....	6,074	7,763	473	78.2	51	449	3,467
New Hampshire.....	3,503	5,324	1,082	65.8	33	283	1,863
Vermont.....	3,669	5,229	250	70.2	35	220	1,336
Massachusetts.....	50,492	68,060	13,831	74.2	250	3,922	29,316
Rhode Island.....	12,044	16,066	11,294	74.8	62	1,191	8,930
Connecticut.....	30,077	37,919	15,321	79.3	167	2,406	17,509
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	115,636	153,749	80,143	75.2	702	9,711	75,727
New Jersey.....	36,345	48,395	29,412	75.1	280	4,149	30,139
Pennsylvania.....	59,884	81,336	30,846	73.6	421	5,882	45,625
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	21,229	28,982	7,405	73.2	151	1,839	13,817
Indiana.....	4,936	7,011	6	70.4	40	365	2,440
Illinois.....	23,902	30,429	6,476	78.6	151	1,766	12,359
Michigan.....	18,431	24,565	14,793	75.0	147	1,838	16,095
Wisconsin.....	11,537	14,826	2,109	77.8	95	757	5,551
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	12,822	17,280	267	74.2	109	974	7,072
Iowa.....	3,515	5,289	670	66.5	34	325	2,024
Missouri.....	7,416	10,604	2,449	69.3	53	616	4,663
North Dakota.....	1,106	1,493	154	74.1	18	91	485
South Dakota.....	3,564	4,531	174	78.7	36	296	1,825
Nebraska.....	4,303	5,909	44	72.8	44	351	2,179
Kansas.....	4,075	5,925	773	68.8	49	436	2,797
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware.....	1,851	2,882	1,335	64.2	25	272	1,487
Maryland.....	19,160	26,142	8,378	73.3	166	2,015	14,994
District of Columbia.....	7,478	10,892	7,074	68.7	38	822	6,093
Virginia.....	17,362	25,509	6,972	68.1	290	2,789	20,284
West Virginia.....	2,580	3,646	5,640	70.8	57	477	3,338
North Carolina.....	8,897	12,510	5,266	71.1	170	1,522	10,944
South Carolina.....	6,641	9,344	2,178	71.1	87	792	5,419
Georgia.....	6,591	9,650	112	68.3	57	772	5,472
Florida.....	11,038	17,342	1,280	63.6	99	1,171	8,561
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	5,009	7,222	355	69.4	49	503	3,515
Tennessee.....	5,546	6,841	1,769	81.1	51	565	3,773
Alabama.....	5,559	8,170	179	68.0	69	680	4,301
Mississippi.....	3,511	5,202	265	67.5	60	408	2,790
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	1,461	2,071	1,291	70.5	23	217	1,111
Louisiana.....	5,706	9,103	2,342	62.7	49	505	3,464
Oklahoma.....	3,085	4,018	710	76.8	33	281	1,730
Texas.....	10,165	14,651	12,201	69.4	130	1,418	10,041
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	2,660	4,135	1,429	64.3	29	235	1,830
Idaho.....	2,036	3,057		66.6	27	201	1,298
Wyoming.....	2,300	2,945	1,039	78.1	26	240	1,517
Colorado.....	3,564	5,705	4,841	62.5	52	481	3,760
New Mexico.....	1,353	1,971	155	68.6	26	123	909
Arizona.....	1,339	1,714	1,189	78.1	27	215	1,812
Utah.....	1,066	1,711	390	62.3	11	88	927
Nevada.....	1,348	2,162	47	62.3	27	122	965
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	6,740	9,979	1,777	67.5	64	654	4,708
Oregon.....	3,741	6,121	45	61.1	51	409	2,708
California.....	26,630	40,452	4,175	65.8	218	2,320	19,705

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	6,407	7,299	7,345	6,725	1,735,335	1,859,086	1,092,821	896,942	289,082	1,150,318	295,935	20.1
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	61	61	63	49	14,310	12,287	5,628	5,520	3,194	10,589	527	23.2
New Hampshire.....	45	59	55	50	9,909	10,123	6,715	4,892	1,948	7,164	797	21.4
Vermont.....	50	65	65	64	9,148	9,858	6,000	5,278	2,160	6,926	62	23.8
Massachusetts.....	264	270	254	228	132,383	141,952	75,217	51,636	27,404	86,789	18,190	24.0
Rhode Island.....	70	70	67	68	39,434	36,197	20,176	15,443	6,041	26,068	7,325	18.8
Connecticut.....	188	202	196	186	83,317	89,434	48,854	37,466	15,468	57,280	10,569	21.3
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	875	882	876	829	349,528	354,700	227,685	193,890	55,758	217,455	76,315	20.4
New Jersey.....	304	325	289	257	114,152	130,011	67,996	53,921	18,588	62,972	32,592	22.8
Pennsylvania.....	510	535	515	486	172,066	191,261	118,687	99,021	24,925	116,696	30,445	17.6
E. N. CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	173	214	212	192	57,616	68,715	47,175	32,399	8,975	43,653	4,988	17.1
Indiana.....	52	65	68	71	11,953	14,168	8,848	7,653	2,088	9,292	573	18.3
Illinois.....	207	224	205	209	60,807	67,899	40,725	36,364	1,020	42,615	7,272	20.6
Michigan.....	168	202	203	196	57,789	61,333	33,409	26,439	8,236	31,690	17,893	20.6
Wisconsin.....	134	138	154	160	28,472	30,273	18,451	16,527	5,533	20,877	2,062	21.0
W. N. CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	154	192	214	221	30,369	31,848	22,635	18,763	5,783	23,280	1,306	19.9
Iowa.....	49	71	75	91	9,474	13,821	8,126	5,990	1,615	6,867	992	19.0
Missouri.....	83	106	112	125	20,559	20,342	14,309	13,328	3,467	14,186	2,906	19.6
North Dakota.....	29	52	60	87	2,753	4,710	2,455	2,227	570	2,163	20	20.9
South Dakota.....	70	142	157	126	8,269	17,601	8,156	7,055	1,958	6,093	218	24.3
Nebraska.....	72	124	125	125	10,256	12,726	7,931	6,903	1,701	8,169	386	17.2
Kansas.....	79	98	96	90	10,773	9,623	5,843	6,459	1,851	6,814	2,108	21.4
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware.....	33	40	40	38	6,068	7,402	4,656	3,796	793	3,581	1,694	18.1
Maryland.....	216	253	270	257	53,680	66,781	38,469	34,965	8,131	32,502	13,047	20.0
Dist. of Columbia.....	39	43	51	38	25,444	28,347	18,295	13,692	3,901	15,012	6,531	20.6
Virginia.....	373	453	466	389	49,843	58,523	33,593	28,487	7,312	35,011	7,520	17.3
West Virginia.....	72	85	115	91	11,866	11,862	6,831	5,230	1,173	4,614	6,079	20.3
North Carolina.....	217	266	279	256	26,673	33,371	18,545	13,890	3,445	17,739	5,489	16.6
South Carolina.....	120	130	132	118	18,163	18,994	11,000	8,557	3,732	11,997	2,414	23.8
Georgia.....	84	107	115	106	16,353	19,888	11,098	9,790	3,039	12,998	316	18.9
Florida.....	132	154	151	138	29,660	25,393	10,399	8,575	5,850	22,261	1,549	20.8
E. S. CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	65	78	73	83	12,586	12,562	9,383	8,091	1,870	8,972	1,744	17.2
Tennessee.....	77	93	95	103	14,156	15,173	9,910	7,874	2,302	10,041	1,813	18.7
Alabama.....	95	99	110	101	13,908	14,399	10,069	8,961	2,482	11,116	310	18.3
Mississippi.....	85	91	97	81	8,978	8,761	6,132	5,704	2,024	6,364	590	24.1
W. S. CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	37	67	53	66	4,823	5,872	4,431	4,315	516	2,996	1,311	14.7
Louisiana.....	67	76	85	75	17,151	17,175	11,632	9,070	2,949	12,365	1,837	19.3
Oklahoma.....	47	61	83	42	7,813	6,602	3,566	2,024	1,361	5,742	710	19.2
Texas.....	202	218	183	173	37,017	32,700	17,116	14,246	4,297	21,006	11,714	17.0
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	63	81	94	57	8,224	8,721	4,607	3,290	1,751	6,209	264	22.0
Idaho.....	37	45	72	48	5,093	4,655	2,404	1,846	971	4,083	39	19.2
Wyoming.....	42	64	53	40	6,284	6,020	3,890	1,741	1,136	3,934	1,214	22.4
Colorado.....	82	82	109	102	14,110	13,663	8,437	6,832	2,232	8,831	3,047	20.2
New Mexico.....	48	50	45	18	3,479	2,258	1,718	869	601	2,682	196	18.3
Arizona.....	47	24	19	13	4,242	4,567	2,318	1,059	520	3,596	126	12.6
Utah.....	26	34	24	14	3,167	3,837	1,469	977	757	2,364	46	24.3
Nevada.....	37	41	32	21	3,557	2,933	1,207	1,210	849	2,702	6	23.9
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	94	102	105	77	18,496	17,867	10,881	6,780	3,438	12,834	2,224	21.1
Oregon.....	68	78	73	51	9,907	9,097	5,726	3,580	1,482	8,380	45	15.0
California.....	265	287	260	219	71,257	72,781	30,018	21,317	11,865	52,848	6,544	18.3

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	6,407	5,968	5,715	\$266,400,447	1,518	\$16,003,462	3,067	\$33,705,339
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	61	60	58	1,553,756	11	58,235	34	223,900
New Hampshire.....	45	43	42	1,151,800	8	26,716	24	191,800
Vermont.....	50	46	45	776,200	10	14,500	25	124,500
Massachusetts.....	264	261	246	18,173,050	74	504,811	165	1,655,986
Rhode Island.....	70	68	65	4,373,964	11	79,882	35	319,895
Connecticut.....	188	182	167	12,615,383	34	458,192	122	1,137,126
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	875	814	773	70,152,791	215	3,232,408	448	4,657,721
New Jersey.....	304	301	286	16,868,162	114	1,252,450	191	2,070,784
Pennsylvania.....	510	494	478	34,565,512	166	1,711,620	272	2,938,389
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	173	169	159	9,098,489	47	412,959	80	584,657
Indiana.....	52	50	47	3,158,100	18	122,670	24	169,100
Illinois.....	207	188	172	8,689,398	61	878,275	88	705,163
Michigan.....	168	162	157	10,729,836	60	1,080,238	91	600,450
Wisconsin.....	134	128	126	3,974,465	27	251,059	73	408,620
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	154	148	143	3,530,946	31	287,362	73	329,310
Iowa.....	49	46	46	1,513,800	16	76,465	27	159,125
Missouri.....	83	77	74	3,226,531	20	308,456	29	237,289
North Dakota.....	29	27	27	236,050	4	4,285	19	74,300
South Dakota.....	70	62	56	556,150	8	17,808	33	124,860
Nebraska.....	72	67	65	967,110	17	83,860	33	115,122
Kansas.....	79	70	68	1,478,729	15	123,124	32	160,631
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware.....	33	32	31	1,067,915	7	36,326	17	138,000
Maryland.....	216	213	200	7,010,122	38	528,199	118	868,748
District of Columbia.....	39	38	37	3,497,705	19	530,205	22	347,000
Virginia.....	373	360	352	7,672,009	73	593,492	166	1,040,726
West Virginia.....	72	70	47	1,160,900	10	45,041	20	148,500
North Carolina.....	217	197	187	3,672,701	26	217,750	69	374,113
South Carolina.....	120	112	108	1,862,850	20	69,555	54	251,900
Georgia.....	84	77	76	2,296,568	8	104,568	33	188,854
Florida.....	132	125	123	3,071,875	30	457,124	56	351,300
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	65	59	55	1,953,705	15	87,226	31	168,900
Tennessee.....	77	66	64	1,401,900	12	166,852	26	123,550
Alabama.....	95	88	84	1,904,883	14	197,344	31	174,300
Mississippi.....	85	76	74	1,373,635	13	66,151	39	204,200
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	37	28	27	578,000	5	44,850	17	65,350
Louisiana.....	67	65	60	1,661,830	10	52,776	27	169,900
Oklahoma.....	47	46	45	794,446	10	253,373	24	104,608
Texas.....	202	174	172	3,392,868	52	409,813	84	426,555
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	63	48	48	522,198	8	27,019	20	76,492
Idaho.....	37	34	31	260,875	2	2,250	15	48,600
Wyoming.....	42	37	37	671,844	3	26,750	24	120,600
Colorado.....	82	72	73	1,996,830	17	180,102	39	179,845
New Mexico.....	48	28	27	283,750	7	25,372	13	64,600
Arizona.....	47	24	27	636,319	8	57,094	19	83,300
Utah.....	26	15	15	292,300	-----	-----	10	36,660
Nevada.....	37	31	32	286,900	2	2,082	14	45,750
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	94	83	81	1,635,444	24	240,219	40	135,200
Oregon.....	68	60	59	787,600	17	27,907	27	111,600
California.....	265	247	243	7,372,153	101	649,647	114	667,991

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	6,407	6,117	\$29,288,532	\$7,847,949	\$4,680,080	\$2,014,941
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	61	59	158,632	64,284	20,615	16,663
New Hampshire.....	45	44	132,958	49,652	14,002	9,443
Vermont.....	50	47	94,075	40,051	10,248	9,421
Massachusetts.....	264	263	2,282,600	532,303	387,720	171,192
Rhode Island.....	70	70	519,970	146,574	95,988	30,560
Connecticut.....	188	179	1,195,899	323,466	238,042	119,915
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	875	831	6,813,489	1,384,927	1,303,212	435,175
New Jersey.....	304	308	1,937,778	518,876	331,690	151,261
Pennsylvania.....	510	491	3,407,414	857,526	579,409	239,551
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	173	171	1,064,682	302,843	194,958	63,390
Indiana.....	52	49	197,175	72,324	28,172	9,746
Illinois.....	207	193	1,044,288	284,408	165,489	56,797
Michigan.....	168	162	921,138	259,772	173,261	61,691
Wisconsin.....	134	131	387,990	128,181	51,606	20,754
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	154	151	449,498	129,976	67,877	37,872
Iowa.....	49	45	132,163	51,780	18,341	6,914
Missouri.....	83	78	451,772	113,960	81,750	23,699
North Dakota.....	29	28	28,924	12,450	1,931	4,299
South Dakota.....	70	67	74,944	31,650	5,871	6,905
Nebraska.....	72	61	149,991	59,356	18,739	10,740
Kansas.....	79	77	191,138	59,554	18,581	15,640
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	33	33	171,592	45,095	19,013	28,585
Maryland.....	216	210	795,055	241,698	127,415	62,580
District of Columbia.....	39	39	405,566	93,221	80,284	17,318
Virginia.....	373	365	979,316	311,442	114,283	57,469
West Virginia.....	72	69	200,036	42,479	14,115	5,975
North Carolina.....	217	206	441,892	134,885	46,604	31,108
South Carolina.....	120	111	240,839	78,944	25,634	18,416
Georgia.....	84	83	273,105	84,063	43,984	13,684
Florida.....	132	129	349,876	119,288	27,998	31,444
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	65	62	250,384	82,513	35,543	16,962
Tennessee.....	77	70	195,046	59,014	27,809	9,625
Alabama.....	95	93	248,316	69,587	25,333	12,653
Mississippi.....	85	81	141,208	54,816	6,090	10,076
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	37	30	78,012	27,698	7,894	8,092
Louisiana.....	67	65	207,243	63,743	22,766	12,007
Oklahoma.....	47	41	109,761	38,598	8,447	6,290
Texas.....	202	185	661,829	205,152	52,508	45,922
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	63	56	79,946	36,507	6,486	7,683
Idaho.....	37	32	51,249	18,907	3,942	7,294
Wyoming.....	42	34	65,160	23,199	12,411	6,839
Colorado.....	82	75	220,269	70,423	36,588	11,297
New Mexico.....	48	44	50,834	22,277	8,064	3,049
Arizona.....	47	45	69,838	26,245	9,669	4,975
Utah.....	26	17	27,956	12,035	3,600	2,155
Nevada.....	37	35	24,544	10,624	1,765	1,907
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	94	87	211,898	78,112	23,708	13,080
Oregon.....	68	65	131,418	49,926	10,807	9,812
California.....	265	255	969,842	323,616	180,440	46,376

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued					
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters
United States.....	\$1,577,078	\$7,391,336	\$763,359	\$359,938	\$257,946	\$2,780,563
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	1,660	34,297	2,186	3,948	1,801	7,008
New Hampshire.....	3,035	27,010	1,669	-----	1,295	13,516
Vermont.....	3,156	18,066	2,323	996	612	6,491
Massachusetts.....	84,019	600,665	48,153	14,000	8,863	220,370
Rhode Island.....	7,861	140,556	12,376	1,799	2,314	57,238
Connecticut.....	44,930	270,043	43,691	6,497	6,972	96,667
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	241,634	2,155,169	283,410	76,421	41,914	614,446
New Jersey.....	172,027	472,424	28,604	14,182	14,131	171,908
Pennsylvania.....	143,217	848,800	82,097	42,813	36,961	390,210
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	59,054	236,457	24,090	4,894	7,013	112,425
Indiana.....	7,025	40,545	3,273	3,139	1,726	8,614
Illinois.....	47,555	258,658	22,202	14,219	12,607	108,106
Michigan.....	94,163	193,575	18,930	3,035	4,683	65,911
Wisconsin.....	12,896	108,021	4,537	8,067	3,583	24,771
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	24,306	120,313	5,660	3,421	4,606	45,522
Iowa.....	5,463	30,766	755	930	1,214	10,309
Missouri.....	37,799	103,351	9,731	4,343	12,343	37,142
North Dakota.....	660	6,460	139	-----	190	2,093
South Dakota.....	2,058	14,253	1,885	1,290	1,278	8,328
Nebraska.....	7,658	33,000	1,767	4,391	2,218	6,648
Kansas.....	26,809	40,534	3,367	4,326	1,941	12,958
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	8,903	35,914	6,111	3,201	572	15,303
Maryland.....	43,108	172,157	11,401	8,586	7,320	72,063
District of Columbia.....	29,310	90,966	15,665	1,276	2,388	40,603
Virginia.....	72,088	169,971	21,429	27,391	14,784	144,256
West Virginia.....	9,041	87,519	1,490	2,463	1,657	15,926
North Carolina.....	18,387	72,927	12,677	4,300	2,804	70,404
South Carolina.....	10,995	39,581	8,581	4,347	4,787	41,936
Georgia.....	9,317	57,802	7,523	3,267	5,907	32,089
Florida.....	47,317	68,297	7,181	1,615	2,037	29,079
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	8,585	47,665	5,185	11,211	7,928	20,309
Tennessee.....	11,041	39,921	7,931	4,415	1,760	27,094
Alabama.....	23,854	48,060	6,575	3,946	1,470	27,102
Mississippi.....	18,359	33,199	1,737	1,996	865	11,089
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	8,068	18,113	1,867	752	460	4,106
Louisiana.....	17,380	45,836	3,783	6,324	2,175	14,904
Oklahoma.....	10,887	25,942	822	1,680	5,047	8,433
Texas.....	62,162	175,883	7,738	21,940	8,464	42,716
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	5,060	15,116	1,626	478	170	5,603
Idaho.....	1,226	13,636	475	173	35	3,723
Wyoming.....	6,694	11,088	743	528	471	2,713
Colorado.....	18,460	49,277	4,669	7,203	2,644	14,699
New Mexico.....	1,959	10,993	116	101	10	1,938
Arizona.....	1,185	13,815	4,783	566	503	5,406
Utah.....	-----	6,029	843	161	1,348	272
Nevada.....	801	4,437	566	1,177	902	2,011
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	13,823	53,290	2,061	1,349	927	15,534
Oregon.....	10,549	27,097	688	2,177	2,032	13,439
California.....	81,680	203,842	17,228	23,574	9,553	76,184

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY PROVINCES AND DIOCESES, 1936

PROVINCE AND DIOCESE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Scholars
Total	6,407	1,735,335	5,715	\$286,400,447	1,518	\$16,003,462	6,117	\$29,288,532	4,929	432,679
FIRST PROVINCE:										
Connecticut.....	188	83,317	166	12,610,883	34	458,192	179	1,195,899	167	17,509
Maine.....	61	14,310	58	1,553,756	11	58,235	59	158,632	51	3,467
Massachusetts.....	194	105,842	180	14,146,630	57	426,256	193	1,839,402	188	23,726
New Hampshire.....	45	9,909	42	1,151,800	8	26,716	44	132,968	33	1,863
Rhode Island.....	70	39,434	65	4,373,964	11	79,882	70	519,970	62	8,930
Vermont.....	50	9,148	45	776,300	10	14,500	47	94,075	35	1,336
Western Massa- chusetts.....	70	26,541	66	4,026,420	17	78,555	70	443,198	62	5,590
SECOND PROVINCE:										
Albany.....	173	42,844	162	7,990,946	32	186,222	170	682,795	115	6,986
Central New York.....	144	42,874	136	7,162,008	31	245,307	142	588,800	119	8,613
Long Island.....	165	83,551	130	19,025,222	51	685,588	135	1,246,406	144	20,068
Newark.....	149	69,935	139	10,815,239	71	883,043	149	1,234,097	145	18,464
New Jersey.....	155	44,217	147	6,052,923	43	369,406	154	703,681	135	11,675
New York.....	250	130,418	213	27,834,963	48	1,080,975	244	3,535,005	211	29,076
Rochester.....	67	20,445	62	3,894,585	24	453,766	67	342,956	51	4,272
Western New York.....	76	29,396	70	4,245,067	29	550,550	73	417,527	62	6,712
THIRD PROVINCE:										
Bethlehem.....	83	22,029	78	3,467,044	32	195,750	83	343,470	61	5,475
Delaware.....	33	6,068	32	1,062,415	7	36,326	33	171,592	25	1,487
Easton.....	37	4,628	33	626,000	5	12,300	36	58,130	24	938
Erie.....	52	10,755	48	1,876,675	19	175,031	50	245,784	41	2,362
Harrisburg.....	87	17,066	79	3,252,846	21	140,522	84	267,018	65	4,222
Maryland.....	123	37,531	116	5,288,287	21	399,471	120	609,185	97	10,230
Pennsylvania.....	215	98,283	206	21,475,089	64	841,943	213	2,039,106	195	27,436
Pittsburgh.....	73	23,933	67	4,493,858	30	358,374	61	512,036	59	6,130
Southern Virginia.....	93	13,380	88	1,597,835	22	143,463	92	194,429	68	5,613
Southwestern Virginia.....	80	8,879	72	1,903,069	16	166,764	79	199,748	60	3,864
Virginia.....	200	27,584	192	4,171,105	35	283,265	194	585,139	152	10,807
Washington.....	95	36,965	88	4,593,540	31	646,633	93	533,306	83	9,919
West Virginia.....	72	11,866	47	1,160,900	10	45,041	69	200,036	57	3,338
FOURTH PROVINCE:										
Alabama.....	95	13,908	84	1,904,883	14	197,344	93	248,316	69	4,301
Atlanta.....	41	9,329	37	1,557,550	8	104,568	41	163,831	32	3,308
East Carolina.....	58	6,402	53	861,135	9	100,025	57	101,595	43	2,450
Florida.....	52	8,028	49	1,158,025	6	212,995	49	112,590	36	2,608
Georgia.....	43	7,024	39	739,018	6	36,657	42	109,274	25	1,164
Kentucky.....	34	7,361	31	899,600	6	36,657	34	154,565	28	1,968
Lexington.....	31	5,225	24	1,054,105	9	50,569	28	95,819	21	1,547
Louisiana.....	67	17,151	60	1,661,830	10	52,776	65	207,243	49	3,460
Mississippi.....	85	8,978	74	1,373,635	13	66,151	81	141,203	60	2,794
North Carolina.....	110	15,957	90	2,055,566	15	85,140	102	269,953	90	6,859
South Carolina.....	74	11,758	63	1,026,250	13	42,935	65	127,038	53	3,004
South Florida.....	80	21,632	75	1,915,350	24	244,129	80	237,286	63	5,953
Tennessee.....	77	14,156	64	1,401,900	12	166,852	70	195,046	51	3,773
Upper South Carolina.....	46	6,405	44	835,100	7	26,620	46	113,801	34	2,415
Western North Carolina.....	49	4,314	44	756,000	2	32,585	47	70,204	37	1,639
FIFTH PROVINCE:										
Chicago.....	119	50,397	108	7,401,903	51	859,175	116	902,854	106	10,340
Eau Claire.....	31	3,331	27	424,575	4	6,597	29	33,244	16	450
Fond du Lac.....	42	9,464	42	935,577	8	27,263	42	115,746	32	1,693
Indianapolis.....	30	6,268	27	2,243,500	11	38,798	29	130,446	24	1,321
Michigan.....	112	43,552	102	9,047,034	48	1,007,118	107	720,798	101	13,236
Milwaukee.....	62	15,931	57	2,614,313	15	217,199	60	239,009	47	3,408
Northern Indiana.....	22	5,685	20	914,600	7	83,872	20	66,729	16	1,119
Northern Michi- gan.....	18	3,845	18	547,400	3	7,900	18	51,285	15	714
Ohio.....	98	35,941	91	5,813,654	28	292,019	98	522,159	82	8,537
Quincy.....	34	4,250	30	484,745	3	9,200	28	52,128	14	557
Southern Ohio.....	75	21,675	68	3,284,835	19	120,940	73	542,523	69	5,280
Springfield.....	54	6,100	34	702,750	7	9,900	49	89,306	31	1,462
Western Michi- gan.....	38	10,392	37	1,135,402	9	65,220	37	149,050	31	2,145

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY PROVINCES AND DIOCESES, 1936—Continued

PROVINCE AND DIOCESE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Scholars
SIXTH PROVINCE:										
Colorado.....	81	14,023	73	\$1,996,830	17	\$130,102	75	\$220,259	52	3,760
Duluth.....	52	6,775	47	807,885	6	41,980	49	75,460	36	1,433
Iowa.....	49	9,474	46	1,513,800	16	76,465	45	132,163	34	2,024
Minnesota.....	102	23,594	96	2,723,061	25	215,382	102	374,033	73	5,639
Montana.....	64	8,254	48	522,198	8	27,019	57	80,023	29	1,830
Nebraska.....	36	6,002	32	512,210	8	54,380	32	97,407	23	1,090
North Dakota Mission.....	29	2,753	27	236,050	4	4,285	28	28,924	18	485
South Dakota Mission.....	73	8,616	59	561,650	10	20,308	70	77,081	37	1,843
Western Nebraska Mission.....	33	3,907	30	449,400	7	26,980	26	50,447	20	1,071
Wyoming Mission.....	42	6,341	37	671,844	3	25,750	33	66,083	26	1,517
SEVENTH PROVINCE:										
Arkansas.....	37	4,823	27	578,000	5	44,850	30	78,012	23	1,111
Dallas.....	36	6,163	33	665,223	11	56,580	34	108,177	26	1,626
Kansas.....	49	8,898	45	1,221,359	14	121,124	48	166,611	36	2,304
Missouri.....	47	13,030	41	2,237,765	11	176,000	46	288,270	34	3,229
New Mexico Mission.....	61	5,535	33	398,517	11	32,722	57	86,395	29	1,645
North Texas Mission.....	30	2,365	22	262,775	4	39,130	24	40,896	15	565
Oklahoma Mission.....	47	7,813	45	794,446	10	253,373	41	109,761	33	1,730
Salina Mission.....	30	1,875	23	257,370	1	2,000	29	24,527	13	493
Texas.....	77	18,748	68	1,914,083	24	247,523	70	363,414	56	4,847
West Missouri.....	36	7,529	33	988,766	9	132,457	32	163,502	19	1,434
West Texas.....	46	7,685	43	436,020	9	59,230	44	113,781	31	2,285
EIGHTH PROVINCE:										
Arizona Mission.....	47	4,242	27	636,319	8	57,094	45	69,838	27	1,812
California.....	77	21,298	74	1,581,450	30	158,452	75	293,040	67	6,396
Eastern Oregon Mission.....	27	2,348	20	174,600	5	5,950	25	24,407	18	806
Idaho Mission.....	27	3,839	26	217,825	1	1,300	25	36,613	20	1,020
Los Angeles.....	124	41,992	116	5,252,113	57	456,617	123	576,740	113	11,389
Nevada Mission.....	37	3,557	32	288,900	2	2,082	35	24,544	27	965
Olympia.....	44	11,959	41	900,700	20	85,869	44	133,117	37	3,435
Oregon.....	41	7,559	39	613,000	12	21,957	40	107,371	33	1,902
Sacramento.....	42	4,424	34	314,840	8	26,653	38	66,065	22	1,178
San Joaquin Mission.....	21	3,289	19	223,750	6	7,925	19	33,997	15	724
Spokane Mission.....	60	7,791	45	777,794	5	155,300	50	92,917	34	1,551
Utah Mission.....	26	3,167	15	292,300	-----	-----	17	27,956	11	927

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹**DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY**

The interest of the Church of England in America began with the earliest English voyages of discovery. Frobisher (1578) and Drake (1579) had chaplains with them, interested not merely in the ships' companies, but in the people they found; and the charters of the colonies, started by Sir Humphrey Gilbert (1578 and 1583) and by Sir Walter Raleigh (1584-87) all included, in some form, provision for "public service according to the Church of England." Later enterprises in the first part of the seventeenth century followed the same general policy. Occasional services were conducted at various places, but permanent worship on this side of the Atlantic was begun in 1607, when Rev. Robert

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by William E. Leidt, Director of Publications, National Council, Episcopal Church, New York, N. Y., and approved by him in its present form.

Hunt, underneath a great sail stretched between two old trees, celebrated the Eucharist for the first time at Jamestown, Va. The spirit of the earliest leaders of this colony was one of kindly toleration for all, but with the passing of the colony under the immediate control of the Crown, the harsh tone prevalent in England manifested itself in Virginia, also, in rigid laws in regard to Puritans and Quakers.

The distance from the ecclesiastical authorities, and the growing disposition on the part of the vestries to hire ministers from year to year in order to avoid the sending out of unfit persons by English patrons, brought about an unfortunate condition which the Bishop of London sought to remedy by sending Rev. James Blair as a missionary to the colonies. He accomplished much, especially in the direction of education, and in 1693 obtained a charter for William and Mary College, which was founded at Williamsburg, Va., and was endowed with 20,000 pounds of tobacco annually for its maintenance. He also secured pastors for many churches.

In New England isolated attempts at church organization were made, but for many years none proved permanent, since the Puritans applied to the Anglicans the same proscription from which they themselves had fled. With the revocation of the charter of the Massachusetts Colony, a Church of England clergyman was appointed in 1686; and King's Chapel in Boston, the first Episcopal church in New England, was opened in 1689. In 1698 an Episcopal church was established at Newport, R. I., and the same year saw the consecration of Trinity Church in New York City.

In Maryland the Protestant element in the community of St. Mary's erected a chapel and held services according to the rites of the Church of England. The growth of the church was slow, but the arrival in 1700 of Rev. Thomas Bray, the Bishop of London's commissary, gave it new life. His influence was felt also in the other colonies, for it was he who gave the impulse for the organization in England of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, which had so large a share in establishing the church in America on a firm foundation.

This society began its work by sending in 1702 a delegation to visit the scattered churches. At that time there does not appear to have been a half dozen clergymen of the Church of England outside of Virginia and Maryland, and the whole number from Maine to Carolina was less than 50. This mission was the beginning of a new era in the history of the Episcopal Church in America. The number of churches was greatly increased, and a far better grade of ministers was secured for them. There were, however, too many of the class who drift to distant sections, and who, removed from ecclesiastical jurisdiction, were more of a hindrance than a help.

Of the individuals whose influence was felt in the early colonial church, Dean Berkeley, later bishop of Cloyne, in Ireland, undoubtedly took precedence. He came to Newport, R. I., in 1729, with the purpose of founding a university in the colonies. While his purpose remained unaccomplished because of the failure of the financial support promised him, he became the guiding spirit in the sphere of higher education. He was one of the earliest and most munificent benefactors of Yale College and, after his return to Europe, contributed largely toward forming the charters and directing the course of King's College at New York, now Columbia University, and of the Academy and College of Philadelphia, now the University of Pennsylvania.

A general survey of the situation during the first half of the eighteenth century reveals the causes of the weakness of the church. There was, first, an established church in a few colonies, as, for instance, in Virginia and Maryland, not sufficiently effective to be of positive assistance, but just enough so to arouse the antagonism of the strong dissenting element which feared the introduction of a state church, to avoid which they had left England. There was, secondly, the difficulty of securing competent ministers who were conversant with the needs of the colonies. The impossibility of ordination, except by a tedious and expensive trip to England, deterred many colonial churchmen from application for orders, and as a result the churches were supplied chiefly from abroad, and this often proved a source of weakness rather than of strength. Throughout the whole period repeated urgent appeals for an episcopate were made, but all failed, owing, probably, in part to ignorance in the Church of England as to the real situation, in part to a failure to realize the missionary power and value of the episcopate, and especially to the persistent opposition to an American episcopate shown by English political leaders, who feared that if the colonies were provided with bishops they would be in a better position to claim their independence.

Notwithstanding these hindrances, the Church of England enjoyed a slow but steady growth in power up to the Revolutionary War. In the southern colonies it was the predominant church, and people were required by law to contribute to its support, though there was frequently a lack of harmony between clergy and people. In New England and the middle colonies, on the other hand, it was largely an alien institution, opposed by a strong majority of dissenters. Usually it was not strong financially, and its support came largely from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; but in Maryland and Virginia the churches were maintained by the local governments and were prosperous.

The close of the war found the Episcopal churches thoroughly disorganized. Many of the clergy were loyal to the Crown and left the country, going either to England or to Canada, and of those who remained few conducted any public services, partly for lack of congregations and partly because of the impossibility of conducting the services in full, including the petition for the royal family. Even the semblance of an establishment was no longer maintained, and few, if any, desired one. There was no episcopacy, and not even any association of churches. Furthermore, so intense was the sentiment of state loyalty that there was little recognition of any relation between the churches of different States. The first move toward an organization was the appearance, in 1782, of a pamphlet entitled "The Case of the Episcopal Churches in the United States Considered," written by Rev. William White, of Philadelphia, but published anonymously. In this he urged that, without waiting for a bishop, the churches should unite in some form of association and common government. He also outlined a plan which embodied most of the essential characteristics of the diocesan and general conventions as adopted later.

Meanwhile the Maryland Legislature had, in 1779, passed an act committing to certain vestries, as trustees, the property of the parishes, but also prohibiting general assessments, and affirming the right of each taxpayer to designate the denomination to whose support his contribution should be applied. The next year a conference was called, consisting of 3 clergymen and 24 laymen, and a petition was sent to the legislature asking that the vestries be empowered to raise money for parish uses by pew rents and other means. As it was essential to the petition that the organization have a title, the name Protestant Episcopal Church was suggested as appropriate—the term "Protestant" distinguishing it from the Church of Rome, and the term "Episcopal" distinguishing it from the Presbyterian and Congregational bodies. This name was formally approved by a conference at Annapolis in 1783 and appears to have continued in use until definitely adopted by the General Convention of 1789.

With the close of the war and the desire for a full organization, the Maryland churches elected Dr. William Smith bishop and the Connecticut churches, Dr. Samuel Seabury. No steps were taken by Doctor Smith toward consecration, but Doctor Seabury went to England and applied to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The latter received him cordially but could not see his way clear to accede to his request under the existing political conditions. Doctor Seabury, therefore, applied to the nonjuring Scottish bishops, who, in November 1784, after some hesitation, consecrated him.

As it became evident that the Episcopal churches of the different States were organizing independently, a movement to constitute an Episcopal Church for the whole United States was inaugurated, largely by the initiative of Dr. William White, at an informal meeting at New Brunswick, N. J., in May 1784. New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania were the only States represented, but correspondence with other States resulted in a convention in New York, in October of the same year, with delegates from 8 States. This was also informal, with no recognized authority, and representing very diverse views, but it adopted, with noteworthy unanimity, a recommendation to the churches, embodying the following fundamental principles:

I. There shall be a general convention of the Episcopal Church in the United States of America.

II. That the Episcopal Church in each State send deputies to the convention, consisting of clergy and laity.

III. That associated congregations in two or more States may send deputies jointly.

IV. That the said church shall maintain the doctrines of the gospel as now held by the Church of England and shall adhere to the liturgy of said church, as far as shall be consistent with the American Revolution and the constitution of the respective States.

V. That in every State where there shall be a bishop duly consecrated and settled he shall be considered as a member of the convention *ex officio*.

VI. That the clergy and laity assembled in convention shall deliberate in one body, but shall vote separately, and the concurrence of both shall be necessary to give validity to any measure.

VII. That the first meeting of the convention shall be at Philadelphia the Tuesday before the Feast of St. Michael next, to which it is hoped and earnestly desired that the Episcopal churches in the respective States will send their clerical and lay deputies duly instructed and authorized to proceed on the necessary business herein proposed for their deliberation.

The project of a general convention aroused varying sentiments. In the South it was feared that too much ecclesiastical authority would be assumed by it, while in the North it was feared that too much would be conceded to it. When the convention next met, in September 1785, at Philadelphia, 16 clergymen and 24 laymen were present, representing only 7 of the 13 States—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina. New England was thus not represented at all, and there were numerous protests from many quarters against the proposed plan of organization. The convention adopted, however, with some modifications, the principles already mentioned and then undertook to draw up a constitution and a liturgy, the latter under the general oversight of Dr. William Smith, and the former under that of Dr. William White. The liturgy, as adopted, involved some radical changes significant of the prevailing tone of the times, but most of these changes were afterward rejected. The constitution formulated was essentially that of the church as it is today.

While no serious disposition to question the validity of Bishop Seabury's consecration was manifested, yet the desire was general to be connected with the Church of England rather than with that of Scotland. Accordingly an address to the archbishops and bishops of the former church was prepared, and the State conventions were urged to elect bishops. The reply from England was on the whole favorable, and before the next meeting of the convention, in 1786, New York had elected as its bishop Dr. Samuel Provoost; Pennsylvania, Dr. William White; Maryland, Dr. William Smith; and Virginia, Dr. David Griffith. Of these 4, only Doctor White and Doctor Provoost went to England, where they were consecrated on February 4, 1787. The Episcopal Church was thus equipped to perpetuate its own episcopate at the hands of 3 duly consecrated bishops. Subsequently, Dr. James Madison was elected Bishop of Virginia, and was consecrated in England, so that any objection to the Scottish office was obviated.

In 1789 a union of the different forces was effected and Bishop Seabury joined the other bishops. Two houses were constituted in the General Convention, and the constitution and Book of Common Prayer were adopted. Thus the same year that saw the complete organization of the Federal Government witnessed also the full equipment of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The 4 bishops already mentioned united in 1792 in the consecration of Dr. Thomas John Claggett, as Bishop of Maryland, and thus was inaugurated the distinctively American episcopate.

For 20 years and more the church had to combat various hostile influences. It was widely distrusted as being really an English institution. Its compact organization and its formality of worship repelled many, especially in an age that was peculiarly fond of emotionalism and of an untrammelled freedom in religious as well as social and civil life. The loss of the Methodist element, which hitherto has been identified with the church, though somewhat loosely, deprived it of some strength. Growth was slow, and conventions and ordinations were few in number, especially in Virginia and farther south. At times it seemed as if the labors of the founders were to be fruitless.

In the second decade of the nineteenth century came a change, coincident with the general change in the tone of spiritual life throughout the country. In 1817 the General Theological Seminary, to be supported by the whole church and controlled by the General Convention, was authorized. The convention of 1820 and the special convention of the succeeding year organized the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society. New bishops were elected and consecrated, who went out into the newly settled sections, especially in the West. Diocesan organizations took the place of State organizations, and little by little the church began to take its place in the development of the Nation. An illustration of the progress made is seen in the fact that the four or five active ministers laboring in Virginia when Bishop Moore came to Richmond in 1814 increased to nearly 100 during the 27 years of his service, and the number of churches increased to 170.

About 1845, Dr. W. A. Muhlenberg, one of the most remarkable men in the history of the church, came into prominence. He founded the system of church schools, organized the first free church of any importance in New York City, introduced the male choir, sisterhoods, and the fresh-air movement; while his church infirmary suggested to his mind the organization of St. Luke's Hospital, the first church hospital of any Christian communion in the country. He hoped to extend the movement in his own parish to the entire church, transforming it from what he considered a liturgical denomination into a real catholic church. As a result a memorial was drawn up, chiefly by himself, but signed also by a number of prominent clergymen, and addressed to the House of Bishops. It raised the query whether the church with "her fixed and invariable modes of worship and her traditional customs and usages" was competent for the great and catholic work before it. In partial answer to this query the memorial suggested "that a wider door might be opened for admission to the gospel ministry * * * of all men who could not bring themselves to conform in all particulars to our prescriptions and customs, yet are sound in the faith." The memorial made a profound impression, and though it showed no immediate result it had much influence in preparing the way for the issuance of the famous Lambeth Quadrilateral on Church Unity, in 1888, and the movement for the first revision of the American prayer book, completed in 1892.

A generation later, further revision of the prayer book seemed desirable. Accordingly, the General Convention of 1913 appointed the Joint Commission on the Book of Common Prayer, consisting of 7 bishops, 7 presbyters, and 7 laymen, to consider and report such revision and enrichment of the prayer book as would adapt it to present conditions, if, in their judgment, such revision was necessary. The results of the work of this commission were presented to subsequent General Conventions. Final approval to the revised book was given by the General Convention of 1928.

The progress of the church, so marked everywhere during the second quarter of the nineteenth century, was abruptly halted by the outbreak of the Civil War. Anticipating the dissolution of the Union, the southern dioceses which were constrained to form a separate ecclesiastical organization held a convention at Columbia, S. C., in 1861. Their general disposition to maintain as close contact as possible with the church in the North resulted in the selection of the name "Protestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States," and in the adoption of a constitution practically identical with the old one. Throughout the period of hostilities a friendly attitude was carefully maintained on both sides. The church in the North refused to take this as a permanent separation, considering it only a temporary interruption of the old relationship. At the wartime General Convention, held in New York City, the roll call included all of the southern dioceses, just as in the pre-war days. The meeting of the 1865 General Convention in Philadelphia was a critical occasion. An invitation had been sent to the southern dioceses in advance of the convention and some of them responded. The roll call in the House of Deputies began with Alabama in the usual way, with deputations responding from Tennessee, North Carolina, and Texas, and the unity of the church was thus retained.

The progress of the reunited church was promptly resumed. The supply of clergy called for an increase in the number of theological schools. During the war the Philadelphia Divinity School had been created; 2 years after the war ended the Episcopal Theological School was incorporated at Cambridge, Mass.; while 18 years later, in 1885, the Western Theological Seminary was begun in Chicago, and a diocesan training school of some 16 years' standing in central New York was expanded into the De Lancey Divinity School. At Sewanee, Tenn., the University of the South had just been organized when the war closed it, but scarcely a year after the return of peace it was reestablished on a permanent basis.

Although there were naturally different schools of opinion within the church, during the nineteenth century there was only one serious rift to mar the steady progress of the church. This grew out of the question of churchmanship, following the inauguration of the Oxford Movement in England during the second quarter of the century. Discussions on ritual and vestments, "Protestant" and "Catholic," with their attendant doctrinal implications, culminated in the withdrawal from the church in 1873 of a small group of evangelicals under the leadership of Rt. Rev. George D. Cummins, Coadjutor Bishop of Kentucky, who organized the Reformed Episcopal Church.

Constructive forces were also at work. The Church Congress, which gave churchmen of different types opportunity to compare views and present ideals, was organized. It has served to emphasize harmony rather than diversity and

has proved a strong factor in church life. Similar influence has been exerted by the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, founded in 1886, the Girls' Friendly Society, the Daughters of the King, and the Guild of St. Barnabas, while the increasing emphasis on missionary work, both at home and abroad, has called forth much latent energy and at the same time has brought the church into sympathetic and cooperative relationship with other Christian bodies.

The opening years of the twentieth century saw an unprecedented growth in the interest and activities of the Episcopal Church. During these years the greatest advance was probably in the field of religious education. Provision was made for improved methods and more careful supervision, not only in the field of Christian instruction in both the church and the church school, but also in preparatory and technical schools, in colleges and universities, and in the training of men for the ministry. The measures, methods, and means, both in extent and in quality, showed a notable improvement over those prevailing heretofore. In the realm of Christian social service, parochial, diocesan, and provincial boards and commissions were formed throughout the country and, directed by a national commission, were very active in their investigation and study of social conditions. Mention should also be made of the Church Pension Fund, established in 1913 to provide for the retirement, with adequate incomes, of aged and infirm clergy. In 1916 a campaign to secure a reserve fund of \$5,000,000 was undertaken under the leadership of Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, Bishop of Massachusetts. Nearly \$9,000,000 was secured as a result of this campaign. Up to this time this was the largest sum of money ever raised in this country in so short a time for any Christian purpose. In the past 10 years the reserve has grown to \$20,649,669, and there are 322 clergymen receiving pensions totaling about \$600,000 a year.

Such rapid growth and such numerous extensions of interest had, however, caused a certain confusion in the administration of church activities, as indicated by the organization of numerous boards and commissions, created to meet new demands as they arose, each functioning within itself and financing itself as best it might. The feeling grew that some form of central coordination was an imperative necessity, and this feeling reached a decisive point during the painful years of the World War.

The contribution of the Protestant Episcopal Church to this national emergency was remarkable from the point of leadership, the church providing leaders in each of the 4 outstanding features of national mobilization—the Army, the Navy, the war loans, and wartime relief as especially exemplified in the American Red Cross; and a bishop of the Episcopal Church was chief of chaplains for the American Expeditionary Forces during the war. In this connection, it should be noted that a special commission was created, under the leadership of Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts, which undertook, through the chaplains in both the Army and Navy and through volunteer chaplains, to serve the spiritual interests and welfare of the soldiers and sailors abroad and at home.

The General Convention of 1919 must be regarded as one of the great turning points in the life of the Episcopal Church. A new, permanent, central administration known as the National Council was erected, into which were incorporated various activities heretofore entirely independent or only tenuously related.

The year 1921 marked the hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society. During these 100 years no less than 70 domestic missionary bishops had been commissioned to establish and lead the church into newer parts of our vast national domain and in the foreign field. The church held real estate worth nearly \$5,000,000 and was custodian of trust funds amounting to \$4,000,000. Its monthly magazine, *The Spirit of Missions*, established in 1836, was the seventh oldest publication of any kind in the United States. National churches had been created in China, under the name of the Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui, and in Japan, under the name of the Nippon Sei Kokwai. The United Thank Offering of the Woman's Auxiliary, begun in 1889, had grown from \$2,000, in the first year, to \$468,060 in 1919. The total given in these 30 years was \$2,014,300. In 1937 the triennial offering was \$861,693. The Children's Lenten Offering, begun in 1877, had grown from \$200 to \$288,180 in 1921. In 1937 this offering had grown to \$303,646. These were a few of the marks of progress which the church had made in 100 years and which were fittingly celebrated in 1921.

One outgrowth of the great missionary conference held in Edinburgh, Scotland in 1910, was the appointment by the General Convention of 1913 of a joint commission for the purpose of considering questions touching on faith and order, in which all Christian communions should be asked to participate. The commission

invited representatives of a considerable number of churches, including the Roman Catholic and the Eastern Orthodox Churches, to join them, and an advisory committee was formed. The first meeting of the World Conference on Faith and Order was held in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1920, the second, in August 1927, at Lausanne, Switzerland, and the third, in August 1937, at Edinburgh, Scotland. Out of this last meeting and the World Conference on Life and Work held in July 1937 at Oxford, England, grew the proposal for a World Council of Churches. A preliminary meeting was held in May 1938 in Utrecht, Holland.

DOCTRINE

The doctrinal symbols of the Protestant Episcopal Church are the Apostles' and Nicene creeds. The Athanasian Creed, one of the symbols of the Church of England, was unanimously rejected by the convention of 1789, chiefly because of its damnatory clauses. The Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England, with the exception of the twenty-first, relating to the authority of the General Council, and with some modifications of the eighth, thirty-fifth, and thirty-sixth articles, were accepted by the convention of 1801 as a general statement of doctrine. Adherence to them as a creed, however, is not required.

The Episcopal Church expects of all its members loyalty to the doctrine, discipline, and worship of the one holy Catholic Apostolic Church, in all the essentials, but allows great liberty in nonessentials. There is no inclination to be rigid or to raise difficulties, but the fundamental principles of the church, based upon the Holy Scriptures as the ultimate rule of faith, have been maintained whenever a question has arisen demanding decision.

The clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, instead of signing the Thirty-nine Articles, as is done in the English Church, make the following declaration:

I do believe the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments to be the Word of God, and to contain all things necessary to salvation, and I do solemnly engage to conform to the doctrine, discipline, and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.

On this general basis, what is known as the Lambeth Quadrilateral was formulated in England in 1888 for the unity of Christendom:

(a) The Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as "containing all things necessary to salvation," and as being the rule and ultimate standard of faith.

(b) The Apostles' Creed as the baptismal symbol, and the Nicene Creed as the sufficient statement of the Christian faith.

(c) The two sacraments ordained by Christ himself—baptism and the Supper of the Lord—ministered with unfailing use of Christ's words of institution and of the elements ordained by Him.

(d) The historic episcopate, locally adapted in the methods of its administration to the varying needs of the nations and peoples called of God into the unity of His church.

In the baptism of children either immersion or pouring is allowed. The child must be presented by sponsors, who may be the parents, who shall answer for the child, accepting the Apostles' Creed, with the implied promise that the child shall be trained to accept the pledges thus made.

For those who have not been baptized in infancy, reception into the church is by baptism, by whatever form may be preferred, and acceptance of the Apostles' Creed. For those who have been baptized, reception is by confirmation by the bishop, after instruction in the history, worship, and doctrine of the church. Participation in the sacrament of the Holy Communion is, according to the rules of the church, limited to those who have been confirmed, though the custom is now very general of regarding all baptized persons as virtually members of the church, and as such permitted to partake, if they so desire.

ORGANIZATION

The system of ecclesiastical government includes the parish or congregation, the diocese, the province, and the General Convention. A congregation, when organized, is "required, in its constitution or plan or articles of organization, to recognize and accede to the constitution, canons, doctrine, discipline, and worship of the church, and to agree to submit to and obey such directions as may be from time to time received from the bishop in charge, and council of advice."

Officers of the parish are the rector, who must be a priest; wardens, usually 2 in number, representing the body of the parish and usually having charge of records, collection of alms, and the repair of the church; and vestrymen, who are the trustees and hold the property for the corporation. The direction of spiritual affairs is exclusively in the hands of the rector. The number, mode of election, and term of office of wardens and vestrymen, with qualifications of voters, vary according to diocesan law. The election of officers, including the rector, rests with the vestry as the elected representatives of the congregation.

A diocese includes not less than 6 parishes, and must have not fewer than 6 presbyters who have been for at least one year canonically resident within its bounds, regularly settled in a parish or congregation and qualified to vote for a bishop. The early dioceses were in general identical with the States, but with the growth of the church, necessitating the subdivision of the larger dioceses, and the erection of missionary districts, State lines have not always been observed, and many States have been divided into several dioceses, such as New York which contains 6, and Pennsylvania which has 5.

The government of the diocese is vested in the bishop and the diocesan convention, the latter consisting of all the clergy, and of at least one lay delegate from each parish or congregation. This convention meets annually, and election of delegates to it is governed by the specific canons of each diocese. A standing committee is appointed by the convention to be the ecclesiastical authority for all purposes declared by the General Convention. This committee elects a president and secretary from its own body, and meets in conformity to its own rules; its rights and duties, except as provided in the constitution and canons of the General Convention, are prescribed by the canons of the respective dioceses.

Sections of States and territories not organized into dioceses are established by the House of Bishops and the General Convention as missionary districts. These districts may be elevated into dioceses or may be consolidated with other parts of dioceses as new dioceses.

Dioceses and missionary districts are grouped into 8 provinces, to procure unity and cooperation in dealing with regional interests, especially in the fields of missions, religious education, social service, and judicial proceedings. Each province is governed by a synod consisting of the bishops and of 4 presbyters and 4 laymen, elected by each constituent diocese and missionary district.

The General Convention, the highest ecclesiastical authority in the church, consists of 2 houses, the House of Bishops and the House of Deputies. The House of Bishops includes every bishop having jurisdiction, every bishop coadjutor, and every bishop who by reason of advanced age or bodily infirmity has resigned his jurisdiction. The House of Deputies is composed of delegates elected from the dioceses, including for each diocese not more than 4 presbyters, canonically resident in the diocese, and not more than 4 laymen, communicants of the church, resident in the diocese. In addition to the delegates from the dioceses, each missionary district of the church within the boundaries of the United States is entitled to one clerical and one lay deputy, with all the qualifications and rights of deputies except the right to vote when the vote is taken by orders. The 2 houses sit and deliberate separately. On any question the vote of a majority of the deputies present is sufficient in the House of Deputies, unless some special canon requires more than a majority, or unless the clerical or lay delegation from any diocese demands that the vote be taken by orders. In such case the 2 orders vote separately, each diocese having one vote in the clerical order and one in the lay order, a majority in each order of all the dioceses being necessary to constitute a vote.

The ecclesiastical head of the church is the Presiding Bishop. Prior to 1804, this office was elective, but in that year the rule was adopted that the senior bishop in point of consecration, should be the Presiding Bishop. In 1919, the church decided to return to the earlier custom, and the House of Bishops, subject to the approval of the House of Deputies, was instructed to elect one of its members as Presiding Bishop. While retaining his diocesan jurisdiction, the Presiding Bishop is expected to make such arrangements in his diocese as to enable him to give his full time to the executive administration of the general church. The term is to the first of January following the General Convention after he attains the age of 68 years.

The General Convention meets every third year on the first Wednesday in October, unless a different day be appointed by the preceding convention, and at the place designated by such convention, though the Presiding Bishop of the church has the power, in case of necessity, to change the place.

Prior to 1919 the church was without authority to act between General Conventions. This situation was remedied by the creation of the National Council,

which now conducts the national work of the church between the sessions of the General Convention; it also constitutes the Board of Directors of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society.

The council is composed of 32 members: 4 bishops, 4 presbyters, and 8 lay members elected for 6 year terms by the General Convention; 4 women elected for 6 year terms by General Convention upon nomination by Woman's Auxiliary. There are also 8 members, 1 each (either bishop, presbyter, or layman) elected by the 8 presbyteries, and 4 ex officio members: President (the Presiding Bishop), 2 vice-presidents, and the treasurer.

In order to facilitate the work, the council is organized into 6 departments: Foreign Missions, Domestic Missions, Religious Education, Christian Service, Finance, and Promotion. There is also a division on College Work and Youth. The Woman's Auxiliary is auxiliary to all departments of the Council.

Three orders are recognized in the ministry—bishops, priests, and deacons. Deacons are ordained to assist the rector in the services and pastoral work, to baptize infants in the absence of the rector, and to preach as specially licensed by the bishop. A course of study and examination are required, and subject to the declaration referred to above. A deacon after serving a year, provided he be at least 24 years of age, may be ordained to the priesthood and then authorized to preach, to administer the sacraments, and in general to conduct parish affairs. A bishop is a priest elected to that office by a diocesan convention and then approved by a majority of the standing committees of all the dioceses in the United States and a majority of the bishops having jurisdiction in the United States. Missionary bishops are elected by the House of Bishops and then confirmed, during the session of the General Convention, by the House of Deputies, and at other times, by a majority of the standing committees of the dioceses. A bishop is consecrated by not less than 3 bishops. He is the representative head and spiritual leader of his diocese. He presides over the diocesan convention, ordains deacons and priests, institutes rectors, licenses laymen, and is required to visit every parish in his diocese at least once in 3 years. In case of the inability of a bishop to perform all the duties of his office, a coadjutor may be elected in the same manner as the bishop, with the understanding that he shall have the right of succession to the bishopric. A bishop may be elected in the same way, when there is need of additional bishops for the services. His authority is limited and he has not the right of succession.

The election of a rector is according to diocesan law, and notice of election is sent to the ecclesiastical authority of the diocese. On acceptance of the election by this authority as a duly qualified minister, notice is sent to the House of Bishops at the next session of the convention. Usually a service of institution is performed by the House of Bishops, although this is not essential.

Lay readers and deaconesses are appointed by the bishop or ecclesiastical authority of a diocese or missionary district to assist in public services, to care of the poor and sick, and in religious training. As such they are under the control of the immediate ecclesiastical authority, and may not serve elsewhere unless duly licensed.

The support of the rector and the general expenditures of each local congregation (parish) are in the care of the vestry. The salary of the bishop is fixed by the diocesan convention, and the amount is apportioned among the churches of the diocese. No new diocese can be constituted except as provision is made for the support of the episcopate. Many dioceses possess considerable endowment funds for the support of the episcopate. Missionary bishops draw their salaries from the treasury of the National Council.

WORK

The missionary activities of the church are conducted by the National Council as the board of directors of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society. According to its constitution all baptized persons of the church are members of the society.

During the year 1938 work was carried on in 14 continental domestic missionary districts, and in 27 domestic dioceses, among the white population, Indians, and the foreign-born of many nationalities—including Scandinavian, Japanese, Chinese, Italians, Mexicans, etc. In addition, work was maintained in 5 extracontinental domestic missionary districts—Alaska, Hawaii, the Canal Zone, the Philippine Islands, and Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Work in these fields required, in 1936, an expenditure of \$830,895.

In addition to the work maintained by the general church, all the dioceses maintained missionary work within their own jurisdiction.

Assisting the general church in its domestic work were such agencies as the American Church Building Fund Commission, created in the year 1880. The fund for the first year was reported as \$7,897. Since that time it has steadily increased until in 1937 it amounted to \$844,834, fully invested in loans to churches. During the year, \$2,296 was added to the permanent building fund; \$18,000 was loaned to complete the erection of 2 churches and 3 rectories; and gifts of \$21,470 were made to complete 17 churches, 15 rectories, and 6 parish houses.

The foreign missionary work of the church is carried on in 10 countries: Liberia, China, Japan, Brazil, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, India, Mexico, and Iraq (Jerusalem). In these fields the report for 1936 shows 572 mission stations, 474 American missionaries, 2,770 native helpers, and 92,945 baptized members. The educational work in these fields is represented by 238 schools, including 4 theological schools, and 4 colleges, with 22,258 students. Medical work is carried on in 17 hospitals and dispensaries, caring for 377,668 patients. St. John's University, Shanghai, Central China College, Wuchang, and St. Paul's University, Tokyo, Japan, are especially to be noted. In 1937 the church spent \$903,193 in its work abroad.

The educational work of the Episcopal Church is varied in character. There are 13 theological institutions, 1 of which, the General Theological Seminary, New York City, is under the care of the General Convention. Others include the Berkeley Divinity School, New Haven, Conn.; Nashotah House, Nashotah, Wis.; Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass.; Virginia Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Va.; Seabury Western Theological Seminary, Evanston, Ill.; Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia; Church Divinity School of the Pacific, San Francisco, Calif.; College of St. John the Evangelist, Greeley, Colo.; Bishop Payne Divinity School (for Negroes), Petersburg, Va.; Du Bose Memorial Church Training School, Monteagle, Tenn.; Bexley Hall, Gambler, Ohio; Sewanee Theological School, Sewanee, Tenn.; and De Lancey Divinity School, Buffalo, N. Y. During the past decade the increasing opportunities for professionally trained women workers in the church led to the establishment of Windham House in New York, the Bishop Tuttle Memorial Training School in Raleigh, N. C., and the reorganization along progressive lines of St. Margaret's House in Berkeley, Calif. These institutions are in addition to the long established deaconess and church training schools in New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago. There are 5 distinctly church colleges: The University of the South, Kenyon College, Trinity College, Hobart College, and Bard College, having in all about 1,500 students. In addition there are a large number of academic institutions, having about 10,000 pupils.

It is impossible to secure adequate statistics regarding the Christian ameliorative enterprises carried on by the several dioceses. In the United States there are, however, 77 hospitals, sanitariums, and dispensaries, 60 homes for the aged, 78 orphanages and homes for children. These institutions, while closely identified with the church, are not always under its direct control.

Chief among the organizations for men and boys are the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, the Knights of St. Paul, the Knights of St. John, and the Lay Readers' League; for girls and women, the Daughters of the King, the Girls' Friendly Society, 15 sisterhoods, and the order of deaconesses.

The Council of Representatives of Youth Organizations was organized to stimulate and extend young people's work in the church through existing youth organizations. There are a large number of other organizations, such as the Church Mission of Help, the Guild of St. Barnabas, Evangelical Education Society, Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, Church Mission to Deaf-mutes, Church Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge, Church Periodical Club, the Church Society for College Work, the Church Missions Publishing Co. Orders of distinctly religious type are the Order of the Holy Cross, Society of the Mission Priests of St. John the Evangelist, Sisters of St. Mary, Community of the Transfiguration, All Saints' Sisters of the Poor, Order of St. Anne, the Sisterhood of the Holy Nativity, St. Barnabas' Brotherhood, and many others.

There are several financial organizations, such as the Church Pension Fund and its subsidiaries, the Church Life Insurance Corporation, the Church Fire Insurance Corporation, and the Church Endowment Society, formed for the purpose of securing endowments for the episcopate, cathedrals, parishes, churches, asylums, hospitals, and all enterprises of a religious or charitable character.

REFORMED BODIES

GENERAL STATEMENT

The churches, aside from the Lutheran, that were the direct outcome of the Protestant reformation, trace their ecclesiastical origin to republican Switzerland, and those leaders in the cause of representative government, Zwingli Calvin, and Melancthon. Of these the Swiss, Dutch, and some German churches came to be known as "Reformed," the Scotch and English as Presbyterian, and the French as Huguenot, while those in Bohemia and Hungary preserved their national names.

In the early colonization of America, Dutch and Germans, as well as Scotch and English, were prominent, and as a result there are four Reformed churches, two tracing their origin to Holland, one to the German Palatinate, and one to Hungary. The first church in New Amsterdam was organized by the Dutch in 1628, and for a considerable time the Hollanders were practically limited to that neighborhood. Somewhat later a German colony, driven from the Palatinate by the ruthless persecution of Louis XIV, settled in upper New York and Pennsylvania, and, as it grew, spread westward. Another Dutch immigration, which established its headquarters in Michigan, identified itself with the New York branch, but afterwards a minor part formed its own ecclesiastical organization. The New York branch, known at first as the Reformed Dutch Church, later adopted the title "Reformed Church in America"; similarly, the German Reformed Church became the Reformed Church in the United States. The third body is known as the Christian Reformed Church; while a fourth is styled the Free Magyar Reformed Church in America. This denomination was organized in 1924 by certain congregations which refused to accept the "Tiffin agreement," under whose terms the majority of the churches constituting the former Hungarian Reformed Church in America were formally transferred to the jurisdiction of the Reformed Church in the United States. There are also a small number of congregations called Netherlands Dutch, and Protestant Reformed Churches, and some Hungarian churches, which have no general ecclesiastical organization and are included under the head of Independent churches.

In its earlier history each body clung to its ancestral language, a practice which not infrequently checked a natural growth, although it had the advantage of giving to the newcomers a congenial church life, to which is largely due the fact that these communities have grown up loyal to the best interests both of their mother church and of their new country. As conditions changed, the use of English was accepted, and the older churches blended with the general interests of the community.

In their doctrine, polity, and general public life, the Reformed churches remain conservative. New ideas, simply because novel, have not had ready acceptance; yet new forms of organization, such as the various societies for young people and similar enterprises, have found a cordial welcome. In interdenominational relations they have always been friendly, are members of the Alliance of Reformed Churches, and early inaugurated foreign mission work. They have stood for high standards in education and scholarship and have furnished many men prominent in public life.

In doctrine they are generally Calvinistic. Their Heidelberg catechism emphasizes the general comfort of redemption in Christ, while the Westminster catechism teaches the same and emphasizes the sovereignty of God. The polity is presbyterian, differing from that of the Presbyterian churches only in the names of church offices and some minor details. They have a consistory instead of a session, a classis instead of a presbytery, and a general synod instead of a general assembly.

The denominations grouped under the name "Reformed Bodies," in 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906, are listed in the following table, with the principal statistics as reported for the four periods. In 1926 it was noted that the Hungarian Reformed Church in America had been transferred to the jurisdiction of the

Reformed Church in the United States, with the exception of a few churches which did not approve the merger and organized in 1924 as the Free Magyar Reformed Church in America. Prior to 1936 the Reformed Church in the United States merged with the Evangelical Synod of North America under the name "Evangelical and Reformed Church," and is no longer presented with this group.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE REFORMED BODIES, 1936, 1926, 1916, AND 1906

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
1936								
Total for the group.....	986	299,694	903	\$30,336,439	948	\$5,670,517	924	153,961
Reformed Church in America.....	695	184,536	627	24,851,873	657	4,010,032	675	119,317
Christian Reformed Church.....	272	107,993	257	4,999,077	272	1,588,186	233	34,062
Free Magyar Reformed Church in America.....	19	7,165	19	475,479	19	72,299	16	572
1926								
Total for the group.....	2,683	617,551	2,618	\$8,457,147	2,659	14,810,436	2,489	465,725
Reformed Church in America.....	717	153,739	690	38,436,822	714	5,524,673	689	124,306
Reformed Church in the United States.....	1,709	361,286	1,680	44,662,875	1,692	7,488,446	1,614	315,343
Christian Reformed Church.....	245	98,534	238	5,061,850	242	1,700,760	178	25,281
Free Magyar Reformed Church in America.....	11	3,992	10	295,600	11	96,557	8	793
1916								
Total for the group.....	2,745	537,823	2,600	\$1,137,637	2,684	6,842,542	2,575	454,099
Reformed Church in America.....	715	144,929	690	18,928,383	705	2,746,065	697	123,092
Reformed Church in the United States.....	1,758	344,374	1,663	20,116,336	1,714	3,247,773	1,658	304,250
Christian Reformed Church.....	226	38,668	209	1,658,308	221	715,193	188	24,445
Hungarian Reformed Church in America.....	46	9,851	38	434,600	44	133,511	32	2,312
1906								
Total for the group.....	2,583	449,514	2,477	\$0,648,247	-----	-----	2,345	361,548
Reformed Church in America.....	657	124,938	639	15,553,250	-----	-----	639	120,705
Reformed Church in the United States.....	1,736	292,654	1,667	14,067,897	-----	-----	1,569	222,324
Christian Reformed Church.....	174	26,669	160	903,600	-----	-----	133	18,340
Hungarian Reformed Church in America.....	16	5,253	11	123,500	-----	-----	4	179

REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Reformed Church in America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

All baptized persons who have made confession of faith before the elders and the ministers are enrolled as full members. Baptism is administered to infants, but public confession of faith is not usually made before the twelfth or thirteenth year.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	695	320	375	46.0	54.0
Members, number.....	184,536	117,638	66,898	63.7	36.3
Average membership per church.....	266	368	178		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	60,312	42,193	27,119	60.9	39.1
Female.....	88,970	56,020	32,950	63.0	37.0
Sex not reported.....	26,254	19,425	6,829	74.0	26.0
Males per 100 females.....	77.9	75.3	82.3		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	10,847	5,949	4,898	54.8	45.2
13 years and over.....	171,958	111,689	60,269	65.0	35.0
Age not reported.....	1,731		1,731		100.0
Percent under 13 years ¹	5.9	5.1	7.5		
Church edifices, number.....	696	317	369	46.2	53.8
Value—number reporting.....	627	287	340	45.8	54.2
Amount reported.....	\$24,851,873	\$19,054,323	\$5,797,550	76.7	23.3
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$24,337,019	\$18,635,919	\$5,701,100	76.6	23.4
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$514,854	\$418,404	\$96,450	81.3	18.7
Average value per church.....	\$39,636	\$66,391	\$17,082		
Debt—number reporting.....	281	170	111	60.5	39.5
Amount reported.....	\$2,859,284	\$2,473,804	\$385,480	86.5	13.5
Number reporting "no debt".....	286	96	190	33.6	66.4
Parsonages, number.....	562	249	313	44.3	55.7
Value—number reporting.....	532	235	297	44.2	55.8
Amount reported.....	\$3,264,465	\$1,900,615	\$1,363,850	58.2	41.8
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	657	298	359	45.4	54.6
Amount reported.....	\$4,010,032	\$2,823,831	\$1,186,201	70.4	29.6
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,178,596	\$738,476	\$440,120	62.7	37.3
All other salaries.....	\$520,597	\$438,215	\$82,382	84.2	15.8
Repairs and improvements.....	\$285,039	\$178,528	\$106,511	62.6	37.4
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$231,570	\$187,140	\$44,430	80.8	19.2
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,032,961	\$765,596	\$267,365	74.1	25.9
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$120,270	\$84,109	\$36,161	69.9	30.1
Home missions.....	\$132,447	\$86,078	\$46,369	65.0	35.0
Foreign missions.....	\$145,062	\$94,797	\$50,265	65.1	34.9
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$203,882	\$136,654	\$67,228	67.0	33.0
All other purposes.....	\$189,608	\$114,638	\$74,970	71.8	28.2
Average expenditure per church.....	\$6,104	\$9,476	\$3,304		

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	675	310	365	45.9	54.1
Officers and teachers.....	13,678	8,312	5,366	60.8	39.2
Scholars.....	119,317	73,537	45,780	61.6	38.4
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	95	52	43	(¹)	(¹)
Officers and teachers.....	643	393	250	61.1	38.9
Scholars.....	8,916	3,999	1,917	67.6	32.4
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	243	100	143	41.2	58.8
Officers and teachers.....	831	421	410	50.7	49.3
Scholars.....	20,765	9,212	11,553	44.4	55.6
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	5	4	1	(¹)	(¹)
Officers and teachers.....	80	74	6	(¹)	(¹)
Scholars.....	1,137	1,131	6	96.5	.5

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Reformed Church in America for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	695	717	715	657
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-22	2	58	-----
Percent.....	-3.1	0.3	8.8	-----
Members, number.....	184,536	153,739	144,929	124,938
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	30,797	8,810	19,991	-----
Percent.....	20.0	6.1	16.0	-----
Average membership per church.....	266	214	203	190
Church edifices, number.....	686	817	757	773
Value—number reporting.....	627	690	690	639
Amount reported.....	\$24,851,873	\$38,436,822	\$18,928,383	\$15,553,250
Average value per church.....	\$39,636	\$55,706	\$27,432	\$24,340
Debt—number reporting.....	281	250	258	198
Amount reported.....	\$2,859,284	\$2,580,473	\$1,093,623	\$729,225
Parsonages, number.....	562	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	532	580	528	489
Amount reported.....	\$3,264,465	\$5,002,275	\$2,378,790	\$2,022,450
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	657	714	705	-----
Amount reported.....	\$4,010,032	\$5,524,673	\$2,746,065	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,178,596	\$4,319,919	\$2,087,045	-----
All other salaries.....	\$520,597			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$285,039			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$231,570			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,032,961			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$120,270	\$1,195,917	\$609,501	-----
Home missions.....	\$132,447			
Foreign missions.....	\$145,062			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$203,882			
All other purposes.....	\$159,608			
Not classified.....	-----	\$8,837	\$49,519	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$6,104	\$7,738	\$3,895	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	675	689	697	639
Officers and teachers.....	13,678	11,837	12,538	12,089
Scholars.....	119,317	124,308	123,092	120,708

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Reformed Church in America by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each classis in the Reformed Church in America, under the particular synod, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEM- BERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	695	320	375	184,536	117,638	66,898	69,312	88,970	26,254	77.9	675	13,678	119,317
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	277	132	145	66,812	45,265	21,547	21,391	30,595	14,826	69.9	261	4,654	34,376
New Jersey.....	150	98	52	43,652	35,026	8,626	16,327	23,352	3,973	69.9	148	3,628	27,277
Pennsylvania.....	8	4	4	1,653	967	686	617	849	187	72.7	7	181	1,561
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	1	1	---	300	300	---	135	165	---	81.8	1	23	250
Indiana.....	5	2	3	712	266	446	330	382	---	86.4	5	75	609
Illinois.....	30	18	12	12,235	9,424	2,811	5,059	5,818	1,358	87.0	30	857	8,491
Michigan.....	92	52	40	27,904	20,967	6,937	11,765	13,182	2,957	89.3	91	2,150	24,742
Wisconsin.....	14	5	9	5,947	2,391	3,556	2,856	3,091	---	92.4	14	329	3,540
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	11	---	11	2,347	---	2,347	1,142	1,205	---	94.8	11	158	1,817
Iowa.....	55	5	50	15,419	2,538	12,881	6,714	7,166	1,539	93.7	55	969	10,905
North Dakota.....	5	---	5	566	---	566	191	169	206	113.0	5	54	508
South Dakota.....	27	---	27	2,616	---	2,616	1,250	1,324	42	94.4	27	296	2,208
Nebraska.....	3	---	3	1,094	---	1,094	549	545	---	100.7	3	62	600
Kansas.....	2	---	2	321	---	321	30	26	265	(¹)	2	27	220
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	2	---	2	196	---	196	65	131	---	49.6	2	25	597
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Oklahoma.....	1	1	---	158	158	---	66	92	---	(¹)	1	9	80
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	1	---	1	161	---	161	---	---	161	---	1	15	103
Colorado.....	1	1	---	176	176	---	83	93	---	(¹)	1	15	170
New Mexico.....	2	---	2	358	---	358	100	120	138	83.3	2	19	190
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	3	---	3	882	---	882	123	157	602	78.3	3	60	525
California.....	5	1	4	1,027	160	867	519	508	---	102.2	5	72	548

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	695	717	715	657	184,536	153,739	144,929	124,938	10,847	171,958	1,731	5.9
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	277	294	300	297	66,812	62,855	66,773	63,350	1,164	65,400	248	1.7
New Jersey.....	150	152	149	133	43,652	39,990	37,959	32,290	1,348	42,235	69	3.1
Pennsylvania.....	8	8	9	10	1,653	1,803	1,722	1,979	31	1,622	-----	1.9
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Indiana.....	5	4	3	4	712	436	267	268	30	682	-----	4.2
Illinois.....	30	29	35	31	12,235	6,582	7,053	4,962	2,415	9,820	-----	19.7
Michigan.....	92	86	76	63	27,904	21,282	14,903	11,260	2,240	25,664	-----	8.0
Wisconsin.....	14	14	13	14	5,947	4,180	3,076	2,312	661	5,286	-----	11.1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	11	14	15	11	2,347	1,668	1,109	852	-----	2,347	-----	-----
Iowa.....	55	60	66	47	15,419	9,475	7,575	4,835	2,058	11,947	1,414	14.7
North Dakota.....	5	5	4	3	566	325	265	165	91	475	-----	16.1
South Dakota.....	27	25	20	19	2,616	1,787	1,214	847	284	2,332	-----	10.9
Nebraska.....	3	4	3	2	1,094	853	1,094	432	149	945	-----	13.6
Kansas.....	2	3	4	2	321	269	290	213	-----	321	-----	-----
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
South Carolina.....	-----	-----	2	5	-----	-----	46	140	-----	-----	-----	-----
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	2	3	2	-----	196	446	127	-----	25	171	-----	12.8
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Oklahoma.....	1	3	3	11	158	366	486	705	8	150	-----	5.1
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	1	2	3	-----	161	71	136	-----	-----	161	-----	-----
New Mexico.....	2	3	1	-----	358	206	192	-----	71	287	-----	19.8
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	3	3	3	2	882	469	277	95	-----	882	-----	-----
California.....	5	-----	-----	-----	1,027	-----	-----	-----	272	755	-----	26.5
Other States.....	² 2	5	4	3	476	676	365	233	-----	476	-----	-----

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

² Includes: Ohio, 1, and Colorado, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	695	686	627	\$24,551,873	281	\$2,859,284	532	\$3,264,465
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	277	271	246	13,491,717	80	1,077,261	191	1,367,000
New Jersey.....	150	150	133	6,440,342	73	807,789	116	939,615
Pennsylvania.....	8	8	7	179,500	1	5,615	5	28,000
E. N. CENTRAL:								
Indiana.....	5	5	5	30,500	2	6,500	3	10,500
Illinois.....	30	30	27	1,044,600	13	194,450	27	141,450
Michigan.....	92	91	85	2,233,780	57	606,795	76	366,300
Wisconsin.....	14	14	14	267,834	6	9,175	14	61,900
W. N. CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	11	11	10	79,200	5	24,035	9	34,500
Iowa.....	55	55	51	763,350	25	78,870	48	199,800
North Dakota.....	5	5	5	26,300	2	5,200	4	10,000
South Dakota.....	27	25	23	75,200	7	8,874	20	44,800
Nebraska.....	3	3	3	27,500	2	5,386	3	15,600
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	3	3	3	34,500	2	3,900	3	8,500
California.....	5	5	5	39,800	3	9,834	4	14,000
Other States.....	10	10	10	117,750	3	15,600	9	22,500

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Kansas, Kentucky, and New Mexico; and 1 in each of the following—Ohio, Oklahoma, Montana, and Colorado.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	695	657	\$4,010,032	\$1,178,596	\$520,597	\$235,039
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	277	258	1,786,758	523,332	294,030	128,865
New Jersey.....	150	138	949,818	295,333	121,982	71,755
Pennsylvania.....	8	7	30,572	11,445	3,791	4,151
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Indiana.....	5	5	13,771	6,020	680	1,120
Illinois.....	30	29	217,082	54,941	19,177	10,963
Michigan.....	92	89	530,024	129,440	48,337	28,030
Wisconsin.....	14	14	91,884	24,250	6,251	9,091
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	11	11	33,519	12,881	1,351	2,248
Iowa.....	55	54	240,393	75,175	11,526	18,283
North Dakota.....	5	5	6,746	2,725	380	115
South Dakota.....	27	26	30,046	13,283	2,435	1,428
Nebraska.....	3	3	7,848	4,065	530	124
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	3	3	11,731	4,208	685	358
California.....	5	5	26,480	9,400	550	5,643
Other States.....	10	10	33,380	12,098	8,892	2,865

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Kansas, Kentucky, and New Mexico; and 1 in each of the following—Ohio, Oklahoma, Montana, and Colorado.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$231, 570	\$1, 083, 961	\$190, 370	\$132, 447	\$145, 063	\$603, 883	\$159, 806
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	83, 010	515, 444	39, 960	37, 951	32, 285	73, 391	58, 481
New Jersey.....	44, 617	250, 663	33, 533	28, 984	30, 434	39, 832	32, 685
Pennsylvania.....	105	6, 908	679	600	990	1, 684	219
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Indiana.....	500	1, 570	436	653	604	761	1, 427
Illinois.....	29, 060	40, 878	9, 472	12, 506	16, 696	10, 744	12, 645
Michigan.....	55, 306	129, 428	19, 656	22, 536	31, 799	36, 157	29, 335
Wisconsin.....	2, 429	18, 088	2, 369	4, 597	4, 912	14, 941	4, 956
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	919	6, 535	844	2, 378	2, 674	939	2, 750
Iowa.....	8, 961	46, 170	9, 913	18, 617	20, 256	18, 335	18, 157
North Dakota.....	46	1, 817	40	401	484	251	487
South Dakota.....	1, 226	6, 043	398	900	1, 037	2, 202	1, 094
Nebraska.....		1, 280	132	518	435	501	263
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	1, 535	2, 216	576	194	201	1, 467	291
California.....	3, 306	3, 364	275	784	728	1, 350	1, 060
Other States.....	550	2, 557	1, 978	828	1, 527	1, 327	758

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY PARTICULAR SYNDS AND CLASSES, 1936

PARTICULAR SYNOD AND CLASSIS	Total number of churches Number of members		VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	695	184, 536	627	\$94, 851, 873	361	\$3, 859, 324	657	\$4, 010, 093	675	119, 817
Synod of Albany:										
Albany.....	18	3, 501	15	682, 728	4	26, 782	15	82, 211	18	1, 940
Greene.....	6	1, 048	5	209, 000	1	1, 500	5	22, 728	6	437
Montgomery.....	25	4, 655	23	795, 500	4	28, 300	24	89, 247	24	2, 344
Rensselaer.....	12	2, 113	12	274, 500	3	4, 333	12	41, 568	12	1, 261
Rochester.....	17	3, 860	14	273, 000	4	9, 100	17	61, 956	17	2, 866
Saratoga.....	8	1, 055	7	113, 000	1	300	7	14, 888	8	503
Schenectady.....	16	5, 152	15	533, 800	6	51, 653	16	91, 680	16	3, 049
Schoharie.....	9	833	6	55, 000	1	3, 750	9	21, 365	8	616
Synod of Chicago:										
Chicago.....	22	9, 250	19	476, 600	10	55, 900	21	145, 065	22	5, 775
Grand Rapids.....	26	9, 626	25	826, 930	18	284, 692	25	201, 397	26	7, 672
Holland.....	27	9, 139	24	477, 200	13	90, 624	26	144, 341	26	7, 178
Illinois.....	6	2, 566	6	484, 000	4	144, 050	6	63, 592	6	2, 365
Kalamazoo.....	18	4, 215	16	432, 000	11	112, 929	17	89, 635	18	4, 455
Muskegon.....	23	5, 299	22	498, 650	15	118, 550	23	105, 110	23	5, 782
Wisconsin.....	15	6, 237	14	267, 834	6	9, 175	15	97, 451	15	3, 953
Synod of Iowa:										
California.....	5	1, 027	5	39, 800	3	9, 834	5	26, 460	5	548
Cascades.....	4	1, 043	4	35, 500	3	4, 650	4	13, 520	4	628
Dakota.....	19	2, 824	16	119, 300	6	18, 004	19	30, 002	19	1, 755
Germania.....	17	1, 973	16	69, 600	1	1, 700	16	27, 867	17	1, 808
Pella.....	9	3, 095	9	163, 500	6	17, 730	9	46, 306	9	2, 487
Pleasant Prairie.....	20	3, 323	19	278, 500	4	4, 700	19	73, 429	20	3, 133
East Sioux.....	21	5, 898	20	248, 150	13	41, 926	21	73, 313	21	3, 659
West Sioux.....	23	6, 172	21	255, 250	14	54, 155	23	90, 098	23	4, 038

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY PARTICULAR SYNODS AND CLASSES, 1936—Continued

PARTICULAR SYNOD AND CLASSIS	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Synod of New Brunswick:										
Bergen.....	20	5,816	18	\$970,000	9	\$122,345	19	\$134,433	20	4,304
South Bergen.....	6	2,521	3	320,000	2	22,300	3	48,519	6	1,498
Monmouth.....	9	1,734	9	171,000	4	20,900	9	27,580	9	890
Newark.....	19	7,147	15	929,070	12	171,590	17	130,756	19	3,881
New Brunswick.....	18	4,967	16	794,569	8	23,581	16	96,232	18	2,581
Pallsades.....	11	4,959	11	649,000	5	139,053	11	136,212	11	3,152
Paramus.....	28	7,402	25	1,278,903	9	68,975	26	192,725	27	4,695
Passaic.....	24	5,977	22	1,020,500	17	224,085	23	146,261	23	4,326
Philadelphia.....	12	2,438	11	289,600	2	6,615	11	48,207	12	2,070
Raritan.....	15	3,965	14	573,200	8	22,960	14	67,525	15	2,193
Synod of New York:										
Hudson.....	10	1,790	10	271,800	3	5,732	10	36,969	10	969
South Long Island.....	21	5,817	18	1,458,500	10	75,200	19	157,759	21	3,929
North Long Island.....	29	7,649	26	1,922,697	16	157,750	27	185,574	29	5,310
New York.....	34	13,527	32	3,072,750	14	451,448	33	608,553	26	3,804
Orange.....	20	3,808	20	540,300	2	6,783	20	65,028	18	1,936
Poughkeepsie.....	10	2,475	10	570,000	1	89,000	10	75,023	10	975
Ulster.....	30	5,022	25	1,201,400	3	14,000	25	77,340	25	2,164
Westchester.....	13	3,598	9	1,188,242	5	142,650	10	121,107	13	2,488

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹**DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY**

The Reformed Church in America traces its origin to the Reformed Church in Holland. After the Reformation had triumphed in the northern provinces of the Netherlands, Holland became a stronghold of the Protestant faith and a refuge from persecution in other countries. The congregations worshiped at first as "The Churches of the Netherlands under the Cross," but before 1560 a united organization had been formed, and in 1566 and 1568 important synods were in session. The presbyterian form of government, as set forth by Calvin, was adopted; ministers, elders, and deacons were the constituted officers, and, in the local church, formed the consistory. The Belgic Confession of Faith and the Heidelberg Catechism were adopted as the standards of doctrine. A liturgy drawn from early sources and from liturgies in use elsewhere at the time was introduced in the churches. In 1618-19 the canons of the Synod of Dort were also made a doctrinal standard.

The Reformed religion came to New Netherland with the earliest Dutch settlers. "Comforters of the Sick" were commissioned to minister to the spiritual needs of the colonists. They conducted informal religious services until the arrival of the first minister of the New Amsterdam Church, Rev. Jonas Michaelius, on April 7, 1628. In that same year the church, now known as the "Collegiate Church," the oldest church in the Middle States, was formally organized.

At first the work in America was in charge of the Synod of Holland, or more directly, the Classis of Amsterdam. The ministers, who were few in number, came from Holland. Toward the middle of the eighteenth century the exercise of authority here became the occasion of sharp and protracted controversy, and two parties arose, the Coetus and Conferentie, the issue in the latter part of the century being the entire independence of the American church.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. John A. Ingham, D. D., stated clerk of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, New York City, and approved by him in its present form.

The education and ordination of ministers were the chief points of controversy. Not enough ministers were coming from Holland. It was a long, difficult, and expensive thing to send young men to Holland for education or for ordination if educated here. Foremost in advocating education and ordination in this country were Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen, who came in 1719-20 to serve the churches in the Raritan Valley, in New Jersey, and his sons, John and Theodorus. Following their efforts, and under the immediate leadership of Jacob Rutzen Hardenbergh, then minister of the Raritan Valley churches, and Hendrick Fisher the elder, a college was founded. It was one of the nine colonial colleges and received its first charter in 1766 and its second in 1770 from George III of England. It was located at New Brunswick, N. J., and was called Queen's College; in 1825 its name was changed to Rutgers College. John Henry Livingston was appointed professor of theology in 1784. This was the beginning of the first theological seminary to be established in this country. The founding of the college and the seminary practically coincided with the emerging of the church into its independent American organization.

John Henry Livingston, returning in 1770 from theological study at Utrecht to take charge of the New York church, brought with him a plan of union which formally united the church and made virtually complete the independent authority which had been growing for 20 years. A General Body and five Particular Bodies were created. In 1792 a more formal constitution was adopted, and in 1794 the General Synod was organized. The presbyterian form of government was retained and the three doctrinal standards brought from the Netherlands continued to be the accepted standards of the church. The liturgy was adopted in 1771, although some changes have been made in it from time to time. The constitution also has been revised at different times, the last extensive revision having been made in 1916. Two names were in use at the time of the adoption of the constitution in 1792—namely, "The Dutch Reformed Church in North America" and "The Reformed Dutch Church in the United States of America." In 1819 the church was incorporated as "The Reformed Protestant Dutch Church." In 1867 the name was changed to "The Reformed Church in America."

The church spread and grew strong in New York and New Jersey. In the middle of the nineteenth century it received an increment of great importance and promise in the large Dutch immigration. This immigration was made up of whole congregations which, with their ministers, sought relief from religious troubles in the homeland. In 1850 the first of these congregations became formally a part of the Reformed Church in America. These people settled in the North and Middle West, beginning in Michigan and Iowa. The coming of such colonists continued, their descendants multiplied, and they spread through these and neighboring States. New congregations were and are still constantly being formed. Thus, in the West, as well as in the East, the strength of the church has increased. An outgrowth of the Dutch settlement and religious life in the West was the founding of Hope College at Holland, Mich., in 1866, and of the Western Theological Seminary. Central College, at Pella, Iowa, became a Reformed Church institution in 1916. The Northwestern Classical Academy, at Orange City, Iowa, added a junior college in 1928.

The earliest efforts of the church toward general extension in domestic mission lines were begun in 1786 when the church at Saratoga petitioned the synod for a minister, and a committee was appointed to devise some plan of preaching the Gospel in destitute localities. This was followed by similar applications from Dutch families in Pennsylvania and Kentucky, while a number of churches in Canada were also cared for. For many years the Classis of Albany acted as agent of the synod in looking after such localities in the North. The Canadian churches were subsequently transferred to the Presbyterians. In 1806 the General Synod assumed the management of all missionary operations, and it continued to send out itinerants, though not a few of the churches planted failed to develop on account of lack of frequent ministrations.

In 1822 several private individuals formed the Missionary Society of the Reformed Dutch Church, which was soon adopted by the synod. A similar organization was started at Albany in 1828, and in 1831 the Board of Domestic Missions was organized. From that time the movement became more aggressive. In 1837 a church was organized in Illinois, followed in a few years by churches in Michigan and Wisconsin. With the development of Dutch immigration in the West, the demand for missionary labor increased, and the board was reorganized in 1849. Five years later the plan of a church building fund to aid needy churches was proposed.

The foreign missionary interests of the church were of early origin, the earliest Dutch ministers engaging also in work for the Indians. In 1785 the New York Missionary Society was formed by members of the Presbyterian, Reformed Dutch, and Baptist churches. This was succeeded in 1816 by the United Missionary Society, which in 1826 was merged in the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, but in 1832 a plan was adopted by which the Reformed Church in America maintained its general connection with that board, conducted its own missions and developing work in India, China, Japan, and later in Arabia.

The necessity for an adequate and adequately trained ministry led very early in the history of the church to the formation of "Cent Societies" and "Education Societies" in individual churches and classes, the purpose of these being to secure the financial aid of students for the ministry. On May 7, 1817, a group of ministers and elders of the Collegiate Church of New York met and organized "The Education Society of the Reformed Dutch Church" and secured funds for the aid of such students. In 1831 this society was adopted by the General Synod and renamed "The Board of Education of the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church," and it has functioned in this field since that time. The board was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York in 1831. Its functions have been enlarged from time to time. Its activities at present are outlined in the section on "Work."

DOCTRINE

The doctrinal standards of the Reformed Church in America are the Scots' Catechism, the Heidelberg Catechism, and the Canons of the Synod of 1618. The church is thus a distinctively Calvinistic body. It has a liturgy for use in public worship, with forms of prayer. Some parts of the liturgy, such as for the administration of baptism and the Lord's Supper and for the ordination of ministers, elders, and deacons, are obligatory; the forms of prayer, the marriage service, etc., are not obligatory. Children are "baptized as heirs of the Kingdom of God and of His Covenant"; adults are baptized (by sprinkling or immersion as preferred) on profession of repentance for sin and faith in Christ. All persons are considered members of the church, are under its care, and are subject to its government and discipline. No subscription to a specific form of doctrine is required, admission to communion and full membership is on confession of faith before the elders and minister.

Ministers on being ordained are required to subscribe to the standard polity of the church.

ORGANIZATION

The polity of the Reformed Church is presbyterian. The government of the local church is under the control of a consistory which is composed of the ministers, elders, and deacons, who are elected by the members of the church over 16 years of age. The minister and elders have particular care of the spiritual instruction and the deacons of the collection of alms and relief of the poor and distressed. The Collegiate Church (College of Churches) is a collection of worshipping congregations under the governance of a single consistory.

The classis, which has immediate supervision of the churches and the ministers, consists of all the ministers within a certain district, and an elder from each consistory within that district, collegiate churches being entitled to a representative for each worshipping assembly. The classes of a certain district are composed in a particular synod, composed of four ministers and four elders from each classis within its bounds, which acts as an intermediate court in certain cases but has special supervision of church activities within its borders. The highest court of the church is the General Synod. It consists of ministers and elders from each classis nominated by the classes to the particular synods, which have power to appoint them as delegates to the General Synod. In default of nomination by a classis the particular synod makes appointments. Classes meet semiannually in the spring and fall; the particular synods, annually in the fall; the General Synod, annually in June.

The Reformed Church in America is a member of the Alliance of Reformed Churches throughout the World holding the Presbyterian system and of the World Council of Churches. It is also a constituent member of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in America. It maintains English services in The Hague, in the Netherlands, during the summer season.

¹ The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, organized in 1810 as an interdenominational society, is now a distinctively Congregational society.

WORK

The home missionary work of the church is carried on largely through the Board of Domestic Missions. This board aids weak churches and founds new churches of the denomination throughout the country, assists by grant or loan in the erection of church buildings, organizes Bible schools, and employs missionaries in evangelistic work. During 1936 it supported, in whole or in part, 125 churches and missions, reaching 6,925 families and 14,678 Bible school scholars.

An allied agency is the Women's Board of Domestic Missions, which maintains work in the Kentucky mountains and among American Indians. It also cooperates with the Board of Domestic Missions in work in the State of Chiapas, Mexico. The total receipts of both boards in 1936 were nearly \$300,000.

The foreign missionary work of the church is carried on by the Board of Foreign Missions. The Arabian Mission, independently inaugurated in 1889, was adopted by the Reformed Church in America in 1894. Its separate board of trustees was merged with the Board of Foreign Missions in 1925. In 1924 the United Mission in Mesopotamia was organized as a joint enterprise of the foreign missionary boards of the Presbyterian, U. S. A., the Reformed Church in the United States, and the Reformed Church in America. Besides Arabia and Mesopotamia, work is carried on in China, India, and Japan. The 1936 report shows 32 stations, 264 outstations, 137 missionaries, 1,100 native helpers, 66 churches with 12,000 communicant members, and 311 Sunday schools with 12,700 scholars. The educational department reports 2 theological schools and over 250 schools and colleges with over 16,000 students. There were 22 hospitals and dispensaries, giving more than 260,000 treatments; also 3 orphanages. The total income for foreign work in the year 1936 was over \$400,000. There are endowments amounting to \$1,000,000. The Woman's Board of Foreign Missions is an auxiliary organization, actively cooperating in all fields.

For 25 years after the organization of the board (1832) it worked in connection with the American board. In 1857 it withdrew and since then has conducted its own foreign mission enterprises. It has cooperated with other boards and societies in a variety of common undertakings, especially in the educational field. Perhaps the most significant of these joint enterprises has been the United Mission in Mesopotamia mentioned previously. The indigenous churches which have grown up are union organizations, looking toward the development of self-governing and self-propagating national churches.

The work of the Board of Education lies in three distinct fields, as follows:

1. Student aid: Scholarships have been established for the aid of students for the ministry of the Reformed Church, the income of which, supplemented by gifts from the churches, enables the board to provide scholarship aid for an average of about 85 persons each year. In addition to students for the ministry, aid is granted to medical students who have in mind foreign mission work under the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church. The amount thus granted in aid is repayable only if the recipient fails to serve for a period of 5 years after graduation (7 years in the case of medical missionary students).

2. Recruiting for the ministry: Initiative and leadership in this field are delegated to this board.

3. Relationship to the theological seminaries, colleges (including a junior college), and academies of the Reformed Church in America: This relationship has been defined as one of "advice, counsel, and cooperation." The cooperation consists in large measure of grants from available funds for the current expenses of the various institutions, made necessary by the fact that practically all of them are inadequately endowed. The total expenditures of the board for all purposes during 1936 were \$108,000.

The Department of Publication and Sales of the Board of Education publishes and sells religious books, church and church school supplies, and minutes of the General Synod.

Through the Department of Religious Education the Board of Education directs and promotes the work of the Bible schools and young people's societies; also the Youth Fellowship Movement, begun in 1934. This department conducts summer conferences, approves missionary projects, and assumes responsibility for weekday religious education and leadership training. The enrollment in weekday schools is over 29,000; in Bible schools, 138,736. The Bible schools and young people's societies contributed to the benevolent boards some \$68,000.

The Board of Education also arranges and promotes evangelistic programs, and makes grants of hymnals, liturgies, and other supplies to needy churches and Bible schools.

The Ministers' Fund (incorporated in 1923) administers the Widows' Fund, the Disabled Ministers' Fund, and the Ministerial Pension Fund. It holds permanent funds amounting to \$2,161,008. During the year 1936-37 it made payments to 315 beneficiaries. Its total receipts for the year were \$183,533. A Contributory Annuity Fund and a Lay Workers' Retirement Fund have been established to furnish support for ministers and lay workers upon retirement.

The American Bible Society is one of the recognized agencies of the church and is included in the general budget of benevolences.

CHRISTIAN REFORMED CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Christian Reformed Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination includes not only the adult communicant members but also those children who have been baptized in the church but have not yet reached the age of confirmation.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	272	106	166	39.0	61.0
Members, number.....	107,993	58,051	49,942	53.8	46.2
Average membership per church.....	397	548	301		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	51,440	27,639	23,801	53.7	46.3
Female.....	52,508	28,574	23,934	54.4	45.6
Sex not reported.....	4,045	1,838	2,207	45.4	54.6
Males per 100 females.....	98.0	96.7	99.4		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	28,775	14,562	14,213	50.6	49.4
13 years and over.....	70,944	38,601	32,343	54.4	45.6
Age not reported.....	8,274	4,888	3,386	59.1	40.9
Percent under 13 years ¹	28.9	27.4	30.5		
Church edifices, number.....	259	100	159	38.6	61.4
Value—number reporting.....	257	99	158	38.5	61.5
Amount reported.....	\$4,999,077	\$3,368,004	\$1,631,073	67.4	32.6
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$4,944,398	\$3,356,948	\$1,587,450	67.9	32.1
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$54,679	\$11,056	\$43,623	20.2	79.8
Average value per church.....	\$19,452	\$34,020	\$10,323		
Debt—number reporting.....	197	82	115	41.6	58.4
Amount reported.....	\$1,341,911	\$958,911	\$383,000	71.5	28.5
Number reporting "no debt".....	46	11	35	(2)	(2)
Parsonages, number.....	244	93	151	38.1	61.9
Value—number reporting.....	237	90	147	38.0	62.0
Amount reported.....	\$1,148,376	\$622,205	\$526,171	54.2	45.8
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	272	106	166	39.0	61.0
Amount reported.....	\$1,588,186	\$953,157	\$635,029	60.0	40.0
Pastors' salaries.....	\$399,086	\$190,042	\$209,044	47.5	52.5
All other salaries.....	\$113,704	\$78,556	\$35,148	69.1	30.9
Repairs and improvements.....	\$107,574	\$53,009	\$54,565	49.3	50.7
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$115,746	\$75,893	\$39,853	65.6	34.4
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$302,658	\$196,747	\$105,911	65.0	35.0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$185,462	\$131,450	\$54,012	70.9	29.1
Home missions.....	\$77,247	\$33,105	\$44,142	68.7	31.3
Foreign missions.....	\$57,977	\$27,552	\$30,425	64.8	35.2
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$91,112	\$48,511	\$42,601	53.2	46.8
All other purposes.....	\$136,720	\$88,292	\$48,428	64.6	35.4
Average expenditure per church.....	\$5,839	\$8,992	\$3,825		

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	233	98	135	42.1	57.9
Officers and teachers.....	3,273	1,745	1,528	53.3	46.7
Scholars.....	34,062	19,015	15,047	55.8	44.2
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	22	11	11	(¹)	(¹)
Officers and teachers.....	113	72	41	63.7	36.3
Scholars.....	1,320	635	685	48.1	51.9
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	70	17	53	(¹)	(¹)
Officers and teachers.....	281	76	205	27.0	73.0
Scholars.....	8,064	1,967	6,097	24.6	75.4
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	16	7	9	(¹)	(¹)
Officers and teachers.....	171	78	93	45.6	54.4
Scholars.....	3,358	2,303	1,055	68.6	31.4

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Christian Reformed Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	272	245	226	174
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	27	19	52	-----
Percent.....	11.0	8.4	29.9	-----
Members, number.....	107,993	98,534	38,668	26,669
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	9,459	(¹)	11,999	-----
Percent.....	9.6	-----	45.0	-----
Average membership per church.....	397	402	171	153
Church edifices, number.....	259	263	233	181
Value—number reporting.....	257	238	209	160
Amount reported.....	\$4,999,077	\$5,061,850	\$1,658,308	\$903,600
Average value per church.....	\$19,452	\$21,268	\$7,934	\$5,648
Debt—number reporting.....	197	160	151	98
Amount reported.....	\$1,341,911	\$1,042,232	\$486,408	\$216,287
Parsonages, number.....	244	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	237	224	184	136
Amount reported.....	\$1,148,376	\$1,515,650	\$619,095	\$290,250
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	272	242	221	-----
Amount reported.....	\$1,688,186	\$1,700,760	\$715,193	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$399,986	\$1,179,408	\$453,803	-----
All other salaries.....	\$113,704			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$107,574			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$115,746			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$302,658			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$185,462	\$521,352	\$240,962	-----
Home missions.....	\$77,247			
Foreign missions.....	\$57,977			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$91,112			
All other purposes.....	\$136,720			
Not classified.....	-----	-----	\$20,428	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$5,839	\$7,028	\$3,236	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	233	178	188	133
Officers and teachers.....	3,273	1,948	1,681	1,424
Scholars.....	34,062	25,281	24,445	18,340

¹ The membership for 1926 includes both communicants and baptized members not yet confirmed; at preceding censuses communicant members only were reported. Because of this fact, the increase from 1916 to 1926 is not shown, as the data are not comparable.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Christian Reformed Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 and is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each classis in the Christian Reformed Church, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	272	106	166	107,993	58,051	49,942	51,440	52,508	4,045	98.0	233	3,273	34,082
NEW ENGLAND:													
Massachusetts.....	1	---	1	507	---	507	245	262	---	93.5	1	20	290
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	3	1	2	588	266	322	278	310	---	89.7	3	44	291
New Jersey.....	15	13	2	7,644	7,300	344	3,700	3,667	277	100.9	15	312	3,178
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	4	3	1	937	707	230	466	471	---	98.9	4	64	416
Indiana.....	5	2	3	2,152	779	1,373	743	761	648	97.6	4	48	542
Illinois.....	21	15	6	11,296	9,166	2,130	5,531	5,765	---	95.9	19	323	3,425
Michigan.....	105	48	57	51,700	32,893	18,807	24,988	25,589	1,123	97.7	93	1,495	17,272
Wisconsin.....	11	5	6	3,468	2,002	1,466	1,745	1,723	---	101.3	8	65	743
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	17	2	15	4,611	338	4,273	2,240	2,254	117	99.4	15	139	1,262
Iowa.....	42	6	36	12,349	1,839	10,510	5,975	5,994	380	99.7	35	380	3,893
North Dakota.....	2	---	2	344	---	344	171	173	---	98.8	2	24	119
South Dakota.....	12	1	11	3,011	132	2,879	1,571	1,440	---	109.1	9	90	874
Kansas.....	2	---	2	624	---	624	315	309	---	101.9	2	38	265
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Texas.....	1	---	1	40	---	40	21	19	---	(¹)	1	6	21
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	4	---	4	988	---	988	101	97	790	(¹)	2	14	82
Idaho.....	1	---	1	145	---	145	79	66	---	(¹)	1	8	73
Colorado.....	4	3	1	1,166	1,146	20	562	604	---	93.0	4	48	312
New Mexico.....	4	---	4	899	---	899	306	593	---	51.6	2	33	178
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	9	1	8	3,061	372	2,689	1,514	1,547	---	97.9	5	42	439
California.....	9	6	3	2,463	1,111	1,352	889	864	710	102.9	8	80	387

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Per cent under-13 ¹
United States.....	272	245	226	174	107,993	98,534	38,668	26,669	28,775	70,944	8,274	28.9
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	3	3	5	6	588	776	389	298	46	542	-----	7.8
New Jersey.....	15	14	13	17	7,644	7,266	3,067	2,392	2,166	4,868	610	30.8
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	4	4	4	4	937	801	446	382	270	667	-----	28.8
Indiana.....	5	4	4	3	2,152	1,526	719	659	512	992	648	34.0
Illinois.....	21	18	14	9	11,296	9,851	3,093	2,332	2,511	6,632	2,153	27.5
Michigan.....	105	100	88	66	51,700	48,088	20,645	14,719	13,788	35,930	1,982	27.7
Wisconsin.....	11	10	9	7	3,468	2,911	1,344	761	1,025	2,443	-----	29.6
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	17	17	16	10	4,611	4,381	1,205	615	1,544	2,950	117	34.4
Iowa.....	42	40	34	31	12,349	12,437	4,276	2,990	3,838	7,784	727	33.0
North Dakota.....	2	2	3	1	344	293	152	77	112	232	-----	32.6
South Dakota.....	12	11	11	8	3,011	2,694	1,107	499	786	1,688	537	31.8
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	4	4	5	2	988	972	351	135	50	148	790	25.3
Colorado.....	4	3	4	1	1,166	994	262	21	282	884	-----	24.2
New Mexico.....	4	-----	-----	-----	899	-----	-----	-----	195	704	-----	21.7
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	9	6	5	3	3,061	2,253	627	284	931	2,130	-----	30.4
California.....	9	5	4	-----	2,463	1,512	164	-----	509	1,244	710	29.0
Other States.....	² 5	4	7	6	1,316	1,779	821	505	210	1,106	-----	16.0

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² Includes: Massachusetts, 1; Kansas, 2; Texas, 1; and Idaho, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	272	259	257	\$4,999,077	197	\$1,341,911	237	\$1,148,376
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	3	3	3	28,000	3	5,914	3	15,500
New Jersey.....	15	15	15	575,056	11	161,720	13	107,000
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	4	4	4	48,000	1	4,300	4	18,500
Indiana.....	5	5	5	132,000	3	32,150	3	14,000
Illinois.....	21	21	21	815,298	17	330,100	16	145,135
Michigan.....	105	99	99	2,234,950	78	409,282	96	496,971
Wisconsin.....	11	11	11	169,790	9	80,670	9	38,500
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	17	16	16	110,500	14	29,780	17	55,000
Iowa.....	42	40	40	413,650	29	132,845	37	140,600
South Dakota.....	12	12	11	145,800	10	28,087	10	28,570
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	4	4	4	31,200	3	8,320	3	7,000
Colorado.....	4	4	3	24,200	2	13,957	4	12,500
New Mexico.....	4	3	3	20,000			1	(*)
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	9	8	8	55,033	6	22,180	8	20,000
California.....	9	7	7	66,500	7	33,156	7	25,000
Other States.....	7	7	7	129,100	4	49,450	6	24,100

* Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

* Includes: Massachusetts, 1; North Dakota, 2; Kansas, 2; Texas, 1; and Idaho, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements
United States.....	273	273	\$1,588,186	\$399,986	\$113,704	\$107,574
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	3	3	15,647	5,400	564	791
New Jersey.....	15	15	137,615	32,825	14,225	6,102
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	4	4	20,699	7,120	1,480	1,353
Indiana.....	5	5	36,634	7,951	3,214	2,454
Illinois.....	21	21	200,945	39,100	15,302	15,051
Michigan.....	105	105	738,428	165,747	56,895	52,430
Wisconsin.....	11	11	52,812	15,366	3,454	4,789
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	17	17	50,174	20,497	2,431	3,433
Iowa.....	42	42	154,065	52,870	7,533	9,582
South Dakota.....	12	12	27,884	12,694	1,077	2,254
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	4	4	13,305	4,125	100	257
Colorado.....	4	4	22,416	5,983	959	1,214
New Mexico.....	4	4	5,160	1,800	816	848
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	9	9	40,138	9,878	2,019	3,068
California.....	9	9	41,917	11,170	2,535	2,145
Other States.....	7	17	30,377	7,460	1,100	1,803

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, ex- cluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local re- lief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To gen- eral head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$115,746	\$303,656	\$185,463	\$77,947	\$57,977	\$91,112	\$196,790
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	668	3,493	1,936	500	379	1,468	448
New Jersey.....	10,245	20,461	14,825	5,416	5,733	5,809	21,974
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	80	2,282	2,776	922	870	2,066	1,688
Indiana.....	4,450	7,825	3,684	758	997	3,477	1,826
Illinois.....	17,845	49,267	30,853	9,425	6,810	8,900	8,392
Michigan.....	53,037	135,237	88,551	42,699	30,815	42,460	70,557
Wisconsin.....	4,592	8,370	5,222	2,200	1,603	4,180	3,036
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	3,719	8,865	3,287	1,829	1,551	1,491	3,071
Iowa.....	9,273	28,970	14,227	7,657	5,125	6,337	12,491
South Dakota.....	546	5,540	1,667	994	814	1,016	1,082
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	100	4,934	1,790	—	—	139	1,860
Colorado.....	750	2,460	6,201	1,466	521	2,314	548
New Mexico.....	—	229	203	176	350	519	219
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	3,143	11,302	4,230	638	315	4,421	1,124
California.....	3,620	5,928	3,530	1,163	1,450	4,296	6,060
Other States.....	3,678	7,495	2,280	1,406	644	2,197	2,314

¹ Includes: Massachusetts, 1; North Dakota, 2; Kansas, 2; Texas, 1; and Idaho, 1.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CLASSES, 1936

CLASSIS	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches-reporting	Amount	Churches-reporting	Amount	Churches-reporting	Amount	Churches-reporting	Scholars
Total.....	272	107,993	257	\$4,999,077	197	\$1,341,911	272	\$1,588,186	233	34,062
California.....	13	3,362	10	86,500	7	33,156	13	47,077	10	565
East Friesland.....	16	2,735	15	99,000	8	13,055	16	38,256	16	1,414
Grand Rapids, East.....	27	13,486	23	746,100	18	155,486	27	206,922	23	3,674
Grand Rapids, West.....	30	15,061	28	678,850	23	130,733	30	217,780	28	4,927
Hackensack.....	6	2,907	6	261,000	5	70,000	6	45,425	6	1,667
Holland.....	12	8,327	12	241,000	5	23,995	12	114,187	10	2,738
Hudson.....	13	5,832	13	427,056	10	137,384	13	125,016	13	2,092
Illinois.....	25	13,274	25	952,798	19	361,900	25	236,644	22	3,976
Muskegon.....	25	8,365	25	333,000	22	46,316	25	126,657	23	3,522
Orange City.....	28	8,434	27	217,450	22	57,782	28	88,613	23	2,088
Pacific.....	14	4,194	13	90,733	10	31,300	14	56,626	8	594
Pella.....	17	4,713	15	183,700	9	74,457	17	74,863	14	1,505
Sioux Center.....	20	6,422	19	240,600	18	68,275	20	64,799	16	1,797
Wisconsin.....	11	3,468	11	169,790	9	80,670	11	52,812	8	743
Zeeland.....	15	7,413	15	271,500	12	57,402	15	92,509	13	2,760

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

In 1846-47 a colony from Holland settled in Michigan and gave the names of their old provinces to their new homes, such as Zeeland, Vriesland, Holland, etc. Those in Iowa chose the significant name of "Pella" for their place of refuge. Practically all joined the Dutch Reformed Church in 1849, but when this union was formed they made an express condition that "they would be most perfectly free at any time they found an ecclesiastical connection opposed to their religious prosperity and enjoyment to bid (the Reformed Church) a fraternal adieu and be by themselves."

After some years a number of the members and two of the ministers of the Michigan congregations considered that various things in the doctrines and discipline of the church they had joined were opposed to their prosperity and enjoyment, and after considerable friction they withdrew April 8, 1857. Delegates from six churches met in Holland, Mich., in May 1857 and effected a separate organization. Two years later the name of "Holland Reformed Church" was adopted as the denominational title, but in 1861 it was changed to "True Dutch Reformed." In 1880 the name "Holland Christian Reformed Church in America" was chosen, but in 1890 the word "Holland" was dropped, and in 1904 the words "in America" were eliminated, so that the official title today is "Christian Reformed Church."

At first the growth was slow. Two of the congregations disappeared from the roll the year after organization, and one of the clergymen returned to the Reformed Church, leaving as sole pastor of the denomination Rev. K. Van den Bosch. Owing to different opinions in regard to ecclesiastical customs, considerable agitation arose among the members. In 1864 Rev. D. J. Van der Werp, an earnest preacher and a talented writer, came from the Netherlands to settle as pastor of the church at Graafschap, Allegan County, Mich. Coming into relations with recent immigrants from the Netherlands and from Germany (Bentheim and East Friesland), and finding many who were dissatisfied with the conditions in the Reformed Church, he succeeded within a few years in

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. Henry Beets, stated clerk, Christian Reformed Church, Grand Rapids, Mich., and approved by him in its present form.

organizing a number of congregations in Wisconsin, Iowa, and Illinois, as well as in Michigan. He also began to train young men for the ministry, thus laying the foundation of the present theological school and Calvin College, which were formally opened in 1876 in Grand Rapids, Mich. In 1868 he began the publication of a biweekly paper, *De Wachter* (The Watchman), and through this medium was able to extend the influence of the movement in many directions.

In 1880 the first home missionary was ordained for the organization of churches among the Reformed Hollanders and East Frisians scattered in different parts of the United States. This home mission work, aided by increasing immigration and a constantly growing number of graduates from the theological school, has been the chief instrument in causing the comparatively rapid growth of the church in recent years.

The denomination was strengthened considerably in 1882 by the accession of half a dozen churches which, with their pastors, had left the Reformed Church because of the refusal of its General Synod to condemn freemasonry and to discipline communicant members who were members of that organization. A further considerable increase came in 1890 when the Classis of Hackensack united with the denomination. This classis was the remnant of the True Reformed Dutch Church, which in 1822 had withdrawn from the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America (then called the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church) because of its alleged departure from Calvinistic teaching and preaching and from the exercise of church discipline.

In their early history the language of the churches was almost exclusively Dutch, but what became known as the "Americanization movement" in Michigan was strengthened by the formation of an English-speaking congregation in Grand Rapids, Mich., and the addition of the Hackensack Classis, which had been using English from the beginning. In the city congregations in all instances the use of English has increased very fast since the World War, so that nearly all conduct their services each Sunday in the English language. All of the Sunday-school work and catechism teaching is, likewise, carried on in English. In Iowa and Minnesota about half a dozen rural churches still make very limited use of the German language in public worship.

DOCTRINE

The creeds of the Christian Reformed Church are those of the Reformed Churches which trace their origin to Holland, namely, the Belgic Confession of Faith, the Heidelberg Catechism, and the Canons of Dort.

In the Dutch services, the Psalms are sung exclusively, except that a few "Spiritual Songs" are used as a supplement to the Psalter, and in all congregations a Psalter-Hymnal, published in 1934, and besides the 150 Psalms including 141 hymns, has taken the place of the Psalter version published, in 1912, by a committee of the United Presbyterian Church, based on the labors of a joint committee of nine American and Canadian denominations.

ORGANIZATION

The church adopted as its constitution the 86 articles of church government (the Church Order) approved by the National Synod of Dort in 1619, insofar as they were suited to American civil conditions. These articles provide for a strictly presbyterian order of polity, including the parity of the ministry and the joint rule of the elders of the different congregations.

The first organization of all the congregations was called a "classis" (presbytery). From 1865 to 1879 general assemblies were held annually. In 1880 the name "synod" was adopted for the annual meeting of all the churches as one body. At present four delegates from each classis—two ministers and two elders—meet as a synod, the highest church court in the organization. This corresponds to the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, with no intermediary court corresponding to the "particular" synod. The number of classes is 18.

WORK

The activities of the church include work among the Indians, under the supervision of the Christian Reformed Board of Missions, appointed by the Synod, with headquarters at Grand Rapids, Mich.; work among the Jews at Paterson, N. J., and Chicago, Ill.; among the Dutch sailors and Dutch immigrants at Hoboken, N. J., and Ellis Island; and home mission work carried on under the auspices of the various classes and of an Executive Home Missions Committee, dating from 1936.

In 1920 work was begun in China, with headquarters at Jukao, Province of Kiangsu. For this work about \$30,000 is spent annually; for the work among the Indians of the Southwest about \$75,000; for Jewish work, \$20,000; Seamen's Home, \$15,000; and for the aid of South American Reformed churches, \$2,500. A worker of the Christian Reformed Church is located at Tres Arroyos, Argentina, and another one at Carembehy, Brazil. Mission work, centered around Lupwe, Northern Nigeria, was officially taken over by the denomination.

The missionaries for the Indians are located at Rehoboth, Zuni, Crown Point, Toadlena, Tohatchi, Nahachitty, Shiprock, and Farmington, all in New Mexico. There are about a dozen churches and mission stations in Canada—in the Provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, and British Columbia—aided by the Executive Home Missions Committee.

The chief educational institution is at Grand Rapids, Mich., and includes Calvin Seminary and Calvin College, with 30 teachers and 400 students. There are in addition 84 parochial or "Christian" schools, many of which are the property of independent societies for Christian instruction, composed almost exclusively of members of the Christian Reformed Church. These enroll a total of 13,500 pupils. The value of the school property at Grand Rapids, Mich., is \$375,000; of the work among the Indians, \$170,000; of parochial schools, \$2,000,000. The school at Grand Rapids has a special endowment valued at \$85,000. The various congregations, in addition to the Sunday schools, have weekday classes for the children and young people, for training in Bible history and doctrine by means of a graded system of catechisms.

One hospital for Indians, at which 650 patients were treated in 1937, is maintained by the Christian Reformed Board of Missions, at Rehoboth, N. Mex. The building is valued at \$17,000. Another hospital is located at Jukao, China.

Several other institutions of a philanthropic character are in part supported by Christian Reformed people, in conjunction with members of the Reformed Church in America. There are homes for aged Hollanders in Grand Rapids, Mich., Pella, Iowa, Paterson, N. J., Chicago, Ill., Muskegon and Kalamazoo, Mich., and at Sheldon and Orange City, Iowa, and, on a similar plan, one Christian psychopathic hospital is maintained at Cutlerville, near Grand Rapids, Mich., another at Goffle Hills, near Paterson, N. J., and a hospital for tuberculosis sufferers (Bethesda Sanitarium) at Denver, Colo.

There are two denominational periodical publications, one an English weekly, "The Banner," one a Dutch weekly, "De Wachter," both published in Grand Rapids, Mich. The "Missionary Monthly," formerly known as "De Heidenwereld," serves the Holland element of both the Christian Reformed Church and the Reformed Church in America. It is printed in Grand Rapids, Mich.

FREE MAGYAR REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Free Magyar Reformed Church in America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination comprises all baptized persons (including infants) who have been enrolled in the official congregational records. Full membership rights are exercised by confirmed members over 18 years of age.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	19	18	1	-----	-----
Members, number.....	7,165	6,905	260	96.4	-----
Average membership per church.....	377	384	260	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	3,456	3,336	120	96.5	-----
Female.....	3,709	3,569	140	96.2	-----
Males per 100 females.....	93.2	93.5	85.7	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1,262	1,202	60	96.2	-----
13 years and over.....	5,903	5,703	200	96.6	-----
Percent under 13 years.....	17.6	17.4	23.1	-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	22	21	1	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	19	18	1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$475,479	\$465,479	\$10,000	97.9	-----
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$462,579	\$452,579	\$10,000	97.8	-----
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$12,900	\$12,900	-----	100.0	-----
Average value per church.....	\$25,025	\$25,860	\$10,000	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	15	15	-----	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$163,063	\$163,063	-----	100.0	-----
Parsonages, number.....	8	8	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	8	8	-----	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$59,600	\$59,600	-----	100.0	-----
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	19	18	1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$72,299	\$70,509	\$1,790	97.5	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$18,890	\$18,440	\$450	97.6	-----
All other salaries.....	\$5,210	\$4,870	\$340	93.5	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$5,992	\$5,592	\$400	98.3	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$13,335	\$13,335	-----	100.0	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$13,932	\$13,732	\$200	98.6	-----
Home missions.....	\$1,404	\$1,304	\$100	92.9	-----
Foreign missions.....	\$492	\$442	\$50	89.8	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$275	\$275	-----	100.0	-----
All other purposes.....	\$607	\$557	\$50	91.8	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$12,162	\$11,962	\$200	98.4	-----
	\$3,805	\$3,917	\$1,790	-----	-----

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	16	15	1		
Officers and teachers.....	54	52	2		
Scholars.....	572	542	30	94.8	5.2
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	10	9	1		
Officers and teachers.....	38	34	4		
Scholars.....	708	663	45	93.6	6.4
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	11	10	1		
Officers and teachers.....	26	24	2		
Scholars.....	554	529	25	95.5	4.5
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	1			
Officers and teachers.....	16	16			
Scholars.....	77	77			

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1936 and 1926.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Free Magyar Reformed Church in America for the census years 1936 and 1926.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926	ITEM	1936	1926
Churches (local organizations), number.....	19	11	Expenditures:		
Increase over preceding census:			Churches reporting, number.....	19	11
Number.....	8		Amount reported.....	\$72,299	\$96,557
Percent.....			Pastors' salaries.....	\$18,890	
Members, number.....	7,165	3,992	All other salaries.....	\$5,210	
Increase over preceding census:			Repairs and improvements.....	\$5,992	
Number.....	3,173		Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$13,335	\$93,031
Percent.....	79.5		All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$13,932	
Average membership per church.....	377	363	Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,404	
Church edifices, number.....	22	13	Home missions.....	\$492	
Value—number reporting.....	19	10	Foreign missions.....	\$275	\$3,526
Amount reported.....	\$475,479	\$295,600	To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$607	
Average value per church.....	\$25,025	\$29,560	All other purposes.....	\$12,162	
Debt—number reporting.....	15	6	Average expenditure per church.....	\$3,805	\$8,778
Amount reported.....	\$163,063	\$121,000	Sunday schools:		
Parsonages, number.....	8	5	Churches reporting, number.....	16	8
Value—number reporting.....	8	5	Officers and teachers.....	54	24
Amount reported.....	\$59,600	\$54,400	Scholars.....	572	793

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for the Free Magyar Reformed Church in America by States. Table 3 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches for the census years 1936 and 1926, together with the membership classified by sex and age, and data for Sunday schools, for 1936. Table 4 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 5 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 4 and 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1936 AND 1926; MEMBERSHIP BY SEX AND AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, 1936; BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, 1936			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			SUNDAY SCHOOLS, 1936	
	1936	1926	1936	1926	Male	Female	Males per 100 females	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Percent under 13	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers
United States.....	19	11	7,185	3,992	3,456	3,709	93.2	1,262	5,903	17.6	16	54
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	4	1	484	135	227	257	88.3	100	384	20.7	3	5
New Jersey.....	5	3	4,581	2,531	2,190	2,391	91.6	721	3,860	15.7	4	18
Pennsylvania.....	6	5	1,091	846	551	540	102.0	125	966	11.5	5	13
E. N. CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	2	1	715	400	342	373	91.7	210	505	29.4	2	5
Michigan.....	2	1	204	80	146	148	98.6	106	183	36.1	2	5

TABLE 4.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	19	22	19	\$475,479	15	\$163,063	8	\$9,800
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	4	5	4	88,000	3	36,800	1	1,000
New Jersey.....	5	5	5	250,000	4	72,900	3	1,000
Pennsylvania.....	6	6	6	67,479	4	26,949	2	1,000
Other States.....	4	6	4	70,000	4	26,414	2	1,000

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: Ohio, 2, and Michigan, 2.**TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES										
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improve- ments	Payment on church debt, excluding in- terest	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and char- ity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquar- ters
United States.....	19	19	\$72,299	\$18,890	\$5,210	\$5,992	\$13,335	\$13,932	\$1,404	\$492	\$275	\$907
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	4	4	8,925	2,370	120	500	1,000	2,440	65	.....	.....	30
New Jersey.....	5	5	38,728	6,980	3,490	3,590	7,875	8,136	891	352	225	240
Pennsylvania.....	6	6	13,557	4,465	1,120	1,270	2,712	2,263	190	40	.....	287
Other States.....	4	4	11,089	5,075	480	632	1,748	1,093	258	100	50	50

¹ Includes: Ohio, 2, and Michigan, 2.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

This church was established December 9, 1924, at Duquesne, Pa. It is not exactly a continuation of the former Hungarian Reformed Church in America, although it corresponds to it in faith, government, etc., and its constituency is made up to a certain degree from that of the former church.

The Hungarian Reformed Church in America was organized in 1904, in the city of New York, by six congregations and six ministers, and other congregations united with it, under the general care and supervision of the Reformed Church in Hungary. It received its ministers and some financial aid from Hungary until the World War, when connection with the mother church was interrupted.

After a series of conferences with representatives of the Reformed Church in the United States and the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, culminating in the "Tiffin Agreement," made at Tiffin, Ohio, the congregations constituting the Eastern and Western Classes of the Hungarian Reformed Church in America were transferred by the mother church of Hungary to the Reformed Church in the United States. This latter denomination merged with the Evangelical Synod of North America in 1934, and the new denomination is called the Evangelical and Reformed Church.

Three of the congregations of the Hungarian Reformed Church in America, however, did not accept the terms of the "Tiffin Agreement," and these three churches, together with four newly formed churches, were the founders of the Free Magyar Reformed Church in America.

These have constituted themselves as a classis and made their own constitution of 226 articles in 5 sections. The classis soon gained several congregations and, on September 4, 1928, in Trenton, N. J., it was divided into two classes called the Eastern and Western classes. Then these two classes constituted themselves as a diocese. Each of the classes is headed by a dean and a lay curator, and the diocese by an arch-dean and a chief lay curator.

The Free Magyar Reformed Church in America follows, as much as possible in the new circumstances, the doctrine and organization of the mother church in Hungary. The symbolical books of the church are the Second Helvetic Confession and the Heidelberg Catechism. In government the church occupies a middle position between the presbyterian and the episcopal systems, the episcopate being upheld along with the synodical principle. The diocese meets annually and a constitutional meeting is held every 3 years. Over the church properties the individual churches have control.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Alexander Daroczy, arch-dean, Free Magyar Reformed Church in America, Carteret, N. J., and approved by him in its present form.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Reformed Episcopal Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

In this denomination all persons on the rolls as communicants in good and regular standing are counted as members. Baptism is administered to infants.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	67	37	30		
Members, number.....	7,656	6,099	1,557	79.7	20.3
Average membership per church.....	114	165	52		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	2,056	1,932	124	94.0	6.0
Female.....	3,229	3,009	220	93.2	6.8
Sex not reported.....	2,371	1,158	1,213	48.8	51.2
Males per 100 females.....	63.7	64.2	56.4		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	39	39			
13 years and over.....	4,920	4,476	444	91.0	9.0
Age not reported.....	2,697	1,584	1,113	58.7	41.3
Percent under 13 years ²	0.8	0.9			
Church edifices, number.....	66	36	30		
Value—number reporting.....	65	35	30		
Amount reported.....	\$1,803,925	\$1,771,705	\$32,220	98.2	1.8
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$1,788,925	\$1,756,705	\$32,220	98.2	1.8
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$15,000	\$15,000		100.0	
Average value per church.....	\$27,753	\$50,620	\$1,074		
Debt—number reporting.....	12	12			
Amount reported.....	\$137,699	\$137,699		100.0	
Number reporting "no debt".....	27	19	8		
Parsonages, number.....	11	10	1		
Value—number reporting.....	10	10			
Amount reported.....	\$59,450	\$59,450		100.0	
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	67	37	30		
Amount reported.....	\$170,859	\$164,643	\$6,216	96.4	3.6
Pastors' salaries.....	\$52,767	\$48,803	\$3,964	92.5	7.5
All other salaries.....	\$23,604	\$23,512	\$92	99.6	.4
Repairs and improvements.....	\$8,969	\$8,944	\$25	99.7	.3
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$5,321	\$5,271	\$50	99.1	.9
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$62,316	\$61,723	\$593	99.0	1.0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,788	\$1,762	\$26	98.5	1.5
Home missions.....	\$1,038	\$1,038		100.0	
Foreign missions.....	\$2,160	\$2,148	\$12	99.4	.6
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$9,633	\$8,834	\$799	91.7	8.3
All other purposes.....	\$3,263	\$2,608	\$655	79.9	20.1
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,550	\$4,450	\$207		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	56	35	21		
Officers and teachers.....	683	571	112	83.6	16.4
Scholars.....	4,978	4,249	729	85.4	14.6

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	4	4			
Officers and teachers.....	24	24			
Scholars.....	260	260		100.0	
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	1			
Officers and teachers.....	4	4			
Scholars.....	30	30			

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Reformed Episcopal Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	67	69	74	79
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-2	-5	-5	
Percent ²				
Members, number.....	7,656	8,651	11,050	9,682
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-995	-2,399	1,368	
Percent.....	-11.5	-21.7	14.1	
Average membership per church.....	114	125	149	123
Church edifices, number.....	66	77	74	87
Value—number reporting.....	65	69	74	76
Amount reported.....	\$1,803,925	\$2,455,850	\$1,702,187	\$1,469,787
Average value per church.....	\$27,753	\$35,592	\$23,003	\$19,339
Debt—number reporting.....	12	14	28	23
Amount reported.....	\$137,699	\$106,894	\$94,198	\$67,143
Parsonages, number.....	11			
Value—number reporting.....	10	11	12	14
Amount reported.....	\$59,450	\$130,200	\$67,000	\$48,950
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	67	67	74	
Amount reported.....	\$170,859	\$242,668	\$180,880	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$52,767			
All other salaries.....	\$23,604			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$8,969	\$202,181	\$121,902	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$5,321			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$62,316			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,788			
Home missions.....	\$1,038			
Foreign missions.....	\$2,190	\$40,487	\$49,522	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$9,633			
All other purposes.....	\$3,263			
Not classified.....			\$9,456	
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,550	\$3,622	\$2,444	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	56	59	70	76
Officers and teachers.....	683	696	878	959
Scholars.....	4,978	6,174	8,603	9,864

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Reformed Episcopal Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban

or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each synod in the Reformed Episcopal Church, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value of church edifices, debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	67	37	30	7,656	6,089	1,557	2,056	3,229	2,371	63.7	56	683	4,978
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	5	5	---	360	360	---	142	218	---	65.1	4	33	223
New Jersey.....	3	2	1	332	304	28	12	16	304	(1)	3	28	341
Pennsylvania.....	14	14	---	3,098	3,098	---	1,022	1,460	616	70.0	14	331	2,510
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	1	1	---	166	166	---	---	---	166	---	1	16	110
Illinois.....	4	4	---	747	747	---	336	411	---	81.8	3	61	316
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	1	1	---	110	110	---	47	63	---	(1)	1	8	53
Maryland.....	3	3	---	409	409	---	155	254	---	61.0	3	51	330
South Carolina.....	36	7	29	2,434	905	1,529	342	807	1,285	42.4	27	155	1,095

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	67	69	74	79	7,656	8,651	11,050	9,682	39	4,920	2,697	0.8
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	5	4	7	7	360	518	744	890	---	360	---	---
New Jersey.....	3	3	2	2	332	243	234	212	---	130	202	---
Pennsylvania.....	14	13	15	14	3,098	3,200	4,352	3,564	10	2,322	766	.4
E. N. CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	1	2	2	3	166	403	476	557	---	---	166	---
Illinois.....	4	5	5	8	747	970	1,501	1,663	14	733	---	1.9
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Delaware.....	1	1	---	---	110	110	---	---	10	100	---	9.1
Maryland.....	3	3	4	3	409	391	485	332	---	409	---	---
Virginia.....	---	2	---	---	63	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Carolina.....	36	36	35	38	2,434	2,753	3,017	2,252	5	866	1,563	.6
Other States ²	---	---	4	4	---	---	241	212	---	---	---	---

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

² In 1916 and 1906, separate presentation was limited to States having 3 or more churches.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	67	66	65	\$1,803,925	19	\$137,699
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	5	4	4	175,000	2	10,000
New Jersey.....	3	3	3	163,500		
Pennsylvania.....	14	14	13	986,000	7	95,700
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	1	1	1	\$ 282,370	1	5,000
Illinois.....	4	4	4			
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	1	1	1	\$ 135,835	2	26,990
Maryland.....	3	3	3			
South Carolina.....	36	36	36	58,220		

¹ Amount for Ohio combined with figures for Illinois, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

² Amount for Delaware combined with figures for Maryland, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements	Payment on church debt, excluding in- terest	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States...	67	67	\$170,859	\$52,767	\$23,604	\$8,969	\$5,321	\$62,316	\$1,788	\$1,038	\$2,160	\$9,633	\$3,263
MID. ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	5	5	11,065	3,207	3,042	747	1,493	1,497	410	45	10	334	280
New Jersey.....	3	3	10,094	3,587	1,050	493	1,901	1,593	11	-----	-----	821	638
Pennsyl- vania.....	14	14	92,654	26,205	11,909	4,252	1,077	39,692	853	788	1,893	5,580	405
E. N. CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	1	1	34,007	9,542	5,069	2,094	-----	15,267	320	195	195	1,023	302
Illinois.....	4	4											
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	1	1	12,692	5,216	1,775	768	800	2,815	80	-----	-----	810	428
Maryland.....	3	3											
South Caro- lina.....	36	36	10,347	5,010	759	615	50	1,452	114	10	62	1,065	1,210

¹ Amount for Ohio combined with figures for Illinois, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

² Amount for Delaware combined with figures for Maryland, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY SYNODS, 1936

SYNOD	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	67	7, 656	65	\$1, 803, 925	19	\$137, 699	67	\$170, 859	56	4, 973
Chicago.....	5	913	5	282, 370	1	5, 000	5	34, 007	4	426
New York-Philadelphia...	25	4, 271	24	1, 463, 335	11	132, 699	25	126, 162	24	2, 396
Special Missionary Jurisdiction of the South.....	37	2, 472	36	58, 220	-----	-----	37	10, 690	28	1, 157

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

At the sixth conference of the Evangelical Alliance in New York in October 1873 a communion service was held in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, in which Dr. Payne Smith, Dean of Canterbury, and Bishop George David Cummins, of Kentucky, participated. This was at the time of the intense discussion in the Protestant Episcopal Church concerning ritual, and Dean Smith and Bishop Cummins were subjected to some very severe and unfriendly criticisms for participating in this union communion service. Bishop Cummins had for some time felt disturbed at the apparently ritualistic tendencies of his church, and the loss—as he thought—of true catholicity, and so keenly did he feel these criticisms as new evidence of these tendencies that, on November 10, he withdrew. A number of others shared his opinions, and on a call from him, 7 clergymen and 20 laymen met in New York City on December 2, and organized the Reformed Episcopal Church. Bishop Cummins was chosen as presiding bishop, and Rev. Dr. Charles Edward Cheney was elected a bishop and was subsequently consecrated in Chicago.

The name Reformed Episcopal was chosen because of the belief of the founders of the new movement that the same principles were adopted which were the basis of the Anglican Church at the Reformation—which is known in law as the "Reformed Church of England"—and also of the Protestant Episcopal Church when fully organized after the American Revolution.

The Reformed Episcopal Church has identified itself with the various movements for church unity, is a constituent member of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and is in close relation with the Liturgical Free Churches of England.

DOCTRINE

In doctrine the Reformed Episcopal Church declares its belief in the Scriptures as the Word of God and the sole rule of faith and practice; and it accepts the Apostles' Creed, the divine institution of the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's Supper, and the doctrines of grace, substantially as set forth in the Thirty-nine Articles of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It rejects the doctrine that the Lord's table is an altar on which the oblation of the body and blood of Christ is offered anew to the Father; that the presence of Christ in the Lord's Supper is a presence in the elements of bread and wine; and that regeneration is inseparably connected with baptism.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Bishop Howard D. Higgins, secretary of the General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church, and approved by him in its present form.

ORGANIZATION

The polity accords with that of the Protestant Episcopal Church, except that it looks upon episcopacy as an ancient and desirable form of church government rather than as of divine right. It rejects, as erroneous doctrine and contrary to God's Word, the position that the Church of Christ consists of only one order of ecclesiastical polity; and that Christian ministers are priests in any other sense than that in which all other believers are "a royal priesthood."

The Reformed Episcopal Church recognizes the Christian character of members of other branches of Christ's Church and receives them on letters dimissory. It forbids the reordination of clergymen, duly ordained in other communions, who enter its ranks. It holds, however, that, through its bishops, who alone have the right to confirm and ordain, it has preserved intact the historic succession of the ministry. Unlike the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the bishops do not constitute a separate house in the General Council. They preside over synods or jurisdictions which correspond to dioceses and jurisdictions of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

For worship the church uses The Book of Common Prayer based upon that as revised by the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1785, but holds that no liturgy should be imperative or repressive of freedom in prayer, and reserves full liberty to alter, abridge, enlarge, and amend the same, as may seem best, "provided that the substance of the faith be kept entire."

WORK

The Board of Home Missions cares for the weak parishes in the organization, conducts work among Negroes in the South, and provides a part of the salaries of missionary bishops. The report for 1936 shows 20 missionaries employed; 39 churches aided; and contributions for the support of the work amounting to \$2,655.

The Board of Foreign Missions carries on work in India, in 8 stations, with 7 missionaries and 20 native helpers. There are 17 primary schools; 15 preaching stations; 2 hospitals, in which about 54,000 persons received treatment during the year; and 1 orphanage, with 70 inmates. The property in India is valued at \$20,000, and there is an endowment of \$152,000. The amount contributed for the foreign work in 1936 was \$11,151.

The educational work in the United States is confined to a theological seminary in Philadelphia, with 18 students. The seminary has also a preparatory department. The property is valued at \$90,000, and there is an endowment of \$190,000. The contributions for educational work during the year were \$20,000.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Roman Catholic Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

Baptism is the condition of membership in this denomination; membership begins with baptism, whether that sacrament is received in infancy or in adult years, and all persons baptized in the Catholic faith are so numbered unless by formal act they have renounced such membership.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	18, 409	8, 274	10, 135	44.9	55.1
Members, number.....	19, 914, 937	16, 041, 764	3, 873, 173	80.6	19.4
Average membership per church.....	1, 082	1, 939	382		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	8, 174, 177	6, 443, 655	1, 730, 522	78.8	21.2
Female.....	8, 917, 678	7, 112, 660	1, 805, 018	79.8	20.2
Sex not reported.....	2, 823, 082	2, 485, 449	337, 633	88.0	12.0
Males per 100 females.....	91.7	90.6	95.9		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	4, 650, 061	3, 640, 495	1, 009, 566	78.3	21.7
13 years and over.....	12, 316, 771	9, 840, 938	2, 475, 833	79.9	20.1
Age not reported.....	2, 948, 105	2, 560, 331	387, 774	86.8	13.2
Percent under 13 years ¹	27.4	27.0	29.0		
Church edifices, number.....	16, 637	7, 538	9, 099	45.3	54.7
Value—number reporting.....	15, 661	6, 866	8, 795	43.8	56.2
Amount reported.....	\$787, 001, 357	\$637, 474, 311	\$149, 527, 046	81.0	19.0
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$766, 149, 590	\$620, 413, 624	\$145, 735, 966	81.0	19.0
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$20, 851, 767	\$17, 060, 687	\$3, 791, 080	81.8	18.2
Average value per church.....	\$50, 252	\$82, 845	\$17, 001		
Debt—number reporting.....	6, 996	4, 108	2, 888	58.7	41.3
Amount reported.....	\$189, 350, 733	\$166, 251, 710	\$23, 099, 023	87.8	12.2
Number reporting "no debt".....	5, 306	1, 770	3, 536	33.4	66.6
Parsonages, number.....	11, 248	6, 238	5, 010	55.5	44.5
Value—number reporting.....	10, 354	5, 646	4, 708	54.5	45.5
Amount reported.....	\$104, 434, 368	\$77, 004, 183	\$27, 430, 185	73.7	26.3
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	15, 720	7, 123	8, 597	45.3	54.7
Amount reported.....	\$139, 073, 358	\$113, 231, 688	\$25, 841, 670	81.4	18.6
Pastors' salaries.....	\$11, 816, 859	\$6, 745, 481	\$5, 071, 378	57.1	42.9
All other salaries.....	\$29, 128, 421	\$25, 131, 911	\$3, 996, 510	86.3	13.7
Repairs and improvements.....	\$16, 166, 771	\$12, 719, 289	\$3, 447, 482	78.7	21.3
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$14, 710, 721	\$12, 613, 163	\$2, 097, 558	85.7	14.3
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$46, 791, 438	\$38, 786, 468	\$8, 004, 970	82.9	17.1
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$5, 108, 325	\$4, 571, 525	\$536, 800	89.5	10.5
Home missions.....	\$1, 158, 198	\$954, 891	\$203, 307	82.4	17.6
Foreign missions.....	\$743, 598	\$620, 548	\$123, 050	83.5	16.5
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$3, 844, 247	\$3, 100, 156	\$744, 091	80.6	19.4
All other purposes.....	\$9, 604, 780	\$7, 988, 256	\$1, 616, 524	83.2	16.8
Average expenditure per church.....	\$8, 847	\$15, 897	\$3, 006		

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	8,053	3,694	4,359	45.9	54.1
Officers and teachers.....	49,822	32,696	17,126	65.6	34.4
Scholars.....	972,891	715,997	256,894	73.6	26.4
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3,243	989	2,254	30.5	69.5
Officers and teachers.....	13,564	5,526	8,038	40.7	59.3
Scholars.....	233,993	114,883	119,110	49.1	50.9
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	4,060	2,103	1,966	51.7	48.3
Officers and teachers.....	22,739	15,710	7,029	69.1	30.9
Scholars.....	589,729	443,443	146,286	75.2	24.8
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	6,825	5,001	1,824	73.3	26.7
Officers and teachers.....	65,001	54,931	10,070	84.5	15.5
Scholars.....	2,095,254	1,859,341	235,913	88.7	11.3

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Roman Catholic Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. For 1906 figures originally published for membership have been corrected to include the entire baptized membership without regard to age, this being the basis of the enumeration in 1916, 1926, and 1936.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number	18,409	18,940	17,375	14,111
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-531	1,565	4,903	
Percent.....	-2.8	9.0	30.3	
Members, number	19,914,937	18,605,003	15,721,815	14,111,111
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	1,309,934	2,883,188	1,511,000	
Percent.....	7.0	18.3	10.6	
Average membership per church.....	1,082	982	906	
Church edifices, number	16,637	16,794	15,120	14,111
Value—number reporting.....	15,661	16,254	14,459	
Amount reported.....	\$787,001,357	\$937,271,053	\$374,206,595	\$332,111,111
Average value per church.....	\$50,262	\$51,512	\$25,827	
Debt—number reporting.....	6,996	5,361	6,024	
Amount reported.....	\$189,350,733	\$129,937,504	\$68,590,159	\$46,111,111
Parsonages, number	11,248			
Value—number reporting.....	10,354	11,042	8,976	
Amount reported.....	\$104,434,368	\$135,815,789	\$61,338,287	\$36,111,111
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	15,720	16,317	13,722	
Amount reported.....	\$139,073,358	\$204,526,487	\$72,358,136	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$11,816,859			
All other salaries.....	\$29,128,421			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$16,166,771			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$14,710,721	\$181,737,884	\$54,354,228	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$46,791,438			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$5,108,325			
Home missions.....	\$1,158,198			
Foreign missions.....	\$743,598			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$3,844,247	\$19,381,523	\$9,978,356	
All other purposes.....	\$9,604,780			
Not classified.....		\$3,407,080	\$8,025,552	
Average expenditure per church.....	\$8,847	\$12,535	\$5,273	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	8,053	8,239	11,749	
Officers and teachers.....	49,822	49,498	71,370	
Scholars.....	972,891	1,201,330	1,960,836	1,111,111

¹ A minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Roman Catholic Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools and parsonages. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately church expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each archdiocese and diocese of the Roman Catholic Church, the more important statistical data for 1936 as by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, Sunday schools, and parsonages.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, SUNDAY SCHOOLS, AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
United States.....	19,409	8,274	10,135	19,914,937	16,041,784	3,873,153
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	182	53	129	191,778	114,554	77,224
New Hampshire.....	106	50	56	157,751	127,413	30,338
Vermont.....	108	24	84	99,945	55,265	44,680
Massachusetts.....	708	489	219	1,698,708	1,510,670	188,038
Rhode Island.....	182	89	43	343,898	298,217	45,681
Connecticut.....	304	161	143	635,750	498,370	137,380
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	1,757	1,065	692	3,075,428	2,817,576	257,852
New Jersey.....	554	384	170	1,390,966	1,290,894	100,082
Pennsylvania.....	1,632	1,047	585	2,274,062	1,959,619	314,443
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	812	525	287	1,052,101	939,258	112,843
Indiana.....	382	202	180	315,185	258,596	56,589
Illinois.....	1,082	615	437	1,448,650	1,308,507	140,143
Michigan.....	675	310	365	800,917	665,564	135,353
Wisconsin.....	924	259	665	741,563	471,516	270,047
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	722	176	546	510,338	296,928	213,410
Iowa.....	580	149	431	294,833	144,652	150,181
Missouri.....	501	221	280	432,344	323,197	109,147
North Dakota.....	343	17	326	119,360	30,178	89,182
South Dakota.....	370	19	351	89,001	22,977	66,024
Nebraska.....	393	74	319	154,136	68,365	85,771
Kansas.....	386	106	281	157,292	74,118	83,174
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	31	20	11	39,399	36,533	2,866
Maryland.....	220	86	134	272,884	212,858	60,026
District of Columbia.....	35	35	—	80,690	80,690	—
Virginia.....	114	61	53	40,708	34,111	6,595
West Virginia.....	148	65	83	75,391	55,462	19,929
North Carolina.....	124	91	33	10,219	9,154	1,065
South Carolina.....	76	42	34	11,543	10,100	1,443
Georgia.....	56	43	13	23,092	22,570	522
Florida.....	127	35	42	62,445	52,124	10,321
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	248	106	142	191,660	138,899	52,761
Tennessee.....	99	61	38	31,985	30,129	1,856
Alabama.....	112	61	51	33,104	25,902	7,202
Mississippi.....	128	57	71	36,646	27,436	9,210
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	146	64	82	20,415	13,676	6,739
Louisiana.....	414	122	292	632,583	327,371	305,212
Oklahoma.....	165	76	89	46,744	34,776	11,968
Texas.....	786	292	494	604,308	397,027	207,281
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	307	40	267	75,292	40,525	34,767
Idaho.....	118	31	87	19,506	10,497	9,009
Wyoming.....	69	10	59	17,695	10,200	7,495
Colorado.....	307	90	217	140,797	98,722	42,075
New Mexico.....	503	59	444	196,759	60,964	135,895
Arizona.....	170	38	132	94,043	54,968	37,075
Utah.....	42	35	7	15,474	14,636	838
Nevada.....	35	10	25	12,053	6,991	5,062
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	280	93	187	101,287	79,332	21,955
Oregon.....	178	69	109	66,308	48,931	17,378
California.....	748	398	350	978,902	828,856	150,046

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, SUNDAY SCHOOLS, AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS			PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS		
	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	8,174,177	8,917,678	2,823,082	91.7	8,053	49,822	972,891	8,825	65,001	2,095,254
NEW ENGLAND:										
Maine.....	90,252	95,956	5,570	94.1	112	595	13,274	56	603	22,124
New Hampshire.....	75,740	80,384	1,627	94.2	77	518	11,453	49	649	21,546
Vermont.....	43,989	47,839	8,117	92.0	45	193	4,964	21	315	8,563
Massachusetts.....	654,775	730,408	311,525	89.6	486	9,057	142,786	287	4,264	153,378
Rhode Island.....	162,108	179,065	2,725	90.5	110	1,457	34,638	61	852	29,161
Connecticut.....	272,233	291,963	71,554	93.2	202	2,330	40,948	110	1,169	44,186
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:										
New York.....	1,360,861	1,605,634	108,933	84.8	1,047	8,436	186,059	764	9,351	323,188
New Jersey.....	340,809	384,453	665,704	88.6	302	2,038	47,467	189	2,146	71,520
Pennsylvania.....	997,447	1,042,256	235,359	95.7	777	5,168	120,918	720	7,234	259,004
E. N. CENTRAL:										
Ohio.....	443,408	469,281	139,412	94.5	268	1,255	33,283	474	4,259	146,131
Indiana.....	142,980	145,775	26,430	98.1	71	209	4,092	214	1,527	49,163
Illinois.....	434,742	453,387	560,521	95.9	310	1,294	27,373	617	5,994	201,236
Michigan.....	346,984	358,704	95,229	96.7	207	819	20,988	291	3,444	127,623
Wisconsin.....	349,316	363,113	29,134	96.2	289	1,198	25,787	411	3,326	97,846
W. N. CENTRAL:										
Minnesota.....	244,052	252,181	14,105	96.8	354	1,527	31,355	225	1,995	53,340
Iowa.....	139,839	145,148	9,846	96.3	285	1,067	15,575	242	2,095	41,177
Missouri.....	198,057	216,618	17,669	91.4	176	768	13,250	289	2,145	62,892
North Dakota.....	55,509	55,620	8,231	99.8	158	513	7,888	33	283	7,241
South Dakota.....	34,946	35,379	18,676	98.8	122	367	4,865	41	307	6,980
Nebraska.....	74,329	75,463	4,344	98.5	208	700	10,472	118	850	18,701
Kansas.....	76,416	78,144	2,732	97.8	140	398	6,797	154	873	21,056
SOUTH ATLANTIC:										
Delaware.....	18,282	19,517	1,600	93.7	17	111	2,437	15	142	5,463
Maryland.....	126,326	146,254	304	86.4	128	573	11,368	116	1,021	40,177
District of Columbia.....	34,029	41,661	5,000	81.7	26	295	3,773	26	304	11,214
Virginia.....	18,980	21,226	500	89.4	47	220	2,282	28	257	7,031
West Virginia.....	35,124	36,544	3,723	96.1	67	248	3,992	42	298	8,483
North Carolina.....	4,919	5,268	32	93.4	33	75	1,130	25	146	2,350
South Carolina.....	5,345	6,198	85.2	31	190	1,516	9	68	1,590	
Georgia.....	9,500	11,062	2,530	85.9	15	81	1,037	15	172	3,864
Florida.....	24,529	30,511	7,405	80.4	34	159	1,799	27	248	5,844
E. S. CENTRAL:										
Kentucky.....	81,334	86,674	23,652	93.8	50	204	4,868	135	894	30,470
Tennessee.....	13,649	15,569	2,767	87.7	15	45	459	29	206	6,434
Alabama.....	14,501	17,140	1,463	84.6	55	201	2,144	38	229	5,096
Mississippi.....	16,905	18,914	827	89.4	57	205	3,232	29	287	6,216
W. S. CENTRAL:										
Arkansas.....	9,402	10,113	900	93.0	26	65	1,094	46	233	4,674
Louisiana.....	237,974	257,329	137,280	92.5	132	652	13,855	152	1,247	45,346
Oklahoma.....	20,582	24,091	2,071	85.4	66	183	2,035	47	359	7,299
Texas.....	204,042	241,880	158,386	84.4	322	1,156	24,330	205	1,247	33,543
MOUNTAIN:										
Montana.....	36,591	37,996	705	96.3	146	579	4,935	35	273	6,675
Idaho.....	9,249	9,887	370	93.5	45	92	1,069	12	65	1,453
Wyoming.....	8,668	9,027	96.0	37	93	1,528	8	54	1,167	
Colorado.....	59,286	67,688	13,823	87.6	99	355	4,694	47	392	11,269
New Mexico.....	88,313	94,865	13,581	93.1	110	580	8,605	39	218	6,970
Arizona.....	33,638	40,038	20,367	84.0	28	174	3,837	25	132	3,457
Utah.....	7,345	7,479	650	98.2	11	59	753	4	37	521
Nevada.....	6,043	6,010	100.5	23	65	876	1	7	240	
PACIFIC:										
Washington.....	46,672	50,702	3,913	92.1	141	479	6,078	57	543	11,889
Oregon.....	31,254	33,376	1,679	93.6	88	346	3,977	51	346	7,130
California.....	432,903	463,888	82,111	93.3	458	2,430	50,956	196	1,805	53,333

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906 ¹
United States.....	18,409	18,940	17,875	13,473	19,914,937	18,605,003	15,731,815	14,310,755
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	182	179	146	139	191,778	173,893	148,530	133,434
New Hampshire.....	106	134	135	103	157,751	146,646	136,020	141,015
Vermont.....	108	109	109	109	99,945	89,424	78,178	96,791
Massachusetts.....	708	705	599	473	1,696,708	1,629,424	1,410,208	1,271,419
Rhode Island.....	132	135	105	85	343,898	325,375	261,312	230,531
Connecticut.....	304	301	261	211	635,750	557,747	483,834	352,368
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	1,757	1,783	1,496	1,205	3,075,428	3,115,424	2,745,552	2,689,139
New Jersey.....	554	569	513	316	1,390,966	1,055,998	790,764	519,332
Pennsylvania.....	1,632	1,730	1,411	1,029	2,276,062	2,124,382	1,830,532	1,429,099
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	812	862	687	606	1,052,101	972,109	843,856	656,069
Indiana.....	382	395	369	256	315,185	312,194	272,288	205,705
Illinois.....	1,052	1,064	955	720	1,448,650	1,352,719	1,171,381	1,096,569
Michigan.....	675	714	579	527	800,917	844,106	572,117	578,882
Wisconsin.....	924	984	908	796	741,563	657,611	594,836	594,428
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	722	747	713	575	510,338	475,809	415,064	445,045
Iowa.....	580	612	588	552	294,833	287,066	262,513	244,243
Missouri.....	501	534	520	456	432,344	517,466	445,352	450,167
North Dakota.....	343	359	352	233	119,360	104,195	95,859	72,072
South Dakota.....	370	409	339	199	89,001	98,077	72,113	71,781
Nebraska.....	393	413	393	328	154,136	154,889	135,537	118,545
Kansas.....	386	399	377	340	157,292	171,178	128,948	109,641
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware.....	31	30	34	23	39,399	36,696	30,183	28,503
Maryland.....	220	240	221	165	272,884	233,969	219,530	196,401
District of Columbia.....	35	42	28	21	80,690	67,348	51,421	51,503
Virginia.....	114	140	143	70	40,706	38,605	36,671	33,765
West Virginia.....	148	177	161	132	75,391	71,285	60,337	47,072
North Carolina.....	124	66	77	31	10,219	6,900	4,989	4,684
South Carolina.....	76	61	48	34	11,543	9,036	9,514	12,138
Georgia.....	56	73	97	77	23,092	17,871	18,214	22,674
Florida.....	127	115	153	59	62,445	39,379	24,660	20,596
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	248	281	255	232	191,660	177,069	160,185	195,186
Tennessee.....	99	87	142	25	31,985	24,876	23,015	20,296
Alabama.....	112	119	174	98	33,104	36,019	37,482	49,747
Mississippi.....	128	112	140	90	36,646	32,705	32,160	33,619
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	146	144	204	77	20,415	24,743	21,120	38,114
Louisiana.....	414	414	350	214	632,583	587,946	509,910	562,087
Oklahoma.....	165	182	260	173	46,744	46,723	47,427	42,998
Texas.....	786	742	600	255	604,308	555,899	402,874	362,772
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	307	328	398	90	75,292	74,224	78,113	85,128
Idaho.....	118	143	169	80	19,506	23,143	17,947	21,244
Wyoming.....	69	79	69	48	17,695	18,772	12,801	12,075
Colorado.....	307	253	230	224	140,797	125,757	104,982	117,435
New Mexico.....	503	518	466	330	196,759	174,287	177,727	143,009
Arizona.....	170	171	157	58	94,043	96,471	84,742	35,071
Utah.....	42	38	15	5	15,474	14,595	10,000	9,831
Nevada.....	35	37	30	10	12,053	8,447	8,742	11,729
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	280	287	345	172	101,287	121,249	97,418	88,213
Oregon.....	178	207	244	75	66,309	55,674	49,728	41,549
California.....	748	717	620	346	978,902	720,803	494,539	416,951

¹ Corrected figures, covering all baptized members.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	4, 650, 061	12, 316, 771	2, 948, 105	27. 4
NEW ENGLAND:				
Maine.....	57, 150	125, 859	8, 769	31. 2
New Hampshire.....	40, 614	114, 088	3, 049	26. 3
Vermont.....	25, 007	66, 821	8, 117	27. 2
Massachusetts.....	351, 291	1, 061, 024	284, 393	24. 9
Rhode Island.....	88, 403	251, 991	3, 504	26. 0
Connecticut.....	132, 046	402, 545	101, 159	24. 7
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:				
New York.....	753, 280	2, 157, 482	164, 666	25. 9
New Jersey.....	208, 317	515, 214	607, 435	28. 8
Pennsylvania.....	549, 671	1, 406, 182	319, 209	28. 1
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:				
Ohio.....	264, 052	656, 929	131, 120	28. 7
Indiana.....	76, 697	208, 591	29, 897	26. 9
Illinois.....	247, 303	654, 601	546, 746	27. 4
Michigan.....	205, 473	510, 352	85, 092	28. 7
Wisconsin.....	206, 095	512, 200	23, 268	28. 7
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:				
Minnesota.....	139, 649	349, 919	20, 770	28. 5
Iowa.....	77, 274	211, 069	6, 490	26. 8
Missouri.....	109, 245	309, 231	13, 868	26. 1
North Dakota.....	37, 967	76, 920	4, 473	33. 0
South Dakota.....	20, 931	52, 029	16, 041	28. 7
Nebraska.....	43, 630	107, 127	3, 379	28. 9
Kansas.....	44, 452	109, 228	3, 612	28. 9
SOUTH ATLANTIC:				
Delaware.....	11, 807	25, 992	1, 600	31. 2
Maryland.....	85, 523	181, 275	6, 080	32. 1
District of Columbia.....	20, 648	57, 042	3, 000	26. 6
Virginia.....	12, 060	28, 140	506	30. 0
West Virginia.....	19, 314	53, 827	2, 240	26. 4
North Carolina.....	2, 071	7, 774	374	21. 0
South Carolina.....	3, 293	8, 250	.....	28. 5
Georgia.....	5, 787	14, 775	2, 530	28. 1
Florida.....	15, 805	35, 776	10, 865	30. 6
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:				
Kentucky.....	49, 389	120, 772	21, 499	29. 0
Tennessee.....	7, 477	21, 437	3, 071	25. 9
Alabama.....	8, 822	22, 819	1, 463	27. 9
Mississippi.....	9, 701	26, 025	920	27. 2
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:				
Arkansas.....	5, 595	13, 920	900	28. 7
Louisiana.....	158, 630	358, 264	115, 689	30. 7
Oklahoma.....	12, 467	32, 645	1, 612	27. 7
Texas.....	128, 395	294, 114	181, 799	30. 4
MOUNTAIN:				
Montana.....	19, 391	54, 082	1, 819	26. 4
Idaho.....	5, 159	14, 347	.....	26. 4
Wyoming.....	4, 312	13, 363	20	24. 4
Colorado.....	36, 803	83, 590	20, 434	30. 6
New Mexico.....	56, 834	112, 491	27, 444	33. 6
Arizona.....	26, 122	50, 565	17, 356	34. 1
Utah.....	4, 520	10, 303	651	30. 5
Nevada.....	2, 885	9, 081	87	24. 1
PACIFIC				
Washington.....	25, 882	74, 299	1, 106	25. 8
Oregon.....	16, 857	48, 128	1, 324	25. 9
California.....	215, 939	684, 314	78, 649	24. 0

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR- SONAGES	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount
United States.....	18,409	16,637	15,661	\$787,001,357	6,996	\$189,350,733	10,354	\$104,434,368
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	182	176	175	7,866,500	104	2,590,480	123	1,384,221
New Hampshire.....	106	102	102	4,345,250	60	1,480,872	88	939,400
Vermont.....	108	100	99	3,457,000	21	204,550	64	411,300
Massachusetts.....	708	645	619	63,115,312	253	8,988,120	508	9,304,481
Rhode Island.....	132	130	126	11,555,679	80	3,730,889	108	1,738,454
Connecticut.....	304	285	280	25,680,938	172	7,556,139	223	4,090,915
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	1,757	1,657	1,572	143,760,392	920	41,044,337	1,198	17,779,117
New Jersey.....	554	533	368	35,440,979	234	9,758,681	258	3,805,340
Pennsylvania.....	1,632	1,282	1,060	65,373,744	580	14,139,861	785	8,309,363
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	812	783	722	64,121,507	408	17,696,811	575	7,089,426
Indiana.....	382	377	359	20,233,251	202	6,605,649	297	2,570,331
Illinois.....	1,052	1,033	839	58,553,700	506	12,891,533	621	7,268,375
Michigan.....	675	645	622	39,191,050	245	12,046,070	450	5,264,314
Wisconsin.....	924	897	891	33,876,473	415	7,742,616	618	4,697,566
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	722	702	694	28,504,758	344	5,214,762	500	3,609,713
Iowa.....	580	574	562	18,555,977	260	3,292,553	425	2,976,143
Missouri.....	501	441	430	20,292,780	196	3,832,186	315	2,320,745
North Dakota.....	343	329	325	4,450,447	110	941,526	161	730,750
South Dakota.....	370	330	318	4,315,577	87	747,795	168	832,946
Nebraska.....	393	391	382	9,368,174	151	1,818,486	260	1,540,175
Kansas.....	386	378	376	8,436,402	144	1,397,753	246	1,236,200
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Delaware.....	31	28	28	1,771,900	16	458,221	22	261,000
Maryland.....	220	213	212	13,483,145	88	3,842,496	134	1,846,010
District of Columbia.....	35	34	33	5,788,055	21	1,143,103	29	677,300
Virginia.....	114	92	90	3,268,815	30	551,917	48	407,200
West Virginia.....	148	134	133	4,218,734	44	741,870	70	514,950
North Carolina.....	124	83	83	1,690,713	28	405,560	44	316,700
South Carolina.....	76	49	49	896,250	10	27,999	22	182,500
Georgia.....	56	45	43	1,558,550	13	187,610	22	214,100
Florida.....	127	108	88	3,113,459	26	863,180	40	251,000
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	248	195	178	7,055,900	55	742,551	128	885,150
Tennessee.....	99	56	55	2,096,440	14	166,873	32	356,039
Alabama.....	112	95	94	2,339,555	38	675,648	54	361,150
Mississippi.....	128	105	105	1,387,800	21	148,462	45	249,300
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	146	96	93	1,577,829	33	192,976	47	130,667
Louisiana.....	414	401	399	12,339,262	131	2,785,865	228	1,602,307
Oklahoma.....	165	158	154	2,497,775	42	511,513	78	382,750
Texas.....	786	687	685	9,867,954	178	1,846,189	337	1,680,882
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	307	237	236	2,795,395	56	394,858	80	514,631
Idaho.....	118	85	85	920,726	15	168,559	43	158,890
Wyoming.....	69	55	55	852,900	11	89,650	19	111,000
Colorado.....	307	229	224	5,111,621	74	1,337,581	106	646,385
New Mexico.....	503	413	408	1,851,534	32	153,772	77	263,560
Arizona.....	170	136	128	1,911,800	27	261,589	33	205,600
Utah.....	42	17	15	536,067	5	24,200	14	83,151
Nevada.....	35	29	29	213,398	8	31,735	13	51,350
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	280	245	245	5,609,725	106	2,012,776	127	786,303
Oregon.....	178	155	152	2,200,430	47	663,596	61	203,170
California.....	748	667	641	19,549,735	335	5,198,715	410	3,161,852

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	18,409	15,790	\$159,073,358	\$11,816,859	\$39,198,491	\$16,166,771
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	182	176	1,339,823	115,780	248,914	229,426
New Hampshire.....	106	105	1,073,993	84,032	229,125	107,714
Vermont.....	108	107	597,590	86,699	133,250	82,662
Massachusetts.....	708	646	9,072,453	477,483	1,949,902	1,129,647
Rhode Island.....	132	131	2,473,212	109,860	420,916	248,464
Connecticut.....	304	249	4,099,753	235,191	788,480	573,759
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	1,757	1,627	30,766,153	1,600,611	6,959,226	3,251,901
New Jersey.....	554	573	8,965,171	416,652	1,303,893	673,597
Pennsylvania.....	1,632	1,090	9,798,226	972,044	2,224,922	1,066,766
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	812	722	9,847,273	813,420	2,502,203	962,850
Indiana.....	382	374	3,599,217	325,255	666,003	361,178
Illinois.....	1,052	842	9,149,493	720,231	2,159,387	1,252,877
Michigan.....	675	651	7,359,176	592,444	1,330,013	1,068,727
Wisconsin.....	924	915	6,451,383	868,803	1,464,854	807,552
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	722	711	4,784,705	720,777	972,314	502,955
Iowa.....	590	572	3,090,014	508,136	642,191	366,036
Missouri.....	501	420	3,455,132	375,361	797,077	468,908
North Dakota.....	343	320	652,098	165,504	84,379	76,541
South Dakota.....	370	308	587,731	136,638	68,713	76,696
Nebraska.....	393	371	1,646,759	196,739	255,609	232,239
Kansas.....	386	384	1,459,646	299,363	231,332	163,789
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Delaware.....	31	31	343,181	21,621	61,002	54,584
Maryland.....	220	211	2,725,115	150,754	478,728	280,206
District of Columbia.....	35	35	1,151,889	32,200	180,420	122,991
Virginia.....	114	95	537,034	48,891	111,267	59,017
West Virginia.....	145	134	527,944	88,464	116,724	57,494
North Carolina.....	124	105	220,278	20,353	17,558	25,036
South Carolina.....	76	38	131,876	12,766	17,069	10,708
Georgia.....	56	38	192,107	12,725	29,365	18,964
Florida.....	127	90	403,806	25,450	60,909	49,717
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	248	180	1,152,813	166,426	261,065	137,458
Tennessee.....	99	68	429,504	24,530	74,861	122,384
Alabama.....	112	97	266,786	30,329	37,004	26,546
Mississippi.....	128	114	193,096	29,227	18,515	33,161
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	146	105	227,537	38,117	38,004	21,786
Louisiana.....	414	370	2,054,419	277,289	339,537	360,073
Oklahoma.....	165	160	400,323	74,511	91,708	38,893
Texas.....	786	638	1,733,512	264,022	236,111	168,771
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	307	230	566,458	45,065	79,152	70,835
Idaho.....	118	108	156,887	24,305	21,465	18,035
Wyoming.....	69	67	187,027	10,787	25,653	13,994
Colorado.....	307	186	865,281	49,477	141,772	94,303
New Mexico.....	503	307	243,694	45,411	36,161	44,133
Arizona.....	170	104	233,890	16,158	31,209	26,068
Utah.....	42	41	95,846	6,970	14,284	16,406
Nevada.....	35	27	68,419	6,049	8,218	2,863
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	280	255	1,129,834	86,434	180,167	76,264
Oregon.....	178	149	501,693	36,018	74,783	55,259
California.....	748	647	5,153,248	352,477	913,007	466,576

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, ex- cluding interest	Other cur- rent ex- penses, in- cluding interest	Local re- lief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To gen- eral head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$14, 710, 791	\$48, 791, 438	\$5, 108, 335	\$1, 168, 198	\$743, 598	\$3, 844, 247	\$9, 804, 780
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....	82, 696	473, 956	18, 249	11, 336	6, 090	35, 763	117, 613
New Hampshire.....	115, 957	422, 010	10, 663	1, 778	1, 913	36, 904	63, 897
Vermont.....	42, 619	177, 078	6, 758	6, 626	6, 099	11, 840	43, 930
Massachusetts.....	827, 245	3, 174, 701	380, 997	70, 036	91, 553	153, 594	787, 295
Rhode Island.....	251, 215	888, 742	184, 617	15, 674	21, 183	146, 314	189, 327
Connecticut.....	441, 347	1, 499, 107	89, 675	37, 594	19, 119	67, 586	357, 895
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	2, 703, 226	10, 713, 057	2, 227, 292	242, 221	154, 655	794, 651	2, 119, 313
New Jersey.....	553, 690	2, 007, 730	176, 234	62, 064	32, 439	199, 588	569, 284
Pennsylvania.....	993, 669	3, 081, 839	258, 367	141, 484	64, 962	349, 222	644, 901
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	1, 302, 123	3, 075, 047	193, 467	80, 220	46, 530	350, 986	540, 427
Indiana.....	446, 451	1, 227, 265	94, 765	21, 812	15, 380	193, 899	307, 219
Illinois.....	1, 047, 000	2, 934, 270	275, 195	47, 010	44, 698	217, 936	450, 889
Michigan.....	1, 050, 224	2, 487, 630	154, 702	56, 851	28, 304	159, 985	460, 296
Wisconsin.....	656, 458	1, 964, 092	146, 566	37, 092	24, 214	202, 963	278, 789
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	474, 216	1, 427, 748	116, 227	25, 572	21, 283	153, 315	371, 298
Iowa.....	274, 963	889, 407	62, 792	29, 346	17, 496	91, 992	207, 655
Missouri.....	398, 503	1, 003, 522	80, 319	34, 393	23, 980	76, 665	194, 425
North Dakota.....	53, 543	191, 801	11, 074	5, 309	2, 937	19, 190	41, 820
South Dakota.....	42, 293	169, 180	9, 539	6, 262	1, 760	7, 869	38, 781
Nebraska.....	117, 782	538, 774	47, 700	8, 196	6, 699	41, 160	102, 862
Kansas.....	127, 210	456, 037	24, 268	10, 914	8, 449	37, 323	100, 991
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Delaware.....	35, 428	114, 497	13, 051	4, 767	1, 958	6, 212	30, 061
Maryland.....	337, 305	1, 085, 078	88, 794	21, 858	10, 435	69, 275	202, 690
District of Columbia.....	190, 723	444, 792	49, 565	12, 681	7, 153	30, 096	81, 268
Virginia.....	44, 344	200, 099	12, 498	4, 049	3, 832	19, 023	34, 014
West Virginia.....	54, 284	156, 361	8, 232	7, 011	3, 486	10, 978	24, 910
North Carolina.....	32, 809	93, 766	6, 745	1, 553	279	5, 893	16, 286
South Carolina.....	11, 242	45, 684	9, 067	2, 303	672	2, 683	19, 792
Georgia.....	21, 475	74, 661	4, 387	3, 828	1, 061	10, 088	15, 563
Florida.....	67, 556	154, 716	15, 524	3, 705	2, 342	8, 549	25, 339
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	113, 486	313, 363	32, 246	12, 754	1, 997	46, 348	67, 690
Tennessee.....	30, 056	137, 465	11, 857	3, 800	1, 958	9, 100	13, 433
Alabama.....	22, 236	134, 442	10, 646	2, 938	1, 308	4, 716	16, 621
Mississippi.....	14, 282	70, 190	6, 280	3, 556	2, 584	3, 633	11, 668
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	22, 585	71, 707	7, 353	2, 650	1, 921	5, 304	18, 110
Louisiana.....	250, 082	540, 401	57, 674	14, 564	8, 771	53, 331	152, 697
Oklahoma.....	64, 783	85, 766	8, 268	4, 309	2, 336	14, 591	15, 158
Texas.....	228, 042	512, 963	50, 496	15, 132	8, 923	49, 353	199, 099
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	50, 004	242, 891	11, 561	4, 764	1, 286	15, 764	45, 416
Idaho.....	23, 816	54, 242	1, 757	634	434	4, 279	7, 620
Wyoming.....	25, 189	56, 093	4, 431	1, 346	1, 506	5, 165	42, 863
Colorado.....	105, 658	383, 680	11, 467	6, 107	2, 797	17, 256	53, 804
New Mexico.....	15, 159	70, 643	4, 658	1, 757	1, 854	3, 913	19, 905
Arizona.....	25, 295	97, 638	8, 576	4, 043	1, 802	4, 720	18, 371
Utah.....	3, 250	42, 611	1, 226	898	346	568	9, 297
Nevada.....	4, 162	39, 405	331	604	312	871	5, 904
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	192, 946	493, 390	12, 411	7, 098	3, 581	16, 865	60, 678
Oregon.....	67, 985	209, 022	10, 235	6, 025	2, 774	10, 123	39, 369
California.....	674, 110	2, 074, 210	139, 523	51, 786	27, 177	96, 775	367, 007

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, SUNDAY SCHOOLS, AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS, BY ARCHDIOCESES AND DIOCESES, 1936

ARCHDIOCESE AND DIOCESE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
Total.....	18, 409	19, 914, 937	15, 661	\$787, 001, 357	6, 996	\$189, 350, 733
ARCHDIOCESE						
Baltimore.....	232	349, 225	222	18, 928, 400	101	4, 971, 564
Boston.....	359	1, 027, 969	346	36, 819, 178	104	2, 034, 310
Chicago.....	420	1, 086, 209	239	35, 631, 470	171	8, 153, 306
Cincinnati.....	228	220, 075	216	19, 386, 256	111	5, 319, 571
Dubuque.....	233	122, 659	227	7, 480, 552	96	1, 234, 632
Milwaukee.....	317	365, 712	297	17, 114, 512	181	5, 249, 761
New Orleans.....	217	360, 235	207	9, 629, 636	78	2, 419, 164
New York.....	464	956, 686	373	57, 752, 053	217	16, 971, 060
Philadelphia.....	417	835, 332	103	10, 465, 405	62	2, 892, 146
Portland.....	123	64, 759	106	1, 808, 530	53	631, 392
St. Louis.....	308	341, 065	254	14, 453, 105	120	2, 878, 320
St. Paul.....	263	267, 082	251	16, 672, 923	135	3, 166, 306
San Antonio.....	198	181, 345	176	3, 257, 808	53	608, 810
San Francisco.....	228	454, 927	199	9, 247, 794	99	2, 211, 826
Santa Fe.....	445	165, 374	367	1, 591, 884	25	136, 724
DIOCESE						
Albany.....	232	227, 388	206	16, 447, 628	113	3, 573, 037
Alexandria.....	74	51, 163	73	855, 800	13	138, 620
Altoona.....	133	113, 282	131	6, 843, 126	75	1, 729, 249
Amarillo.....	92	21, 982	65	517, 235	9	64, 750
Baker City.....	55	11, 550	46	391, 900	4	32, 204
Belleville.....	132	78, 401	131	4, 216, 635	77	692, 399
Bismarck.....	161	52, 632	154	1, 482, 793	35	327, 252
Boise.....	118	19, 506	85	920, 726	15	168, 559
Brooklyn.....	301	915, 192	285	19, 909, 065	127	5, 205, 242
Buffalo.....	254	408, 349	220	19, 577, 264	172	8, 202, 785
Burlington.....	108	99, 945	99	3, 457, 500	21	204, 550
Charleston.....	76	11, 543	49	896, 250	10	27, 999
Cheyenne.....	69	17, 695	55	852, 900	11	89, 650
Cleveland.....	267	522, 854	248	25, 042, 121	167	8, 850, 456
Columbus.....	137	123, 737	85	4, 386, 113	23	285, 619
Concordia.....	99	42, 867	95	1, 911, 350	37	203, 009
Corpus Christi.....	143	137, 358	125	868, 745	28	132, 267
Covington.....	93	62, 795	81	3, 681, 150	27	354, 676
Crookston.....	86	28, 274	84	957, 762	23	86, 939
Dallas.....	128	44, 179	117	1, 395, 206	18	82, 795
Davenport.....	125	57, 799	120	4, 562, 500	65	725, 910
Denver.....	309	140, 799	227	5, 113, 221	74	1, 337, 581
Des Moines.....	82	39, 816	77	2, 718, 450	38	784, 009
Detroit.....	327	565, 221	293	28, 328, 991	174	10, 707, 463
Duluth.....	117	68, 694	110	2, 093, 433	49	525, 734
El Paso.....	122	124, 259	94	827, 709	15	134, 010
Erie.....	153	136, 819	143	5, 405, 848	60	950, 081
Fall River.....	119	183, 566	111	9, 287, 619	64	2, 579, 962
Fargo.....	179	65, 895	168	2, 948, 654	75	614, 274
Fort Wayne.....	185	173, 064	170	10, 423, 981	106	3, 458, 437
Galveston.....	156	126, 018	145	3, 257, 448	62	840, 605
Grand Island.....	99	27, 923	94	1, 075, 700	28	214, 877
Grand Rapids.....	214	142, 194	208	7, 017, 548	43	917, 539
Great Falls.....	160	32, 448	131	948, 644	24	191, 690
Green Bay.....	235	185, 211	230	8, 522, 624	112	1, 448, 487
Harrisburg.....	104	95, 280	46	3, 522, 577	25	683, 283
Hartford.....	293	627, 848	270	25, 418, 138	164	7, 515, 588
Helena.....	147	42, 844	105	1, 846, 751	32	203, 168
Indianapolis.....	194	139, 134	186	9, 690, 270	93	3, 071, 212
Kansas City.....	103	63, 697	101	4, 254, 150	45	783, 193

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, SUNDAY SCHOOLS, AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS, BY ARCHDIOCESES AND DIOCESES, 1936—Continued

ARCHDIOCESE AND DIOCESE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
DIOCESE—continued						
La Crosse.....	230	181,455	228	\$6,152,637	82	\$536,274
Lafayette.....	128	221,185	119	1,853,826	40	228,081
Leavenworth.....	126	60,410	126	4,343,912	70	914,434
Lincoln.....	137	35,876	134	2,451,875	49	386,890
Little Rock.....	146	20,415	93	1,577,829	33	192,976
Los Angeles and San Diego.....	321	349,719	253	7,739,275	155	2,390,167
Louisville.....	156	128,908	98	3,777,750	28	387,875
Manchester.....	105	157,686	101	4,338,250	59	1,475,372
Marquette.....	129	86,502	117	3,621,511	27	356,068
Mobile.....	126	39,472	107	2,563,055	43	707,818
Monterey and Fresno.....	89	110,819	89	956,202	56	291,870
Nashville.....	99	31,951	54	2,093,440	14	166,873
Natchez.....	128	36,646	105	1,387,800	21	148,462
Newark.....	287	1,056,518	113	15,531,119	68	3,749,853
Ogdensburg.....	158	112,360	152	6,515,398	80	888,845
Oklahoma City.....	165	46,744	154	2,497,775	42	511,513
Omaha.....	156	90,268	153	5,834,599	74	1,216,719
Peoria.....	225	123,679	206	6,959,530	96	1,124,963
Pittsburgh.....	447	656,007	394	24,241,583	230	5,519,964
Portland.....	182	191,778	175	7,866,500	94	2,590,480
Providence.....	131	343,573	126	11,555,679	80	3,730,889
Raleigh.....	118	9,685	78	1,587,713	26	400,710
Rapid City.....	195	26,668	169	734,177	22	72,984
Reno.....	36	12,079	29	213,398	8	31,735
Richmond.....	117	41,736	92	3,413,315	30	562,017
Rochester.....	165	203,501	163	11,791,635	109	3,623,297
Rockford.....	103	65,358	99	4,703,165	74	1,615,210
Sacramento.....	109	63,411	100	1,606,464	25	304,852
St. Augustine.....	112	56,068	75	2,889,959	21	831,010
St. Cloud.....	135	83,124	133	4,459,739	91	1,046,138
St. Joseph.....	88	26,696	73	1,510,525	30	167,403
Salt Lake.....	42	15,474	15	636,067	5	24,200
Savannah.....	56	23,092	43	1,558,550	13	187,610
Scranton.....	245	328,516	135	10,865,186	62	1,480,070
Seattle.....	167	73,073	160	4,489,671	83	1,839,014
Sioux City.....	140	74,559	138	3,794,475	61	548,002
Sioux Falls.....	178	62,402	150	3,587,400	65	674,811
Spokane.....	113	28,214	85	1,120,154	23	173,762
Springfield, Ill.....	166	93,165	161	6,758,500	85	1,102,656
Springfield, Mass.....	226	486,275	159	17,100,515	81	4,338,648
Superior.....	142	59,185	136	2,096,700	40	508,094
Syracuse.....	156	221,856	151	10,783,202	87	2,393,721
Toledo.....	163	163,134	150	14,309,951	92	2,987,409
Trenton.....	237	312,827	231	18,933,910	146	5,573,009
Tucson.....	172	94,246	129	1,916,800	27	261,589
Wheeling.....	142	72,494	129	4,054,884	41	733,395
Wichita.....	161	54,015	155	2,181,140	37	280,310
Wilmington.....	51	43,306	48	2,068,700	23	472,064
Winona.....	117	59,964	113	4,141,901	44	369,645
Pittsburgh (Greek Rite).....	144	120,356	133	5,678,311	91	1,617,586
Ukrainian Greek Catholic.....	119	89,754	81	2,517,774	52	600,494
Belmont Abbey.....	7	1,068	5	103,000	2	4,850

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, SUNDAY SCHOOLS, AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS, BY ARCHDIOCESES AND DIOCESES, 1936—Continued

ARCHDIOCESE AND DIOCESE	EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS	
	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	15,720	\$139,073,356	8,053	972,891	6,825	2,095,254
ARCHDIOCESE						
Baltimore.....	223	3,828,437	143	14,768	141	51,281
Boston.....	354	5,553,778	295	107,496	155	94,778
Chicago.....	244	5,439,558	79	12,089	356	156,413
Cincinnati.....	225	3,338,792	54	5,924	132	37,461
Dubuque.....	232	1,240,557	114	6,693	99	17,665
Milwaukee.....	316	3,509,177	103	10,894	179	52,569
New Orleans.....	191	1,485,166	64	7,016	94	31,124
New York.....	374	10,043,106	313	58,087	219	95,557
Philadelphia.....	99	1,274,960	245	39,057	286	120,249
Portland.....	111	433,294	76	3,059	51	6,441
St. Louis.....	242	2,484,614	99	9,509	205	50,112
St. Paul.....	262	2,660,549	133	14,790	119	33,029
San Antonio.....	168	498,511	70	6,791	68	9,402
San Francisco.....	212	2,311,028	176	23,788	65	23,062
Santa Fe.....	268	209,651	108	8,407	36	6,453
DIOCESE						
Albany.....	203	2,234,874	114	11,389	63	19,913
Alexandria.....	68	166,103	21	1,923	20	4,173
Altoona.....	129	848,005	68	7,636	49	11,632
Amarillo.....	56	121,164	45	2,177	13	1,035
Baker City.....	38	68,299	24	918	5	689
Belleville.....	132	735,626	41	3,314	82	12,014
Bismarck.....	150	252,531	57	2,381	19	4,417
Boise.....	108	156,887	45	1,069	12	1,453
Brooklyn.....	301	9,754,393	221	64,751	187	110,035
Buffalo.....	253	3,834,250	115	20,696	142	46,405
Burlington.....	107	597,560	45	4,964	21	8,563
Charleston.....	38	131,876	31	1,516	9	1,590
Cheyenne.....	67	187,027	37	1,528	7	1,167
Cleveland.....	261	4,319,874	102	16,297	173	66,000
Columbus.....	63	439,884	40	4,181	68	17,782
Concordia.....	97	291,271	51	2,748	25	4,585
Corpus Christi.....	101	207,966	38	2,756	28	3,694
Covington.....	84	626,981	23	2,798	48	10,879
Crookston.....	86	257,280	43	2,783	11	2,076
Dallas.....	124	231,374	94	3,804	26	4,237
Davenport.....	122	659,838	69	3,466	47	7,742
Denver.....	186	865,281	99	4,694	47	11,299
Des Moines.....	78	397,240	48	2,627	28	4,811
Detroit.....	315	5,635,193	101	12,771	182	100,922
Duluth.....	115	448,467	81	5,879	19	3,595
El Paso.....	86	144,147	26	4,221	17	3,788
Erie.....	144	1,070,643	103	11,710	47	15,202
Fall River.....	118	1,310,105	75	13,956	39	15,631
Fargo.....	167	397,751	101	5,507	14	2,824
Fort Wayne.....	179	1,926,775	36	1,695	113	28,639
Galveston.....	142	564,393	53	4,779	57	11,904
Grand Island.....	78	203,975	52	2,248	12	2,056
Grand Rapids.....	210	1,221,622	65	4,895	84	20,394
Great Falls.....	115	192,863	78	2,890	12	1,897
Green Bay.....	234	1,507,498	41	3,776	112	34,792
Harrisburg.....	42	416,634	26	3,014	30	6,968
Hartford.....	239	4,041,841	199	40,534	110	44,186
Helena.....	115	373,595	68	2,045	23	4,778
Indianapolis.....	192	1,639,330	85	2,397	101	20,524
Kansas City.....	102	695,836	45	2,564	65	9,687

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, SUNDAY SCHOOLS, AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS, BY ARCHDIOCESES AND DIOCESES, 1936—Continued

ARCHDIOCESE AND DIOCESE	EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS	
	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars	Churches reporting	Scholars
DIOCESE—continued						
La Crosse.....	230	\$1,080,352	98	7,606	92	15,664
Lafayette.....	111	409,150	46	4,676	37	9,899
Leavenworth.....	126	672,399	29	1,813	66	9,963
Lincoln.....	137	374,174	64	2,308	32	3,238
Little Rock.....	105	227,537	26	1,094	46	4,674
Los Angeles and San Diego.....	253	2,112,817	154	19,314	96	24,682
Louisville.....	97	526,342	28	2,320	88	19,731
Manchester.....	104	1,072,841	77	11,453	49	21,646
Marquette.....	122	477,969	39	3,093	23	6,027
Mobile.....	110	325,324	65	2,786	45	5,990
Monterey and Fresno.....	88	399,440	49	4,367	23	3,337
Nashville.....	68	429,004	15	450	29	6,434
Natchez.....	114	193,096	57	3,232	29	6,216
Newark.....	115	2,463,327	117	29,039	82	35,484
Ogdensburg.....	155	784,512	99	8,140	29	8,074
Oklahoma City.....	156	400,298	66	2,035	47	7,299
Omaha.....	155	968,236	91	5,901	75	13,407
Peoria.....	196	1,208,041	69	5,154	71	13,500
Pittsburgh.....	419	4,001,008	213	40,869	212	77,291
Portland.....	176	1,339,823	100	13,274	51	22,124
Providence.....	130	2,471,098	108	34,276	61	20,161
Raleigh.....	100	208,240	32	1,118	24	2,326
Rapid City.....	159	140,129	67	1,700	10	1,179
Reno.....	27	68,419	23	876	1	240
Richmond.....	95	545,381	54	2,526	29	7,219
Rochester.....	165	2,209,966	56	6,626	70	24,741
Rockford.....	101	835,935	47	2,729	48	8,283
Sacramento.....	94	329,963	80	3,819	10	2,232
St. Augustine.....	76	366,258	24	1,157	20	4,950
St. Cloud.....	134	801,666	41	3,931	38	7,945
St. Joseph.....	75	270,643	32	1,177	29	3,093
Salt Lake.....	41	96,846	11	753	4	821
Savannah.....	38	192,107	15	1,037	15	3,864
Scranton.....	147	1,521,027	87	15,494	75	24,999
Seattle.....	158	858,336	101	4,573	39	9,170
Sioux City.....	140	792,379	54	2,789	68	10,959
Sioux Falls.....	150	417,976	56	3,180	31	5,801
Spokane.....	97	271,498	40	1,505	18	2,719
Springfield, Ill.....	166	906,960	74	4,172	58	11,260
Springfield, Mass.....	171	2,209,878	115	21,304	94	42,989
Superior.....	135	354,361	47	3,511	28	4,821
Syracuse.....	154	1,751,667	117	15,498	45	17,405
Toledo.....	150	1,628,508	61	5,787	99	24,794
Trenton.....	232	3,352,306	177	17,734	101	35,222
Tucson.....	104	233,880	28	3,837	25	3,457
Wheeling.....	131	513,634	59	3,706	40	8,223
Wichita.....	161	495,976	60	2,436	63	6,508
Wilmington.....	51	387,566	27	2,767	16	5,573
Winona.....	111	597,154	56	3,972	37	6,475
Pittsburgh (Greek Rite).....	134	842,146	44	4,630	12	1,342
Ukrainian Greek Catholic.....	85	441,302	29	1,871	29	2,985
Belmont Abbey.....	5	12,038	1	12	2	424

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

HISTORY

The Holy Catholic Apostolic Roman Church, commonly known as the Catholic Church," recognizes the Bishop of Rome as Pope, the Vicar of Christ on earth, and the Visible Head of the Church. It dates its origin from the selection of Jesus Christ of the Apostle Peter as "chief of the Apostles," and it traces its history through his successors in the Bishopric of Rome.

Until the tenth century practically the entire Christian Church was recognized as one. Divergent views on various matters culminated in the eleventh century in the separation of a considerable portion of the Near East countries. It was then that the use of the word "Roman" became more frequent, though in the earliest centuries it had been one of the tests of truly Catholic doctrine. Discoveries of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries contributed new life to the church and resulted in wider extension. Africa, India, China, and Japan were visited by the missionary fathers, numerous Catholic converts were made, and many Catholic communities were established. The discovery of America opened still another field. Missionaries accompanied the various Spanish expeditions of discovery and settlement in the first half century after Columbus made his voyage to America, and they always raised the cross and conducted worship.

The first Catholic congregation in the territory now constituting the United States was founded at St. Augustine, Fla., in 1565, although Catholic worship had been held on the soil of Florida long before that date, and from that time many companies of missionaries went along the coast, particularly toward the north, and labored among the Indians. That date also marks the beginning of practically all of the present Latin America.

Missionaries connected with Coronado's exploring expedition in 1540 perished among the Indians of New Mexico, but they soon perished. After the founding of Santa Fe, the second oldest town in the United States, missionary work was more successful, and many tribes of Indians accepted the Catholic faith. On the Pacific coast Franciscans accompanied the expeditions to California about 1770, and on the Atlantic coast French priests held worship on Neutral Island, off the coast of Maine, in 1609, and 3 years later on Mount Desert Island. Catholic missions, begun on the upper Kennebec in 1646, were more successful than elsewhere, many Indian converts being among their fruits. In 1665 Catholic missionaries sought to convert the Onondagas and other tribes in New York, while in 1674 attempts among the Indians on the Great Lakes had been made as early as 1622.

The history of the Catholic Church among the English colonists began with the immigration of English and Irish Catholics to Maryland in 1634 and the founding of the town of St. Marys in that year. Religious toleration was from the beginning the law of the colony; but in later years the Catholics were restricted and disfranchised, and the restrictions were not entirely removed until after the Revolution. In Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, and New England, severe laws against Catholics were enforced for many years. In New York, where, it is said, no more than seven Catholic families in 1696, and the few Catholics living on Manhattan Island 80 years later had to go to Philadelphia to receive the sacraments. In a report to the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith in 1763, Bishop Challoner gave the number of missionaries in Maryland 12, of Catholics, including children, 16,000; in Pennsylvania, missionaries 12, Catholics 6,000 or 7,000. The Roman Catholic missionaries in Maryland and other English colonies were under the jurisdiction of ecclesiastical superiors in England, although this was based on common law rather than on any specific document. The first authoritative act dates from 1757, when Bishop Peter of the apostolic of London, was given jurisdiction for 6 years over all the colonies in America subject to the British Empire. The same grant was renewed in 1758 for 6 years more to Bishop Challoner, who, on account of his long absence from the field, recommended the nomination of a vicar apostolic.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rt. Rev. Msgr. Michael J. Ready, general secretary, National Welfare Conference, Washington, D. C., and approved by him in its present form.

America, and suggested that, as long as Canada and Florida were under British rule, the Bishop of Quebec might have his jurisdiction extended, although he preferred separate vicariates for the colonies that now make up the United States.

Catholics, almost to a man, took sides with the colonists in the War of the Revolution. Among the signers either of the Articles of Confederation, the Declaration of Independence, or the Constitution, were three Catholics—Thomas Fitzsimmons, Daniel Carroll, and Charles Carroll of Carrollton, who saw in the Declaration "the basis for a future charity and liberty for his church"; while Thomas Sim Lee was war governor of Maryland. Volunteers joined the Army and Navy, and a regiment of Catholic Indians from Maine was enlisted for the colonial forces, while the accession of the French Government to the American cause brought to the service of the Republic many Catholics, both officers and men, from Europe.

Following the war religious liberty was not established by all the colonies at once, but the recommendation of the Continental Congress in 1774, "that all former differences about religion or politics * * * from henceforth cease and be forever buried in oblivion," had its effect, and some of the colonies promptly removed the existing restrictions on the Catholics, admitting members of that church to all rights of citizenship. Religious equality, however, became universal and complete only after the Philadelphia Convention of 1787, in which the present Constitution of the United States was adopted. During the discussion of the Constitution a memorial was presented by Rev. John Carroll, recently appointed (1784) superior of the missions in the United States, which undoubtedly contributed to the adoption of the provision of the sixth article which abolishes religious tests as a qualification for any office or public trust, and of that portion of the first amendment which says: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

The Revolutionary War left the Catholic Church in America without any immediate hierarchical superior. The vicar apostolic of London held no intercourse with the church in America and refused to exercise jurisdiction in the United States. The Maryland clergy took steps to secure their property and maintain some kind of discipline, and application was made to Rome for the appointment of a superior with power to administer confirmation and with other privileges not strictly of the episcopal order. At that time Franklin represented the United States in Paris, and French influence was brought to bear to secure a Frenchman as ecclesiastical superior in the colonies, with a view to making the church a dependency of the Church of France. The matter was referred to the Continental Congress, which announced that it had no power or jurisdiction in the case, those "being reserved to the several States individually." After considerable investigation and delay the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith proposed the name of John Carroll as the superior, or prefect apostolic, of the church in the Thirteen Original States, with the power to administer confirmation. This nomination was confirmed and was followed by a decree making the church in the United States a distinct body from that in England.

Already the question of foreign jurisdiction had arisen, and the new superior in 1785 urged that as Catholics were not admitted to any office in the State unless they renounced all foreign jurisdiction, civil or ecclesiastical, some plan should be adopted by which an ecclesiastical superior might be appointed "in such a way as to retain absolutely the spiritual jurisdiction of the Holy See and at the same time remove all ground of objecting to us [Catholics] as though we [they] held anything hostile to the national independence." Accompanying this letter was a statement of the number of Catholics in the United States, according to which there were 15,800 in Maryland; in Pennsylvania, 700; in Virginia, 200; and in New York, 1,500. In the territory bordering on the Mississippi there were said to be many Catholics, for whom there were no priests.

In the early history of the church various perplexing situations appeared. One of the first was occasioned by what was known as "trusteeism." In 1785 the board of "Trustees of the Roman Catholic Church in the city of New York" was incorporated and purchased a site for a church. These trustees were not content with holding the property, but held that the congregation represented by them had the right not only to choose its pastor but to dismiss him at pleasure, and that no ecclesiastical superior, bishop, or prefect, had any right to interfere. Such a situation, as Dr. Carroll wrote to the New York trustees, "would result in the formation of distinct and independent societies in nearly the same manner as the Congregational Presbyterians," and several churches for a time firmly resisted the authority of the bishops. Subsequently the present system was adopted.

Another problem was that of providing a body of native clergy in place of the older missionaries, who were mostly members of the Society of Jesus, and were fast passing away. The immediate difficulty was solved in a measure by the coming of a number of priests of the Congregation of St. Sulpice in Paris, during the French Revolution (1791). They founded an ecclesiastical seminary in Baltimore, and made their special work the preparation for the priesthood of those who were native to America and thoroughly identified with the new national life.

The general policy of the earlier episcopate was to avoid the antagonisms often occasioned by different nationalities, languages, and training. To accomplish this an effort was made to incorporate the non-English speaking Catholics in the same churches with those whose habitual language was English, and whose spirit was thoroughly American. As immigration increased, however, great pressure was brought to bear for the appointment of clergy native to the various countries and familiar with the languages and customs—as Irish, German, French, and Slavic. The Church of the Holy Trinity, opened for Germans in Philadelphia in 1789, was the first effort to meet this demand, and since then the immediate needs of these foreign communities have been met, in the main, by the appointment of priests of their own nationality, although the general policy of the church has been to extend the use of the English language as much as possible. Restriction of immigration in recent years has greatly diminished the problem.

In this connection mention should be made of what are known as the "Uniat Churches," some of which were formerly connected with the Eastern or Oriental Churches, particularly in southeastern Europe and the Levant. They recognize the authority of the Pope but have divergencies from the Latin Church, in some matters of discipline, and they use their own languages, as Greek, Syriac, Slavonic, Armenian, etc., in the liturgy. Among them are the Maronite, the Greek Catholic or United Greek, and the Slavonic.

A difficulty which the church faced during the second quarter of the nineteenth century was the "Know-nothing" movement. Some raised the cry that Catholics were not merely un-American, but anti-American and absolutely disloyal. As a result, riots occurred in various cities and considerable property of Catholics was destroyed, but the storm soon spent its force.

During the same period the school question arose. As the elementary school system developed it was under the control of Protestants, who introduced Protestant forms of religious observance. The Catholics objected to conditions which constrained their children to attend, or take part in, non-Catholic services or instruction. The result was the absolute separation of public education from the control of any religious body. The Catholics initiated and developed the parochial school system in order to meet the demands of conscience and the right of the parent to secure the religious education which he wished for his child.

Of a somewhat similar nature to this was a question which arose in regard to Government assistance in missionary education, especially in the West. The church had organized extensive schools among the Indians and Protestant bodies had done the same. The question arose as to the relation of the Government to such religious teaching, and the result was that Government aid was withdrawn from all alike.

In these questions two men stand out preeminently as leaders: Archbishop Carroll, of Baltimore, and Archbishop Hughes, of New York. Their influence, however, was not confined to distinctively church matters; the former was one of a committee sent to Canada in 1776 by the Continental Congress, in order to induce the Canadian Catholics to join the Revolutionary forces; while the latter was sent by President Lincoln as an envoy to France and Spain during the Civil War and succeeded in materially checking the movement in Europe in favor of the Confederacy.

The growth of the church is indicated by the increase in its membership, the development of its dioceses, and its councils.

In 1807 about 80 churches and a Catholic population of 150,000 were reported. Since that date a number of estimates have been made by different historians, some of them differing very widely. Thus, Prof. A. J. Schemm gives the total Roman Catholic population in 1860 as 4,500,000, while John Gilmary Shea estimates it at 3,000,000. According to the census report of 1890 the number of communicants or members, not including those under 9 years of age, was 6,231,417.

The first diocese was that of Baltimore, erected in 1789, becoming likewise the first archdiocese in 1808. New Orleans was created a diocese in 1793. In 1808

there followed Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Bardstown (later transferred to Louisville). Since that time, to the end of 1936, the following dioceses were erected: Charleston and Richmond, 1820; Cincinnati, 1821; St. Louis, 1826; Mobile, 1829; Detroit, 1833; Indianapolis, 1834; Dubuque, Nashville, and Natchez, 1837; Los Angeles, 1840; Pittsburgh, Chicago, Milwaukee, Hartford, and Little Rock, 1843; Oregon City (later changed to Portland, Oreg.), 1846; Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, and Galveston, 1847; Seattle, St. Paul, Santa Fe, Wheeling, and Savannah (later Savannah-Atlanta), 1850; San Francisco, Brooklyn, Newark, Burlington, Covington, Erie, Portland (Maine), Natchitoches (later Alexandria), and Quincy (later Springfield, Ill.), 1853; Marquette and Fort Wayne, 1857; Columbus, Green Bay, Harrisburg, La Crosse, Rochester, St. Joseph, Scranton, and Wilmington, 1868; St. Augustine and Springfield (Mass.), 1870; Providence and Ogdensburg, 1872; San Antonio, 1874; Leavenworth and Peoria, 1877; Kansas City, 1880; Davenport and Trenton, 1881; Grand Rapids, 1882; Helena and Manchester, 1884; Omaha, 1885; Sacramento and Syracuse, 1886; Belleville, Denver, Wichita, Concordia, Lincoln, and Cheyenne, 1887; Winona, Sioux Falls, St. Cloud, Duluth, and Fargo, 1889; Dallas, 1890; Salt Lake, 1891; Boise, 1893; Tucson, 1897; Altoona, 1901; Sioux City and Lead (later Rapid City), 1902; Baker City, 1903; Fall River and Great Falls, 1904; Superior and Oklahoma (later Oklahoma City and Tulsa), 1905; Rockford, 1908; Bismarck, Crookston, and Toledo, 1910; Des Moines, 1911; Grand Island and Corpus Christi, 1912; Spokane, 1913; El Paso, 1914; Lafayette, 1918; Monterey-Fresno, 1922; Raleigh, 1924; Amarillo, 1926; Reno, 1931; and San Diego, 1936. In some instances areas were vicariates apostolic for a time before being erected as dioceses.

After the elevation of Baltimore as an archdiocese in 1808, archdioceses were created as follows: Portland (Oreg.), 1846; St. Louis, 1847; New York, New Orleans, and Cincinnati, 1850; San Francisco, 1853; Philadelphia, Santa Fe, Boston, and Milwaukee, 1875; Chicago, 1880; St. Paul, 1888; Dubuque, 1893; San Antonio, 1926; and Los Angeles, 1936.

Three plenary or national councils have been held in Baltimore—in 1852, in 1866, and in 1884. Other items of interest are the promotion to the Cardinalate of Archbishop McCloskey, of New York, in 1875, of Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, in 1886; of Archbishop Farley, of New York, and Archbishop O'Connell, of Boston, in 1911; of Archbishop Dougherty, of Philadelphia, in 1921; and of Archbishop Mundelein, of Chicago, and Archbishop Hayes, of New York, in 1924. The Catholic University of America was founded at Washington, D. C., by the decree of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore (1884). The Apostolic Delegation was established at Washington in 1893.

Within 12 days of the declaration of the World War in 1917, the archbishops expressed to President Wilson the loyalty of the Catholic clergy and laity, and offered their services to the Government. Shortly thereafter, the National Catholic War Council was called into existence, and rendered much service in caring for the spiritual and moral welfare of American service men in the war. Records in the National Catholic Welfare Conference Historical Records Bureau account for 804,500 Catholics who served in the armed forces of the United States during 1917-18, of whom 22,500 lost their lives on European battlefields.

The War Council was succeeded in peace times by the National Catholic Welfare Conference,¹ with departments dealing with education, social action, laws and legislation, press, lay organizations, immigration, and other fields.

On September 16, 1923, the first Catholic seminary in the United States for the education of Negro priests was dedicated at Bay St. Louis, Miss.

The Twenty-eighth International Eucharistic Congress was held at Chicago in 1926, attracting more than 1,000,000 people from all parts of the world. Several cardinals, hundreds of prelates, and many thousands of Catholic laity came from distant countries. There has probably been no more striking religious manifestation in the country than this congress.

DOCTRINE

The doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church are found in that deposit of faith given to it by Christ and through His apostles. That deposit of faith is sustained by Holy Scripture and by tradition. These doctrines are both safeguarded and defined by the Pope when he speaks "ex cathedra," or as Head of the Church, and specifically declares he speaks as such and on a matter of Christian faith and morals. Such definitions by the Holy Father neither constitute nor establish new doctrines, but are official statements that the particular doctrine was revealed

¹ See under "Work," p. 1551.

by God and is contained in the "Depositum Fidei," or Sacred Deposit of Faith.

The Apostles' Creed, the Nicene Creed, and the Athanasian Creed are regarded as containing essential truths accepted by the church. A general formula of doctrine is presented in the "profession of faith," to which assent must be given by those who join the church. It includes the rejection of all such doctrines that have been declared by the church to be wrong, a promise of obedience to the authority of the church in matters of faith, and acceptance of the church's statement of belief:

One only God, in three divine Persons, distinct from, and equal to each other—that is to say, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.

The Catholic doctrine of the Incarnation, Passion, Death, and Resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ; and the personal union of the two Natures, the divine and the human; the divine maternity of the Most Holy Mary, with her most spotless virginity.

The true, real, and substantial presence of the Body and Blood of Christ, with the Soul and Divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ, in the most holy sacrament of the Eucharist.

The seven sacraments instituted by Jesus Christ for the salvation of mankind; that is to say: Baptism, Confirmation, Eucharist, Penance, Holy Unction, Orders, Matrimony.

Purgatory, the resurrection of the dead, everlasting life.

The primacy, not only of honor, but also of jurisdiction, of the Roman Pontiff, successor of St. Peter, Prince of the Apostles, Vicar of Jesus Christ, the veneration of the saints and of their images; the authority of the church and ecclesiastical traditions, and of the Holy Scriptures, which we interpret, and understand, only in the sense which our holy mother the church has held, and does hold; and everything else that has been defined and declared by the sacred Canons, and by the General Councils, and especially by the Holy Council of Trent, and delivered, defined, and declared by the General Council of the Vatican, especially concerning the primacy of the Roman Pontiff, and his infallible teaching authority.

The sacrament of baptism is administered to infants or adults by the pouring of water and the pronouncement of the proper words and "cleanses from all sin." Baptism is the condition for membership in the Roman Catholic Church, whether that sacrament is received in infancy or in adult years. At the time of baptism the name of the person is officially registered as a Catholic and he is retained unless by formal act he renounces such membership. Confirmation is the sacrament through which "the Holy Spirit is received" by the laying on of hands of the bishop, and the anointing with the holy chrism in the form of the cross. The Eucharist is "the sacrament which contains the Body and Soul and Divinity, of the Lord Jesus Christ, under the appearance of bread and wine." It is usually to be received fasting and is given to the laity only in the form of bread. Penance is a sacrament in which the sins committed after baptism are forgiven. Extreme Unction is a sacrament in which the sick who are in danger of death receive spiritual succor by the anointing with holy oil and the prayer of the priest. The sacrament of Orders, or Holy Orders, is that by which priests, and other ministers of the church are ordained and receive power and grace to perform their sacred duties. The sacrament of Matrimony is the sacrament which unites a Christian man and woman in lawful marriage, a marriage "cannot be dissolved by any human power."

The chief commandments of the church are: To hear mass on Sunday and on holy days of obligation; to fast and abstain on the days appointed; to contribute at least once a year; to receive the Holy Eucharist during Easter time; to pay tribute toward the support of pastors; and to observe the regulations in regard to marriage.

ORGANIZATION

The organization of the Roman Catholic Church centers in the Bishop of Rome as Pope, and his authority is supreme in matters of faith and in the conduct of the affairs of the church. Next to the Pope is the College of Cardinals, whose members act as his advisers and as heads or members of various communities called congregations, which are charged with the general administration of the church. These never exceed 70 in number, and are of 3 orders—cardinal deacons, cardinal priests, and cardinal bishops. These terms do not indicate the official standing, but only their position in the cardinalate. With few exceptions the cardinal priests are archbishops or bishops, and the cardinal deacons

generally priests. In case of the death of the Pope the cardinals elect his successor, authority meanwhile being vested in the body of cardinals. Most of the cardinals reside in Rome, and their active duties are chiefly in connection with the various congregations which have the care of the different departments of church activity.

The Roman Curia is constituted of these congregations and other departments, together with the tribunals and offices.

The congregations are the following, as described in the code of the Canon Law:

Congregation of the Holy Office.—Its object is to guard the teaching of faith and morals: (a) To judge on heresy; the dogmatic doctrine of the sacraments; and certain matrimonial questions; (b) to examine the books submitted, to prohibit them, and to concede dispensations, also officially to investigate whether writings of any kind that should be condemned are being circulated; and to remind the ordinaries how solemnly they are bound to condemn pernicious writings and to denounce them to the Holy See.

Consistorial Congregation.—Its office is: (a) To prepare all matters for consistories, and in places not subject to the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith and to the Congregation for Oriental churches to found new dioceses and chapters, both cathedral and collegiate; to elect bishops, apostolic administrators, etc.; (b) to regulate all matters concerning the government of the dioceses not subject to the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith; (c) to provide for the spiritual care of emigrants.

Congregation of the Sacraments.—To this congregation is assigned the entire legislation concerning the discipline of the seven sacraments, except their dogmatic doctrine, which is committed to the Holy Office, and their ceremonies, which belong to the Congregation of Sacred Rites.

Congregation of the Council.—To this congregation is committed the universal discipline of the secular clergy and the Christian people. Its province, therefore, is to oversee the observance of the precepts of the church, such as fasts, abstinences, tithes, the observance of feasts, the government of parish priests and canons, of sodalities, pious works, honorariums for masses, benefices or offices, ecclesiastical property, etc. To it also appertain all that regards the examination of provincial and national councils.

Congregation of the Affairs of Religious.—This congregation decides those matters, throughout the world, which relate to the affairs of religious, whether bound by simple or solemn vows, and also of the secular third orders, and whether the matters to be treated are between bishops and religious, or between religious themselves; it is also competent in causes in which a religious is either defendant or complainant; finally, to this congregation is reserved the concession of dispensations from the laws for religious.

Congregation of Sacred Rites.—It has the office to watch over the diligent observance of the sacred rites and ceremonies in the Latin Church; to grant opportune dispensations; to decide concerning sacred relics; to bestow, relating to the sacred rites and ceremonies, insignia and privileges of honor, both personal and local. This congregation is constituted a tribunal to deal with causes of beatification and canonization.

Congregation of Ceremonies.—This congregation arranges all the pontifical ceremonies to be observed in the pontifical chapel and court and in the sacred functions, which the cardinals perform outside the pontifical chapel; it decides questions affecting the precedence of the cardinals and of the legates, whom many nations send to the Holy See.

Congregation of Seminaries and Universities.—To this congregation is committed the regulation of all things pertaining to the seminaries and the studies in the Catholic universities, including those administered by the members of religious societies. It examines and approves new institutions, grants the power to confer academic degrees, and may confer degrees itself on men distinguished for special learning.

Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith.—This congregation has charge of the Catholic missions and all connected with the management thereof. Plenary councils held in missionary countries are subject to this congregation. Under its jurisdiction are societies and seminaries founded exclusively for the training of missionaries, and also organizations engaged in collecting money for missions (Society for the Propagation of the Faith).

Congregation for Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs.—This congregation has jurisdiction in all matters relative to the relations between the Holy See and civil governments.

Congregation for the Oriental Church.—This congregation has charge of all matters referring to persons, disciplines, and rites of the Oriental churches.

The Oriental churches, as here used, are, of course, Catholic churches, and even though such churches may be established, for example, in the United States, their affairs are still subject to this congregation.

The Tribunals are the following:

The Sacred Penitentiary.—This sacred tribunal is entirely limited in its jurisdiction to those matters which regard the internal forum, nonsacramental as well as sacramental, and decides questions of conscience.

For the same internal forum it concedes favors, absolutions, dispensations, commutations, donations, and condonations. It deals also with the granting and the interpretation of indulgences.

The Sacred Roman Rota.—To this tribunal devolve all cases requiring judicial procedure with trial proofs, civil as well as criminal, which are treated in the Roman Curia.

The Apostolic Segnatura.—This is the supreme tribunal of the Roman Curia. Its main function is to decide whether or not the law and the proper legal procedure have been observed. It may be called upon by the Holy Father to act as the trial court in a special case.

Any important question arising in any part of the church, in whatever country, which is not settled within that particular territory, is referred, or can be referred, to one of these congregations, which then passes upon the question and makes its recommendation to the Pope, who has full authority to accept or change a decision, although, as a matter of fact, it is very rarely the case that the decision of the congregation is not endorsed.

The offices of the Roman Curia are the following: Cancellaria, Dataria, Secretariate of State, and others.

The organization of the church in the United States includes an Apostolic Delegate, 17 archbishops, of whom 4 are cardinals, 107 bishops, and 31,649 priests. The special province of the Apostolic Delegate is the settling of difficulties that may arise in the conduct of the dioceses. An archbishop has the care of his archdiocese, and has precedence and a certain limited competence in his province. There are 16 provinces. Within each diocese authority is vested in the bishop, although appeal may be made to the Apostolic Delegate, and in the last resort to one of the congregations in Rome. In addition to the bishop the organization of a diocese includes a vicar-general, who, under certain conditions, acts as the bishop's representative; a chancellor, or secretary; a council of consultors, usually six in number, three of whom are nominated by the bishop and three by the clergy of the diocese; and different boards of examination and superintendence. Special appointments are also made of persons to conduct specific departments of the diocesan work.

In the parish the pastor is in charge, subject to the bishop; he alone has authority to administer the sacraments, though he has the assistance of other priests as may be needed. Appointment to a parish rests with the bishop or archbishop.

Appointment to a bishopric rests with the Holy See at Rome, but names are recommended by the hierarchy in this country. The bishops of each province send every 2 years to the Holy See the names of priests suitable for the office. When a vacancy occurs they may individually make suggestions as to the best one for the see. The appointment is made by the consistorial congregation and approved by the Pope. Within 3 months of his appointment the bishop-elect is consecrated by an archbishop or bishop assisted by two other bishops.

The clergy are all who are tonsured. The orders of the clergy consist of those in minor orders, and of subdeacons, deacons, and priests. Candidates for orders, living and studying in divinity schools, are termed "seminarians." There are two recognized divinity schools—the preparatory seminary and the grand seminary. On taking the vow of chastity a seminarian is ordained by the bishop as subdeacon, and after a time of service, if approved, as deacon, and then as priest. The priest has the privilege of conducting the church services, administering the sacraments, and alone is authorized to celebrate the Mass. A deacon may, under peculiar circumstances, preach and administer sacraments, but only by special authorization. All men in orders exercise some functions of the ministry. The bishops and archbishops and higher orders of the clergy are chosen from the ranks of the priesthood.

An important element in the polity of the Roman Catholic Church is furnished by the religious orders. These are of two kinds—the monastic orders, the members of which take solemn vows of obedience, poverty, and chastity, and the religious congregations of priests and the various brotherhoods and sisterhoods. Most of the members of these religious congregations take simple, not perpetual, vows. They are governed ultimately by a general, or president, or superior, who is represented in the different countries by subordinates and by councils of various

forms, though some form independent communities. The clerical members are ordained, and constitute what is known as the "regular" clergy, in distinction from the parish priests, known as the diocesan or "secular" clergy. The term "regular" is from the Latin *regula*, a rule, and is applied to these priests because they live under a special rule in a community.

The orders are generally divided into provinces or communities, and the different members, wherever they may happen to be located, are under the general supervision of the head of the particular province or community.

The regular clergy pass through the same form of induction into the priesthood as the diocesan clergy. Ordination is absolutely in the hands of the bishop, and the superiors of the orders have to do simply with the control of the movement and the duties of the clergy in those orders. The orders also have lay members who take the vows but are not inducted into the priesthood. The lay brothers assist in the conduct of the ordinary business of the order.

Members of the brotherhoods and sisterhoods take the vows but are not ordained. They are subject to the general rules of each order and to the discipline of their superior and have duties of various kinds. Most of them are engaged in educational work. Others have philanthropic and charitable work as their special province and serve in hospitals, asylums, or, in general, care for the poor. All are spiritually under the jurisdiction of the bishop, but their appointments are made by their own superiors.

A prominent feature in the organization of the Roman Catholic Church, and an important factor in its history, is the system of ecclesiastical councils. These are general or ecumenical, plenary or national, and provincial. A general council is convoked by the Pope, or with his consent, is presided over by him or his legates, and includes all the Catholic bishops of the world. A plenary or national council is an assembly of all the bishops of a country, as the United States. A provincial council includes the bishops within the territory of a metropolitan or archbishop. There is, in addition, the diocesan synod, which is a gathering of the priests of a diocese.

The acts of a general council, to be binding, must be confirmed by the Pope; those of a plenary or provincial council must be submitted to the Holy See before promulgation, for confirmation, and for any needed correction. The scope of the general council includes doctrine and matters of discipline concerning the church in the whole world. Plenary and provincial councils do not define, but repeat the doctrine defined by the general councils, and apply universal discipline, determined by those councils and the Holy See, by explicit statutes to each country or province, or they initiate such discipline as the peculiar circumstances may demand.

The procedure and working of these councils are similar to those of an ordinary legislative body. A plenary council is summoned either in response to a petition by the hierarchy to the Holy See or by a direct order from Rome. The president is appointed by the Pope and commissioned with the title and powers of an Apostolic Delegate, and, for the United States, he has been in each case the Archbishop of Baltimore. The topics are presented in the form of bills or *schemata*, prepared under the general superintendence of the hierarchy, often after special consultation with authorities at Rome. The conduct of the business is in private committees, committee of the whole, and public sessions. At the close the minutes of the debates, called "*acta*," and the bills passed, called "*decreta*," are sent to Rome, where they are examined by commissions who may make amendments, usually in the wording rather than in the matter. Their report is submitted to the Pope, whose approval is not, however, meant to be such an act as entails papal infallibility. As confirmed by the Holy See, these decrees are sent back to the president of the council, are promulgated and communicated to the bishops by him, and then become laws.

Diocesan synods make further promulgation and application of these decrees, applying thus the legislation to the priests and laymen of each diocese.

The laity have no voice in the conduct of the church, nor in the choice of the local priest, but they are consulted in the management of parish affairs. In a few cases the church property is in the hands of a board of trustees appointed by the bishop, including certain ecclesiastics and some laymen. The prevailing manner of tenure is that of the "corporation sole," under which the entire property is held under the title of "The Roman Catholic (Arch) Bishop of _____." Thus property is held officially, not personally, and passes automatically to successors in the see.

The income of the church is from pew rents, plate collections, and offerings for baptisms, marriage ceremonies, Masses, etc. In general, all moneys pass through

the hands of the priest, who retains only so much as is allowed for his personal salary. After the running expenses of the church have been paid, the balance is credited to and used for that church. Collections for charities are either disbursed by the priest or are handed over by him to societies for distribution. The salaries of priests are settled for each diocese and are uniform throughout the diocese, the rector of a city church receiving no higher salary than the priest in a country village. The reception by the priest of the full amount of the salary depends, however, upon the amount collected. In cities and the larger towns, the house and at least a portion of his living expenses are generally provided for the priest.

It is seldom that there are as many Catholic churches in a community in proportion to the number of communicants as is the case in other religious bodies, and, as a result, comparatively few edifices are large enough to accommodate all the members of the parish at the same time. In view of this fact it is the custom to hold the Sunday morning services, or Masses, at different hours. The more important service, or high Mass, in which some parts of the liturgy are sung by the officiating clergyman and other parts by the choir, and at which a regular sermon is delivered by one of the priests, is celebrated between 10 a. m. and noon. At the other services, called low Masses, from 5 a. m. to noon, the Mass is read and a short instruction is given. At these services, varying from two to seven in number, the congregations attending are always quite different. Vespers are also sung on Sunday afternoon or evening, Mass is said daily by each priest, and special services are held on all holy days. The churches are kept open through the day for individual worship and confession. The liturgy is the same for all Roman Catholic churches and is in Latin, except in such Uniat churches as have the privilege of using their own language. The sermons and instructions, however, are always in the language spoken by the congregation, and the Scriptures are read in the same language.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS

The decade since 1926 brought a wide variety of developments touching the Catholic Church and Catholics in the United States.

Particularly, in the latter half of this period the church contributed notably to the national effort for a solution of the problems created by the great depression that began in 1929. The National Catholic Welfare Conference, which had extended and intensified its activities, took the leadership in this effort of the church.

At the same time, inauguration of the Civilian Conservation Corps presented unique problems of spiritual ministrations, and a comprehensive plan was worked out through the National Catholic Welfare Conference for priests to care for the spiritual needs of Catholic youths in CCC camps.

The Ku Klux Klan attained its highest influence in 1928, when for the first time a Catholic was the presidential candidate of one of the major political parties. After a period of vicious intolerance toward Catholics and others, the movement withered.

The canonization of St. Isaac Jogues, St. John de Brebeuf, and their six companion martyrs on June 29, 1930, gave the church its first North American saints; these intrepid missionaries, though natives of France, served and died in America and here performed the heroic deeds which won them sainthood. The decade also well advanced the causes for the beatification of Catherine Tekakwitha, an American Indian maiden, and of Mother Frances Xavier Cabrini, foundress of a religious order of women, who died in Chicago in 1917.

Catholic schools, societies, and individuals took leading parts in the observance of the George Washington Bicentennial in 1932.

When His Eminence Pietro Cardinal Fumasoni-Biondi was elevated to the cardinalate in 1933, he relinquished the post of Apostolic Delegate to the United States, and was succeeded by the Most Reverend Amleto Giovanni Cicognani, the sixth prelate to come to this country as Apostolic Delegate of the Holy See.

The President of the United States, Mr. Roosevelt, received honorary degrees during the decade from the Catholic University of America and from the University of Notre Dame.

When the Sixth National Eucharistic Congress was held at Omaha, Nebr., in September 1930, it was the first such Congress in a score of years. The Seventh National Eucharistic Congress was held at Cleveland in 1935.

The bishops of the United States, in November 1933, appointed a committee to study the problem of immoral motion pictures and to make recommendations for its solution. The committee recommended the establishment of the Legion of

Decency, whose members attend no meetings and pay no dues, but pledge themselves to remain away from motion pictures offending decency and the principles of Christian morality. The movement gained wide support from non-Catholics as well as from Catholics.

Also in this decade occurred the first visit ever paid to the United States by a Papal Secretary of State. His Eminence Eugenio Cardinal Pacelli came to these shores in 1936, traversed the United States by airplane, and called upon and was the guest of President Roosevelt.

WORK

For the promotion of unity in Catholic work in the United States there exists the National Catholic Welfare Conference, an agency of the Archbishops and Bishops of the United States, administered by a board of 10 of their number, and having its headquarters at Washington, D. C. Its departments and their functions are: *Education*, serving the Catholic school system through research, statistics, teachers' registration and information; *Press*, which maintains the N. C. W. C. News Service with correspondents and subscribing papers in the United States and many foreign countries; *Social Action*, which promotes Catholic social teaching as outlined in the Papal Encyclicals on Industrial situations, International affairs, Civic education, Family and Rural life, and has as cooperating agencies the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems, The Catholic Association for International Peace, The Catholic Conference on Family Life, and The Catholic Rural Life Conference; *Legal*, affording Catholic educational and charitable institutions information on matters of law affecting them; *Catholic Action Study*, which evaluates programs for lay participation in the work of the Church; *Lay Organizations*, composed of the National Council of Catholic Men and the National Council of Catholic Women, federating approximately 4,000 national, State, diocesan, and local organizations. (In 1930 the National Council of Catholic Men inaugurated the weekly "Catholic Hour" broadcast; the National Council of Catholic Women, among its activities, counts the sponsorship of the National Catholic School of Social Service.)

Servicing Catholic Youth organizations is carried on by a Youth Bureau, problems affecting the welfare of immigrants are handled by a Bureau of Immigration (with branch offices in New York and El Paso, Tex.), and the promotion of the religious instruction of children not attending Catholic schools is the work of the National Center of the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine—all of which are under the Executive Department, whose general secretary immediately supervises the work of the conferences under the Administrative Board.

The missionary work of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States is in charge of the American Board of Catholic Missions. This board has care of the funds contributed by parish and diocesan organizations toward home missions. The Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, with headquarters at Washington, D. C., has special charge of missionary help to needy Indian missions. Annually in most Catholic dioceses of the country there is an appeal for financial support not only of the Indian missions but also for needy Negro missions in the United States.

For the foreign missions work, the representative organization in the United States is the Society for the Propagation of the Faith. This is the official organization of the Holy See, with headquarters in New York City.

Both the home and foreign missions are aided by many organizations. Not only are these organizations collecting and giving funds for these purposes, but there are religious communities, both men and women, training and sending forth their members.

The development and extension of the missionary activities of the Catholic Church in the United States, both at home and abroad, have been most notable.

The educational system of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States is well developed and thoroughly organized. It includes five classes of institutions: Parochial, secondary, normal, seminary, and university. The parochial school division is unquestionably the most important of the five enumerated. Parochial schools are to be found in each of the 111 dioceses in this country. Catholic elementary education is cared for almost exclusively by religious orders of women. In 1936 there were 117 distinct communities, with a combined membership of about 60,000, engaged in this work. Parochial schools, like the parish churches, are organized in diocesan systems and consequently come under the jurisdiction of the bishop of each diocese.

The religious orders have until recent years cared largely for the secondary education of Catholic youth. Their efforts are now being supplemented by central

Catholic high schools, institutions located at central points in the large cities, and maintained by diocesan funds, or assessments levied on the parishes located in the districts they serve. The 1936 returns showed that there were 1,984 Catholic high schools, employing 17,016 teachers and caring for 288,864 pupils, in operation during that year.

The rules of the numerous teaching orders and the regulations of the different dioceses require that teachers must receive adequate training before entering the class room. The academic work in the Catholic normal school practically parallels that of the public school teacher training institutions. The church controls 41 normal training schools, which require the services of 1,083 teachers to care for the 10,541 students enrolled.

State laws, the requirements for standardization and affiliation, have raised conditions for the recognition of colleges and high schools which invariably carry implications in regard to the training of the teaching staffs. Catholic higher institutions are therefore preparing a large proportion of their graduate students for teaching in Catholic universities, colleges, and high schools.

Most of the colleges and universities are conducted by the religious orders. Some, however, are maintained by diocesan authorities. The Catholic University of America is controlled and supported by the hierarchy. Every institution offers the usual course in arts and sciences.

In the 23 universities conducted by the dioceses or by religious communities in 1936, there were 6 schools of dentistry, 8 schools of engineering, 17 schools of law, 5 schools of medicine, and 6 schools of pharmacy. A number of the colleges offered courses in education, commerce, and finance, and other subjects of a professional character. In 1936 there were 184 Catholic colleges and universities for men and women, in which 10,778 teachers were employed and 128,363 students were enrolled.

A number of seminaries are maintained by the dioceses and religious orders for training candidates for the priesthood. Institutions in this division fall into two classes—major and preparatory seminaries. The difference between them lies in the fact that one class offers courses in theology while the other offers training in collegiate subjects and in some cases in those of high-school grade. Preparatory seminaries are primarily intended to act as "feeders" for the major seminaries. The 172 seminaries operating in this country in 1936 employed 1,914 priests as teachers and cared for 17,446 students.

In 1936 a summary of the data on record shows there were, in the United States, 10,316 Catholic schools which employed 89,697 teachers and enrolled 2,555,161 students.

The N. C. W. C. Department of Education conducts a biennial survey of Catholic colleges and schools in cooperation with the National Catholic Educational Association.

The N. C. E. A., a voluntary association of Catholic educators, was formed in 1904 for the purpose of uniting the Catholic educational interests of the United States.

Worthy of mention also are the establishment of an episcopal committee on youth and of a Catholic youth bureau as a national clearing house, the growth and development of Catholic youth organizations and of the big brother and big sister movements, as well as a continuing interest in the training of leaders and the maintenance of boarding homes and recreational centers for young men and young women.

The charitable and welfare work of the Roman Catholic Church is very widely extended and is carried on by many different organizations, religious and otherwise. There are many religious orders of men and women devoting practically all of their time to the care of the aged, the orphans, the infirm, the blind, the deaf, and the incurable cancer patients. They maintain hospitals and nurse the indigent sick in their homes. In fact, there is no phase of human need or human betterment to which they do not extend their charitable care and service.

It would be impossible to give even a brief summary of the far-reaching work for the poor and the unfortunate carried on by the Catholic Church throughout the United States. The religious communities engaged in different fields of Christian charitable work number into the hundreds. In 1934 nearly 24,000 women members of such communities were engaged in social work of one form or another. For example, the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, a religious order of women, conducts, in its 2 geographical divisions, 50 general hospitals, 42 nursing homes, 29 orphan asylums, 2 homes for the aged, 12 day nurseries, 17 infant asylums, 1 institution for lepers, 5 insane asylums, 11 technical schools for girls, 5 social service centers, and 2 homes for working girls. A similar group, the Sisters

of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, divided in 4 geographical districts, conducts 23 general hospitals, 16 nurses training schools, 2 tuberculosis hospitals, 2 maternity homes, 5 homes for the aged, 6 day nurseries, 10 homes for dependent children, 4 convalescent homes, 3 foundling and children's hospitals, 2 institutions for mental cases, 2 for deaf mutes, and 2 working girls homes. The Sisters of Mercy, independently established in many dioceses of the United States, conduct nearly 100 hospitals and the Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis conduct 34 hospitals.

Religious orders maintain a total of 168 homes for the aged in the United States, of which 52 are operated by the Little Sisters of the Poor. It is estimated that there are 60,000 dependent and neglected children in 326 orphanages operated by religious communities in the United States. Catholic child-placing agencies number 32, with a total of 15,000 children under care, but the child-caring homes represent, however, the major part of the church's work for children.

The extent of Catholic hospital service is indicated by the fact that in 1936 there were 675 Catholic hospitals in the United States, constituting 13.8 percent of the total number of hospitals in the United States; 15.1 percent of all non-governmental hospitals; 24.9 percent of all private nonprofit institutions; 69.7 percent of all institutions conducted under church auspices.

The number of beds in Catholic institutions at the end of the same year was 85,820, or 9.3 percent of the total number of beds in all hospitals; 25.8 percent of all beds in nongovernmental hospitals; 31.1 percent of the beds in nonprofit institutions; 75.8 percent of the beds in institutions conducted under church auspices.

It is estimated that the number of patients in the 675 Catholic hospitals in 1936 was 1,755,675 and the total number of patient days of service in those institutions during the year was 21,527,775, of which 4,643,325, or 21.5 percent of their total services, were free services.

In the same year, there were 362 complete schools of nursing under Catholic auspices in the United States, with an enrollment of 20,391 students, of whom 35.8 percent were non-Catholics.

A number of central diocesan organizations of Catholic charities concerned with the treatment and prevention of delinquency have special departments of protective care. There are 57 Houses of the Good Shepherd which provide care and treatment for nearly 8,000 behavior problem girls. There are 17 industrial schools for behavior problem boys, with a total population of 5,852.

This does not cover all of the charitable activities, as the work done extends to the establishment of settlements, visitations to penal and corrective institutions, work in rural communities and isolated districts, and work for immigrants. The best known among the many active lay groups is the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, an association of Catholic laymen engaged systematically in the practice of the corporal and spiritual works of mercy in the service of the poor. The number of active members is 26,178; honorary, 5,623; subscribing, 6,671. In 1936, their total expenditures amounted to \$2,806,243.

Modern Catholic charity is organized and endeavors to coordinate the activities of all the individual, religious, and lay groups, not only in the interest of economy and efficiency, but with the purpose of having them extend their influence and by united effort promote sound principles in social work. Standardization and coordination of charitable service are accomplished through diocesan bureaus of Catholic charities, of which there are now 69, with a total of 82 branch bureaus. These agencies, organized for the relief and the prevention of human distress, seek to improve the methods and policies of their allied groups and to relate their work to community-wide programs. Wherever possible, priests are in charge who are trained for this particular work and they are assisted by trained lay workers. There are seven Catholic schools of social work: The Catholic University School of Social Work, Washington, D. C.; the Loyola University School of Social Work, Chicago; the Fordham University School of Social Service, New York City; the St. Louis School of Social Work; the New School of Social Work of Boston College; the Xavier University School of Social Service (for colored people), New Orleans; and the National Catholic School of Social Service, Washington, D. C., which is the only residence school of social work for Catholic women in the country. Each of these schools has an enrollment between 50 and 75 students, with the exception of Fordham University School of Social Work, which has 89 full-time students and 450 part-time students, while, according to available figures, the National Catholic School of Social Service has the largest number of graduates—410.

The National Conference of Catholic Charities, whose constituent organizations number 130, has exercised considerable influence on the standards of Catholic social work in the United States. It seeks to evaluate and offer constructive criticism of present-day social welfare programs and problems; to assist Catholic groups to standardize, coordinate, and interpret their existing programs, and to formulate necessary new ones. Its activities include an annual meeting, institutes, surveys, studies, research, literature, field visits, and representation on national committees.

Because governmental agencies have assumed a much larger share of the responsibility for relief, private agencies have been directing their attention to the study and eradication of social causes through social action. The National Catholic Welfare Conference has given a great stimulus to Catholic social work in the United States, particularly in the field of social action. Through its Social Action Department, its Bureau of Immigration, its Councils of Catholic Men and Women, its Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems, its Family-life Conference, and its Rural-life Conference, it has provided instrumentalities for making Catholic social teaching more widely known.

SALVATION ARMY

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Salvation Army for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the corps individual and the data relate to these corps only.

The local "corps" or "post" is the statistical unit in the report of the Salvation Army, and the membership figures shown in the census of religious bodies cover only the officers and soldiers on the corps registers who are engaged in religious work.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CORPS IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Corps (local organizations), number.....	1,088	1,067	21	98.1	1.9
Members, number (officers and soldiers).....	103,038	101,362	1,676	98.4	1.6
Average membership per corps.....	95	95	80		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	40,633	39,921	712	98.2	1.8
Female.....	62,222	61,258	964	98.5	1.5
Sex not reported.....	183	183		100.0	
Males per 100 females.....	65.3	65.2	73.9		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	30,209	29,709	500	98.3	1.7
13 years and over.....	72,829	71,653	1,176	98.4	1.6
Percent under 13 years.....	29.3	29.3	29.8		
Corps buildings, number.....	839	822	17	98.0	2.0
Value—corps reporting.....	828	812	16	98.1	1.9
Amount reported.....	\$21,781,052	\$21,634,319	\$146,733	99.3	.7
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$21,567,421	\$21,430,188	\$137,233	99.4	.6
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$213,631	\$204,131	\$9,500	95.6	4.4
Average value per corps.....	\$26,306	\$26,643	\$9,171		
Debt—corps reporting.....	501	496	5	99.0	1.0
Amount reported.....	\$4,253,919	\$4,230,682	\$23,237	99.5	.5
Corps reporting "no debt".....	264	256	8	97.0	3.0
Officers' residences, number.....	394	389	5	98.7	1.3
Value—Corps reporting.....	113	112	1	99.1	.9
Amount reported.....	\$582,491	\$578,045	\$4,446	99.2	.8
Expenditures:					
Corps reporting, number.....	1,085	1,064	21	98.1	1.9
Amount reported.....	\$6,056,923	\$5,991,482	\$65,441	98.9	1.1
Officers' salaries.....	\$1,023,420	\$1,006,366	\$17,054	98.3	1.7
All other salaries.....	\$344,020	\$340,727	\$3,293	99.0	1.0
Repairs and improvements.....	\$187,310	\$183,836	\$3,474	98.1	1.9
Payment on corps debt, excluding interest.....	\$163,614	\$163,149	\$465	99.7	.3
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,905,176	\$1,879,160	\$26,016	98.6	1.4
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,098,638	\$1,091,958	\$6,680	99.4	.6
Home missions.....	\$32,586	\$32,241	\$345	98.9	1.1
Foreign missions.....	\$78,731	\$78,097	\$634	99.2	.8
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$312,653	\$310,336	\$2,317	99.3	.7
All other purposes.....	\$910,775	\$905,612	\$5,163	99.4	.6
Average expenditure per corps.....	\$5,582	\$5,631	\$3,116		
Sunday schools:					
Corps reporting, number.....	1,075	1,055	20	98.1	1.9
Officers and teachers.....	16,650	16,347	303	98.2	1.8
Scholars.....	122,463	119,928	2,535	97.9	2.1
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Corps reporting, number.....	93	91	2	(1)	(1)
Officers and teachers.....	539	530	9	98.3	1.7
Scholars.....	4,598	4,476	122	97.3	2.7
Weekday religious schools:					
Corps reporting, number.....	313	308	5	98.4	1.6
Officers and teachers.....	862	847	15	98.3	1.7
Scholars.....	4,852	4,783	69	98.6	1.4

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Salvation Army for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Corps (local organizations), number	1,088	1,052	742	662
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	36	310	80	-----
Percent.....	3.4	41.8	12.1	-----
Members, number (officers and soldiers)	103,038	74,768	35,954	22,908
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	28,270	38,814	13,046	-----
Percent.....	37.8	108.0	56.9	-----
Average membership per corps.....	95	71	48	35
Corps buildings, number	839	668	167	159
Value—corps reporting.....	828	652	164	1 681
Amount reported.....	\$21,781,052	\$17,738,506	\$2,230,158	\$3,175,154
Average value per corps.....	\$26,306	\$27,206	\$13,599	-----
Debt—corps reporting.....	501	424	127	311
Amount reported.....	\$4,253,919	\$5,083,565	\$939,586	\$1,154,901
Officers' residences, number	394	-----	-----	-----
Value—corps reporting.....	113	-----	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$582,491	-----	-----	-----
Expenditures:				
Corps reporting, number.....	1,085	1,044	742	-----
Amount reported.....	\$6,056,923	\$6,001,317	\$1,722,120	-----
Officers' salaries.....	\$1,023,420	-----	-----	-----
All other salaries.....	\$344,020	-----	-----	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$187,310	\$4,147,429	\$1,082,645	-----
Payment on corps debt, excluding interest.....	\$163,614	-----	-----	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,905,176	-----	-----	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,098,638	-----	-----	-----
Home missions.....	\$32,586	-----	-----	-----
Foreign missions.....	\$78,731	\$1,843,781	\$631,643	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$312,653	-----	-----	-----
All other purposes.....	\$910,775	-----	-----	-----
Not classified.....	-----	\$10,107	\$7,832	-----
Average expenditure per corps.....	\$5,582	\$5,748	\$2,321	-----
Sunday schools:				
Corps reporting, number.....	1,075	1,015	705	574
Officers and teachers.....	16,650	10,210	4,680	2,437
Scholars.....	122,463	91,586	41,295	17,346

¹ In 1906 the number of corps reporting value of property, as well as the amount reported, included in many cases figures for rescue homes and other property not used exclusively for worship; the figures are not comparable, therefore, with those of later censuses, and no average has been computed.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Salvation Army by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the corps classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the corps for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of corps buildings and officers' residences and the amount of debt on corps buildings for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the corps expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual corps, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more corps reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CORPS IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CORPS			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females	Corps report- ing	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	1,088	1,067	21	103,038	101,362	1,676	40,633	82,222	183	65.3	1,075	16,650	122,463
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	12	9	3	867	726	141	346	521		66.4	12	116	796
New Hampshire.....	9	9		491	491		203	288		70.5	9	98	608
Vermont.....	5	5		243	243		103	140		73.6	5	33	259
Massachusetts.....	46	46		3,444	3,444		1,357	2,087		65.0	46	721	2,980
Rhode Island.....	4	4		484	484		208	276		75.4	4	72	371
Connecticut.....	22	21	1	1,684	1,402	282	708	976		72.5	22	293	1,342
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	85	85		9,270	9,270		3,718	5,552		67.0	84	1,378	7,997
New Jersey.....	30	29	1	2,627	2,580	47	1,062	1,565		67.9	30	348	2,645
Pennsylvania.....	92	89	3	8,078	7,899	179	3,290	4,788		68.7	92	922	10,373
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	60	59	1	6,368	6,220	148	2,443	3,925		62.2	60	1,032	7,083
Indiana.....	39	39		4,663	4,663		1,757	2,906		60.5	39	855	6,905
Illinois.....	62	62		7,636	7,636		2,967	4,669		63.5	61	947	7,956
Michigan.....	56	53	3	7,206	6,833	373	2,905	4,301		67.5	56	1,132	10,513
Wisconsin.....	20	20		2,035	2,035		903	1,132		79.8	20	461	2,639
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	32	32		3,067	3,067		1,200	1,867		64.3	32	563	3,499
Iowa.....	25	25		2,720	2,720		1,051	1,669		63.0	25	428	3,437
Missouri.....	24	22	2	4,219	3,927	292	1,616	2,603		62.1	24	391	4,143
North Dakota.....	9	9		1,060	1,060		424	636		66.7	9	151	1,318
South Dakota.....	10	10		877	877		351	526		66.7	10	113	1,184
Nebraska.....	14	14		1,147	1,147		427	720		59.3	14	254	1,950
Kansas.....	25	25		1,995	1,995		713	1,223	59	58.3	25	548	3,301
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	1	1		237	237		87	150		58.0	1	37	215
Maryland.....	12	12		1,063	1,063		419	644		65.1	12	171	1,479
District of Columbia.....	5	5		663	663		294	369		79.7	5	136	772
Virginia.....	22	22		1,253	1,253		456	797		57.2	22	223	2,178
West Virginia.....	18	17	1	1,635	1,578	57	572	1,019	44	56.1	18	277	2,776
North Carolina.....	25	24	1	2,293	2,284	9	864	1,429		60.5	25	618	4,172
South Carolina.....	13	13		1,063	1,063		375	688		54.5	13	247	1,426
Georgia.....	16	16		1,379	1,379		480	899		53.4	16	309	1,989
Florida.....	17	17		1,676	1,676		644	1,032		62.4	15	389	1,887
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	11	11		855	855		265	590		44.9	11	144	1,519
Tennessee.....	8	8		777	777		297	480		61.9	8	134	1,339
Alabama.....	11	10	1	740	682	58	276	464		59.5	11	207	1,076
Mississippi.....	7	7		394	394		156	238		65.5	7	117	723
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Arkansas.....	5	5		595	595		226	369		61.2	5	55	739
Louisiana.....	6	6		759	759		296	463		63.9	6	54	610
Oklahoma.....	21	21		1,501	1,501		508	993		51.2	21	429	2,348
Texas.....	29	29		2,756	2,756		1,119	1,637		68.4	29	585	3,037
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	11	11		706	706		259	447		57.9	11	83	813
Idaho.....	8	8		497	497		194	257	46	75.5	8	46	573
Wyoming.....	6	6		345	345		118	227		52.0	6	41	323
Colorado.....	14	14		1,397	1,397		536	861		62.3	13	149	1,322
New Mexico.....	6	5	1	276	266	10	110	166		66.3	6	37	301
Arizona.....	9	8	1	439	382	57	170	269		63.2	9	75	677
Utah.....	2	2		232	232		106	126		84.1	2	15	95
Nevada.....	1	1		69	69		28	41		(¹)	1	18	104
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	29	29		1,917	1,917		799	1,084	34	73.7	27	241	2,285
Oregon.....	19	19		865	865		383	482		79.5	18	143	1,158
California.....	75	73	2	6,475	6,452	23	2,844	3,631		78.3	70	814	5,228

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CORPS, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more corps in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CORPS				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936		
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Percent under 13
United States.....	1,088	1,052	742	682	103,038	74,788	35,954	22,908	30,209	72,829	29.3
NEW ENGLAND:											
Maine.....	12	13	10	12	867	999	550	384	263	604	30.3
New Hampshire.....	9	11	12	6	491	650	334	144	188	303	38.3
Vermont.....	5	4	6	7	243	173	120	138	51	192	21.0
Massachusetts.....	46	48	45	48	3,444	3,656	3,002	1,697	737	2,707	21.4
Rhode Island.....	4	5	4	5	484	376	252	160	126	358	26.0
Connecticut.....	22	20	19	15	1,684	1,189	797	476	349	1,335	20.7
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:											
New York.....	85	95	74	80	9,270	8,258	4,361	3,093	2,109	7,161	22.8
New Jersey.....	30	29	23	19	2,627	2,377	915	620	589	2,038	22.4
Pennsylvania.....	92	91	73	49	8,078	6,852	3,457	1,932	1,814	6,264	22.5
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:											
Ohio.....	60	58	42	46	6,368	4,805	2,206	2,059	1,915	4,453	30.1
Indiana.....	39	41	28	14	4,663	2,901	963	344	1,653	3,010	35.4
Illinois.....	62	57	49	50	7,636	4,346	2,725	1,928	2,354	5,282	30.8
Michigan.....	56	47	35	37	7,206	4,840	2,575	1,368	2,381	4,825	33.0
Wisconsin.....	20	18	13	14	2,035	1,105	552	390	660	1,375	32.4
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:											
Minnesota.....	32	33	21	15	3,067	2,410	1,161	581	1,125	1,942	36.7
Iowa.....	25	22	19	16	2,720	1,499	904	472	1,052	1,668	38.7
Missouri.....	24	14	13	17	4,219	1,103	629	970	1,668	2,551	39.5
North Dakota.....	9	11	8	8	1,060	988	454	237	406	654	38.3
South Dakota.....	10	9	7	7	877	685	336	109	423	454	48.2
Nebraska.....	14	14	5	6	1,147	543	136	154	332	815	28.9
Kansas.....	25	24	15	16	1,995	1,667	597	555	632	1,363	31.7
SOUTH ATLANTIC:											
Maryland.....	12	13	8	5	1,063	777	274	94	298	765	28.0
District of Columbia.....	5	3	2	1	663	387	84	18	139	524	21.0
Virginia.....	22	21	11	5	1,253	918	350	136	317	936	25.3
West Virginia.....	18	18	11	6	1,635	984	287	179	401	1,234	24.5
North Carolina.....	25	18	13	4	2,293	964	530	172	736	1,557	32.1
South Carolina.....	13	9	6	4	1,063	405	193	61	362	701	34.1
Georgia.....	16	13	8	3	1,379	691	367	57	414	965	30.0
Florida.....	17	14	7	2	1,676	940	261	28	582	1,094	34.7
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:											
Kentucky.....	11	8	7	4	855	394	227	123	274	581	32.0
Tennessee.....	8	6	6	4	777	181	109	102	193	584	24.8
Alabama.....	11	8	8	7	740	248	370	79	219	521	29.6
Mississippi.....	7	4	7	3	394	92	189	15	83	311	21.1
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:											
Arkansas.....	5	7	4	5	595	711	224	159	212	383	35.6
Louisiana.....	6	5	3	4	759	180	62	72	211	548	27.8
Oklahoma.....	21	22	6	8	1,501	1,595	196	130	421	1,080	28.0
Texas.....	29	29	16	15	2,756	1,191	415	361	889	1,867	32.3
MOUNTAIN:											
Montana.....	11	12	11	8	706	1,007	645	172	259	447	36.7
Idaho.....	8	10	4	5	497	432	180	186	217	280	43.7
Wyoming.....	6	4	3	1	345	343	81	22	141	204	40.9
Colorado.....	14	17	12	13	1,397	1,197	533	454	432	965	30.9
New Mexico.....	6	6	2	2	276	190	63	30	111	165	40.2
Arizona.....	9	7	3	3	439	286	144	42	160	279	36.4
Nevada.....	1	2	1	3	69	68	38	25	19	50	(1)
PACIFIC:											
Washington.....	29	33	19	17	1,917	1,978	1,000	830	383	1,534	20.0
Oregon.....	19	20	8	10	865	1,156	480	303	165	700	19.1
California.....	75	77	32	31	6,475	5,622	1,439	1,272	1,630	4,845	25.2
Other States.....	13	2	3	2	469	409	187	85	114	355	24.3

1 Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Includes: Delaware, 1, and Utah, 2.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CORPS BUILDINGS AND RESIDENCES AND AMOUNT OF BUILDING DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more corps reporting value of buildings]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of corps	Number of corps buildings	VALUE OF BUILDINGS		DEBT ON BUILDINGS		VALUE OF OFFICERS' RESIDENCES	
			Corps reporting	Amount	Corps reporting	Amount	Corps reporting	Amount
United States.....	1,068	839	838	\$21,781,059	501	\$4,253,919	113	\$582,491
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	12	12	12	265,856	8	69,959	1	(¹)
New Hampshire.....	9	9	9	200,987	8	95,466	-----	-----
Vermont.....	5	4	4	95,470	4	48,756	-----	-----
Massachusetts.....	46	45	45	1,496,204	30	393,382	3	13,900
Rhode Island.....	4	4	4	178,663	2	28,000	-----	-----
Connecticut.....	22	20	20	797,645	16	252,595	1	(¹)
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	85	76	75	2,972,636	46	430,176	5	30,764
New Jersey.....	30	28	28	959,194	17	204,140	-----	-----
Pennsylvania.....	92	70	70	2,832,642	25	193,528	-----	-----
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	60	49	48	1,200,521	19	238,257	3	22,981
Indiana.....	39	26	26	437,987	14	107,476	3	14,220
Illinois.....	62	51	51	1,479,518	38	320,326	4	21,060
Michigan.....	56	43	43	1,015,350	28	208,654	14	89,328
Wisconsin.....	20	18	18	533,907	4	43,558	6	34,700
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	32	26	26	450,912	22	159,533	4	18,600
Iowa.....	25	17	17	212,497	5	21,682	3	12,074
Missouri.....	24	13	13	136,790	10	34,686	1	(¹)
North Dakota.....	9	9	9	181,695	6	28,825	3	11,954
South Dakota.....	10	9	9	109,307	4	19,643	-----	-----
Nebraska.....	14	8	7	55,740	6	15,684	2	(¹)
Kansas.....	25	20	20	233,774	16	51,046	5	18,100
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	12	12	12	199,312	5	28,034	-----	-----
District of Columbia.....	5	4	4	142,716	3	60,800	-----	-----
Virginia.....	22	16	15	345,887	13	92,515	-----	-----
West Virginia.....	18	14	13	341,736	2	28,997	2	(¹)
North Carolina.....	25	12	12	285,591	7	27,782	-----	-----
South Carolina.....	13	12	12	207,643	9	37,172	-----	-----
Georgia.....	16	12	12	136,109	5	32,100	3	26,716
Florida.....	17	13	13	406,995	10	109,404	7	41,501
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	11	8	8	201,082	6	24,505	1	(¹)
Tennessee.....	8	5	5	283,031	4	80,500	-----	-----
Alabama.....	11	6	6	88,134	4	17,390	1	(¹)
Mississippi.....	7	7	7	49,337	6	18,740	-----	-----
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Arkansas.....	5	3	3	32,000	2	2,466	3	13,137
Louisiana.....	6	4	4	153,363	3	29,914	-----	-----
Oklahoma.....	21	15	15	380,938	11	56,133	4	21,500
Texas.....	29	19	19	417,607	10	96,239	10	40,280
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	11	7	7	95,578	2	15,177	1	(¹)
Wyoming.....	6	5	3	61,140	3	7,561	-----	-----
Colorado.....	14	10	10	142,179	1	1,450	1	(¹)
New Mexico.....	6	4	4	23,615	2	3,334	1	(¹)
Arizona.....	9	5	5	58,624	2	13,469	2	(¹)
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	29	24	24	484,159	19	118,245	5	13,226
Oregon.....	19	8	8	45,775	4	18,100	4	10,200
California.....	75	51	48	1,222,809	36	345,770	9	44,600
Other States.....	12	6	5	118,397	4	22,750	1	83,650

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual corps.² Includes: Delaware, 1; Idaho, 2; Utah, 1; and Nevada, 1.

TABLE 6.—CORPS EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more corps reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of corps	EXPENDITURES				
		Corps reporting	Total amount	Officers' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	1,088	1,085	\$6,056,923	\$1,023,420	\$344,020	\$187,310
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	12	12	44,238	10,441	1,310	698
New Hampshire.....	9	9	47,414	9,658	1,864	1,350
Vermont.....	5	5	18,011	4,772	570	120
Massachusetts.....	46	46	261,827	48,321	19,251	5,630
Rhode Island.....	4	4	34,055	4,078	4,600	269
Connecticut.....	22	22	126,057	23,456	7,259	1,631
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	85	85	523,743	90,194	40,069	15,763
New Jersey.....	30	30	171,137	28,996	8,878	5,728
Pennsylvania.....	92	92	500,016	90,683	29,536	17,872
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	60	60	394,022	62,598	14,289	10,881
Indiana.....	39	39	172,056	33,686	9,324	5,130
Illinois.....	62	62	292,022	52,485	22,006	8,891
Michigan.....	56	56	288,201	50,655	18,889	8,072
Wisconsin.....	20	20	134,352	23,516	8,451	4,137
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	32	32	112,873	22,814	5,899	4,637
Iowa.....	25	25	103,944	21,716	4,929	2,740
Missouri.....	24	24	105,907	16,992	5,961	4,103
North Dakota.....	9	9	43,018	8,060	3,048	3,069
South Dakota.....	10	10	33,963	6,280	2,509	1,709
Nebraska.....	14	13	63,650	9,251	3,679	549
Kansas.....	25	25	127,733	20,600	7,179	4,666
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	12	12	67,159	12,920	3,642	5,658
District of Columbia.....	5	5	34,088	6,660	3,710	1,615
Virginia.....	22	22	101,776	20,103	8,004	2,076
West Virginia.....	18	18	144,896	20,180	9,600	5,126
North Carolina.....	25	25	100,030	25,922	12,760	6,312
South Carolina.....	13	13	96,555	15,198	6,143	3,594
Georgia.....	16	16	74,441	15,180	3,603	1,628
Florida.....	17	17	197,353	19,760	6,962	8,917
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	11	11	60,581	8,082	4,260	2,017
Tennessee.....	8	8	93,149	8,405	3,227	6,614
Alabama.....	11	11	54,902	10,673	5,063	71
Mississippi.....	7	7	25,345	5,147	2,989	193
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Arkansas.....	5	5	30,486	5,408	1,378	1,850
Louisiana.....	6	6	48,567	7,239	5,670	949
Oklahoma.....	21	21	129,984	17,335	3,984	4,231
Texas.....	29	27	241,619	28,742	7,903	5,621
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	11	11	60,798	10,487	2,172	4,459
Idaho.....	8	8	29,823	6,580	698	188
Wyoming.....	6	6	29,572	5,482	1,499	547
Colorado.....	14	14	53,986	10,642	1,825	3,139
New Mexico.....	6	6	22,250	4,520	506	321
Arizona.....	9	9	28,373	7,878	1,482	626
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	29	29	119,946	22,663	5,057	2,787
Oregon.....	19	19	50,082	13,303	428	1,679
California.....	75	75	471,143	70,335	20,996	8,182
Other States.....	4	4	31,800	5,324	929	1,265

¹ Includes: Delaware, 1; Utah, 2; and Nevada, 1.

TABLE 6.—CORPS EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more corps reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Pay- ment on corps debt, ex- cluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local re- lief and charity	Home mis- sions	For- eign mis- sions	To gen- eral head- quar- ters	All other pur- poses
United States.....	\$163,614	\$1,905,176	\$1,098,638	\$32,586	\$78,731	\$312,653	\$910,775
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....		17,872	8,172			2,160	3,585
New Hampshire.....		18,777	9,486			2,220	4,059
Vermont.....		4,536	1,359			681	5,973
Massachusetts.....	2,868	69,260	40,817	400		17,358	57,922
Rhode Island.....		9,953	7,773			2,015	5,367
Connecticut.....	500	27,885	27,095			6,788	31,443
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	3,250	159,325	78,083			37,498	99,531
New Jersey.....	2,393	34,269	25,888			11,410	53,575
Pennsylvania.....	10,990	123,488	55,376			27,431	144,640
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	5,243	84,980	121,964			16,715	77,352
Indiana.....	8,419	47,775	31,177	579	5,198	16,919	13,849
Illinois.....	22,038	130,300	33,360		4,615	9,826	8,501
Michigan.....	13,754	79,138	40,316	4,527	10,645	8,829	53,376
Wisconsin.....	2,690	56,060	20,436	1,437	3,577	4,855	9,173
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	1,504	64,238	3,123			8,211	2,447
Iowa.....	2,624	42,202	11,511	1,858	2,214	7,046	7,104
Missouri.....	1,775	57,379	10,572			4,332	4,793
North Dakota.....		19,578	6,414			1,986	863
South Dakota.....		17,565	2,532			1,472	1,896
Nebraska.....	5,147	26,817	8,446	527	2,543	1,800	4,891
Kansas.....	2,415	55,003	16,811		120	5,171	15,768
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland.....	1,430	17,104	4,951		3,667	5,062	12,725
District of Columbia.....	500	18,528				3,075	
Virginia.....	4,125	19,313	14,251	1,753	2,207	9,769	20,175
West Virginia.....		40,950	26,565	851	4,268	11,645	25,711
North Carolina.....	10,842	34,613	31,253	1,420	2,871	14,843	19,194
South Carolina.....	2,355	29,211	29,041	385	745	5,787	4,096
Georgia.....	138	40,867	8,349	383	722	3,571	
Florida.....	4,650	79,931	70,092	100	156	4,634	2,151
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	1,736	15,737	24,201	508	1,110	1,382	1,548
Tennessee.....	4,000	20,456	38,625	671	2,205		8,946
Alabama.....	1,700	31,762	4,147	611	875		
Mississippi.....		10,849	3,972	412	318		1,465
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Arkansas.....	392	6,300	7,272	300	1,016	473	6,097
Louisiana.....	333	12,924	7,082	500	1,174	5,617	7,079
Oklahoma.....	600	67,297	23,787		2,925	5,885	3,940
Texas.....	3,788	20,506	52,497	2,190	4,606	1,153	114,613
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	1,453	14,534	12,446	953	1,252	2,734	10,308
Idaho.....	722	4,624	4,184	287	564	1,967	10,009
Wyoming.....	178	9,381	7,637	364	1,030	1,440	2,014
Colorado.....	158	14,702	13,340	1,060	2,769	3,228	3,123
New Mexico.....	200	4,265	6,163	262	691	1,744	3,578
Arizona.....	2,171	5,012	3,312	296	498	2,619	4,479
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	3,697	42,567	22,799	852	3,998	6,296	9,230
Oregon.....	712	7,874	7,018	876	1,092	3,482	13,618
California.....	31,848	178,850	110,902	7,883	7,833	18,587	15,727
Other States.....	276	10,619	4,041	341	1,227	2,937	4,841

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

This movement attributes its origin to a great missionary impulse that in the heart of its founder, William Booth. He, an ordained minister of the Methodist New Connection Body in England, had long felt a deep conviction that vast sections of the population of British cities which was quite beyond the pale of existing church activities. It was in the year 1865 that a memorable excursion was made by him into the streets where this forgotten mass of men lived and resorted. What he there saw and heard moved him profoundly. He returned to his home and solemnly told his devoted wife, Catherine, that he had found his destiny. The recital of that experience stirred within her emotions and mutually they gave themselves to the service of seeking the lost.

The East London Mission resulted. Commencing with street meetings, and then going to a tent it was found that many were amenable to this kind of work and interest. Moral miracles were wrought as the gross darkness was penetrated.

At the inception there was no thought of creating a separate organization. It was expected that the work would be regarded as supplementary to the churches associated with, existing churches. This proved, however, to be impracticable. The nature of the work and the status of its clientele compelled the formation of a new organization. The success and development of the mission was such that aid was invoked for other parts of London and at large centers of population throughout Great Britain. These many mission stations were all under the guidance of Rev. William Booth, who by common consent was made the general superintendent. Expanding thus, the name had to be changed and the "Christian Mission" became descriptive. Mr. Booth being a Methodist it was perfectly natural that the government of this string of missions should take the form of a conference. Conference met annually, but in the interim it was often found that decisions had to be given that brooked no delay. The general superintendent was thus often compelled to make decisions in advance of the conference meeting.

It was in the year 1878 that Mr. Booth, when preparing his report to the conference, in company with his assistant and his secretary, was noting the disadvantages of the military methods which had gradually developed by the very force of circumstances that the following phrase was used: "The Christian Mission is a volunteer army." Exception was taken to the qualifying word and William Booth, with his pen, and, leaning over his secretary's shoulder, erased "volunteer" and substituted "salvation." The report went to the conference and was acclaimed as a splendidly fitting descriptive to a movement that was devoted to universal war upon the forces of evil. The mission which had become to a considerable extent an army in fact was henceforth to be so known in name. Its "missions" were to be "captains" and its general superintendent "general."

While much progress had been made up to this time, yet the change in name and tactics was the signal for exceptional advance. The innovation called for the imagination of a great part of the people. The "Christian Mission Magazine" (monthly) became "The War Cry" (weekly) and "members" became "soldiers."

Under this impulse the organization crossed the seas and the United Kingdom was the first country outside the British Isles to be "invaded." By a process of accretion Canada, Australia, and other lands were occupied. Some 95 countries and colonies are now knowing the beneficent work of this movement.

DOCTRINE

In doctrine the Salvation Army is strictly "fundamental." Its people believe in a Holy God, a Holy Bible, and a holy people. Holiness of life is the most insistent claim it makes upon its people. It believes that basic effective service is a right life.

In its interpretation of Biblical truths it is Arminian rather than Calvinistic. The love of God is as wide as the world. The atoning sacrifice is as universal as the need.

In regard to the forms and sacraments of religion, such as the Lord's Supper, baptism, and other rites, the position occupied is neutral. The sacraments are spiritual.

The soldiery all subscribe to a simple statement of faith in which each man affirms himself as willingly surrendered to God and that he will do his utmost.

¹ This statement, which differs somewhat from that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Commissioner Edward J. Parker, national secretary, Salvation Army, and approved by him in its present form.

persuade others to do likewise. Every Salvation soldier is a pledged nonuser of intoxicating drinks and all harmful drugs. This statement is known as the "Articles of War."

ORGANIZATION

As implied by its name, the government of the Salvation Army is of a military character. The founder of the movement, in its very early days, often found himself, in the interests of strength and dispatch, compelled to assume command in recurring emergencies attendant upon rapid advance. The idea and the implementing of the movement upon a military basis became a matter of development rather than being of original purpose. Withal it has proved to be of the highest worth in securing the great objective for which the organization was created.

The Army's personnel is recruited from all grades of society. Many of the less favored in life, finding their needs serviced by some one of the Army's numerous ministries, have, by this contact, awakened within them the desire for a better life and evolution from being a beneficiary to a convert and ultimate soldiery is frequently seen. Equally those who are in better circumstances are led to attend its meetings, and, by the diffusion of its spirit, they are led to devote themselves to the great adventure.

The unit of the organized Salvation Army is the corps. Sometimes there are several in one large city. To join these corps one becomes a recruit (conversion of course is basic) and upon signing "Articles" he or she is "sworn in." If officership is desired, the soldier becomes a candidate, and a rigid examination follows, covering spiritual, mental, educational, and physical fitness for such a career. Should this examination—made of course by thoroughly competent persons—prove to be satisfactory, the case is finally reviewed and passed upon by the candidates board ere acceptance is registered. After acceptance the candidate—now a cadet—enters training in the college provided for that purpose. This work is intensive and lasts about 12 months. Probationary officership then follows for a further 12 months, during which time a series of studies must be completed.

Every rank is open to every cadet who enters the training college. Fitness, merit, and time service are factors having to do with promotion. Being militaristic, it is necessarily autocratic in its control, yet the whole is shot through with the paternalistic idea, for fundamentally it is a service of love and anything violative of this basic principle would be entirely out of place. The originating spirit that gave birth to the movement must ever remain its vitalizing force. To nurture and to safeguard this all are in a holy conspiracy.

The international headquarters are in London. For administrative purposes there are many territorial headquarters in various parts of the world, there being four such headquarters here in the United States; namely, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, and Atlanta. Each of these headquarters houses, officially, the commander of the respective territory and the departmental chiefs. Every territory throughout the world has a wide measure of autonomy. In America there is a national office, presided over by the national secretary, and this office is maintained for the purposes of reference, contacts with the Federal authorities, and coordination between the four territorial commanders.

The "field," "social service" (men), "social service" (women), "Scandinavian," etc., are each separate departments of service—all functioning through the territorial headquarters.

WORK

The primary object of the Salvation Army is the spiritual regeneration of mankind. Whatever phase of its many activities be considered this primary object is always controlling.

The corps work is the chief avenue for expressing this purpose. The numerous meetings, conducted at these centers, are all in order to promote the salvation and spiritual prosperity of the people who are reached by this method. Each corps is under the command of an officer whose time is wholly given to the work.

Within these corps organizations there are numerous branches such as the Home League (a sewing circle), the Company Meeting (Sunday school), the Young People's Legion (a body of young people desiring to qualify for active religious work), the Corps Cadet Brigade (young men and women who are definitely studying with a view to becoming officers in the movement), Life-Saving Scouts and Girl Guards (these organizations are for youths of teen age), "Sunbeams" (for small girls), "Chums" (for small boys). Emphasis is increasingly

being given to the care of youth in character-forming activities such as gymnasiums, ball clubs, etc.

In connection with the oversight of this branch of Salvation Army work the officer is frequently requisitioned by civic authorities to aid in the solution of some human problem. Occasionally these problems assume disastrous proportions and in such emergencies the character of the Army's organization facilitates quick and effective action. The mobility and endurance of its personnel are of real value in emergencies. The errand, the wayward, the need for help frequently the wards of the Salvation Army officer and he often acts in the place of parole officer for a released prisoner. In many cases he is the recognized authority for the care of transients and does much in the realm of relief work.

In addition to the above, which has to do with what is known as the "social service" of the Salvation Army, there are other important branches known as "men's work," "social service." This in turn is distinctive, being for "men" or "women's work."

Under the men's social service department there are being operated a number of hotels where cheap lodgment can be obtained by the working man. This department also maintains 106 "centers" where industrial service is being carried forward. The statistical report reveals that these centers have a normal population of some 4,500 men, each man knowing the average stay is about 4 months in the center. The beneficiaries thus run to some 19,000 per year. Figures assume great importance when this service is stated in terms of single lodgings and meals.

The industry carried forward in these centers, revolves about the collection of the surplus clothing, furniture, etc., which accumulates in households, its repair, and marketing—all means work. The revenue produced supports the workers and permits of a cash grant. Habits of thrift are formed and here the basic idea of the Army's work is always suitably stressed. Multitudes of men who, by misfortune or fault, find themselves inmates of the social service emerge to a life greatly strengthened and often permanently renewed.

The less favored in life come to these centers and often make extensive use of the chases from very limited pocketbooks. The rule is a nominal charge but the service is gratuitously bestowed. In no case is any Salvation Army institution established for personal profit.

The women's work is housed in some 36 large cities throughout the United States. These centers are known as "women's homes and hospitals" and the special work is that of maternity. These homes have an aggregate capacity of 2,000 and in the last year of record there were admitted some 4,896 patients, 4,807 of whom were discharged. At the end of the year 1,179 were still in the care of the Salvation Army and this adult population was augmented by an equal number of babies. All these guests, both mothers and children, receive the objects of scientific and skillful attention. Thus the problem of errand running and hood is being effectually solved.

Additional to this service the Salvation Army conducts much dispensary work and has several general hospitals.

Through its department for child welfare much is being done for the care and development of orphaned and needy children. Several homes are being conducted. Typical and chief of these is the Orphanage and Industrial School at Lytton, Calif. Here more than 200 children are legally committed to the care of the Army and official inspection results in most commendable grading. The Infants' Hospital and Children's Home in Brooklyn, N. Y., stands out as a center of splendid service and excellent management. Between these two geographical extremes are several homes of smaller capacity where similar beneficent work is being done. Beyond the mainland, but still under the Stars and Stripes, the fine work being done in the Army's homes for boys and girls in the Hawaiian Islands.

Settlements have been made in the poorer quarters of the large cities and these centers are replete with most useful service. Officers thoroughly comprehend and deal with the intricate problems of life which so frequently press upon the favored of our population reside on the spot. Understanding, sympathetic advice, together with the most practical help, is extended to all who may need it. Hundreds of mothers, whose circumstances require the pursuit of bread and toil, leave their little ones in the care of the officers throughout the day while that toil is being performed. Here, too, the benefit conferred upon the little ones is plainly seen, even by the most casual observer.

As a general relief agency it affected an army of over 2,500,000 people through the last year's work. Much of this service was rendered to families upon the acknowledged scientific basis and always in cooperation with other agencies occupying that field.

Through the Army's free employment bureaus, dotted over the country, tens of thousands of men were helped into needed work.

The festive seasons of Christmas and Thanksgiving are made luminous through the distribution of seasonable bounty where otherwise the darkness of unrelieved poverty would find no mitigation. This year's figures reveal that more than 400,000 were so fed and over 335,000 children received toys. In all this beneficent work the Army is pleased to act as almoner for the generous public.

In the search for missing friends, through the department organized to meet this painful need, a worthy measure of success is found. The proverbial "needle in a haystack" finds its counterpart here, but the problem is frequently most happily solved. Here the international character of the Army's organization is proved to be a most effective factor. In cases handled nearly 40 percent are successful.

In connection with these relief operations a word should be said relative to the very numerous fresh-air camps that are operated throughout the summer months whither mothers and children are taken in groups for periods of a week or two. In emergency cases the period may be doubled. It is the Army's aim to have these camps thoroughly equipped with all needed devices for the comfort, health, and entertainment of its guests. Medical, dietary, and nursing care are included.

There is much social work being done that is quite beyond the category of the eleemosynary kind. Such for instance was the Salvation Army's contribution to the comfort, the morale, and the entertainment of our mobilized forces in the Great War.

Experience revealed that the social and industrial order presented fields for exceptional usefulness. Residence provision for a large and growing number of young business women, whose occupation compels a home away from home where comfort and safety and fellowship would all be available within the realm of modest cost, proved to be a pressing need. This has led to the establishment of the "Evangeline Residences for Young Women" which are found in many of the large centers of population. These residences are run upon a business basis with the thought of rendering the service needed without any regard to financial profit.

The Salvation Army in the United States makes its contribution to the great missionary endeavor of its organization in foreign fields by gifts in personnel and money. This work in the missionary countries of the world is under the control of international headquarters in Great Britain. The money contribution toward this missionary work in other lands consists of 50 percent of the self-denial fund raised annually in the United States and the appeal so states that it is for home and foreign missions. Whatever is given is divided equally between these branches of work. The Salvation Army now operates in 95 countries and colonies.

The work of the Army is chiefly supported by voluntary contributions, from its membership (soldiers), from the public generally, and the profits derived from its official publication "The War Cry" which is issued weekly by each of the territories.

In all important centers advisory boards have been organized. These boards, consisting of the strongest business and public-minded citizens in the community, function in an advisory capacity, and in a very practical and active way.

The property holdings of the Salvation Army in the United States now aggregate \$38,046,938 net, with a mortgage amounting to \$9,471,021. These totals include the amounts shown in the statistical tables covering the field activities. These properties are held by the Salvation Army, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. Wherever necessary, by the requirements of the laws of other States, incorporation has been attended to so that legal existence is universal.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL BODIES

GENERAL STATEMENT

The movement away from the state churches in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark has found expression in the United States in the formation of three bodies, as follows: The Evangelical Mission Covenant Church of America, The Evangelical Free Church of America, and the Norwegian and Danish Evangelical Free Church Association of North America.

The bodies included in the group in 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906 are listed below, with the principal statistics as reported for the four periods. The Evangelical Free Church of America was organized as the Swedish Evangelical Free Mission; and other slight changes in names will be noted.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL BODIES, 1936, 1926, 1916, AND 1906

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
1936								
Total for the group.....	553	56,827	525	\$7,804,351	541	\$1,473,244	509	65,441
Evangelical Mission Covenant Church of America.....	407	43,981	391	6,173,909	398	1,130,245	379	48,162
The Evangelical Free Church of America.....	102	8,857	96	891,542	100	236,542	97	13,245
Norwegian and Danish Evangelical Free Church Association of North America.....	44	3,989	38	738,900	43	106,457	33	4,034
1926								
Total for the group.....	505	48,785	481	7,490,579	486	1,954,860	443	56,177
Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant of America.....	357	36,838	340	5,301,379	344	1,402,398	312	41,050
Swedish Evangelical Free Church of the United States of America.....	107	8,166	101	1,228,700	102	329,644	95	11,250
Norwegian and Danish Evangelical Free Church Association of North America.....	41	3,781	40	960,500	40	222,818	36	3,877
1916								
Total for the group.....	458	37,816	439	3,053,838	441	722,535	431	41,701
Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant of America.....	324	29,164	310	2,295,172	311	522,352	305	30,937
Swedish Evangelical Free Church.....	102	6,208	98	480,966	98	144,303	95	8,672
Norwegian-Danish Free Church.....	32	2,444	31	277,700	32	55,880	31	2,092
1906								
Total for the group.....	407	27,712	379	1,638,675	-----	-----	373	32,504
Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant of America.....	281	20,760	261	1,225,220	-----	-----	258	24,888
Swedish Evangelical Free Mission.....	126	6,952	118	413,455	-----	-----	115	7,616

EVANGELICAL MISSION COVENANT CHURCH OF AMERICA

(FORMERLY SWEDISH EVANGELICAL MISSION COVENANT OF AMERICA)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Evangelical Mission Covenant Church of America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

In this denomination only those who have confessed faith and have voluntarily applied for membership can become members, and only such persons are counted in the membership list. Children and other young people who have not confessed faith are not included.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	407	210	197	51.6	48.4
Members, number.....	43,981	33,209	10,772	75.5	24.5
Average membership per church.....	108	158	55		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	15,659	11,277	4,382	72.0	28.0
Female.....	22,898	17,285	5,613	75.5	24.5
Sex not reported.....	5,424	4,647	777	85.7	14.3
Males per 100 females.....	68.4	65.2	78.1		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	155	87	68	56.1	43.9
13 years and over.....	36,210	27,344	8,866	75.5	24.5
Age not reported.....	7,616	5,778	1,838	75.9	24.1
Percent under 13 years ²	0.4	0.3	0.8		
Church edifices, number.....	400	209	191	52.2	47.8
Value—number reporting.....	391	201	190	51.4	48.6
Amount reported.....	\$6,173,909	\$5,100,827	\$1,073,082	82.6	17.4
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$5,877,577	\$4,852,595	\$1,024,982	82.6	17.4
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$296,332	\$248,232	\$48,100	83.8	16.2
Average value per church.....	\$15,790	\$25,377	\$5,648		
Debt—number reporting.....	95	77	18		
Amount reported.....	\$593,834	\$571,222	\$22,612	96.2	3.8
Number reporting "no debt".....	222	96	126	43.2	56.8
Parsonages, number.....	230	125	105	54.3	45.7
Value—number reporting.....	222	118	104	53.2	46.8
Amount reported.....	\$948,350	\$635,200	\$313,150	67.0	33.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	398	209	189	52.5	47.5
Amount reported.....	\$1,130,245	\$897,759	\$232,486	79.4	20.6
Pastors' salaries.....	\$382,018	\$267,936	\$114,082	70.1	29.9
All other salaries.....	\$104,696	\$91,875	\$12,821	87.8	12.2
Repairs and improvements.....	\$74,462	\$52,232	\$22,230	70.1	29.9
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$85,815	\$79,340	\$6,475	92.5	7.5
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$244,496	\$212,925	\$31,571	87.1	12.9
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$23,100	\$19,661	\$3,439	85.1	14.9
Home missions.....	\$49,261	\$38,683	\$10,578	78.5	21.5
Foreign missions.....	\$50,881	\$42,944	\$7,937	84.4	15.6
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$29,765	\$22,237	\$7,528	74.7	25.3
All other purposes.....	\$85,751	\$69,926	\$15,825	81.5	18.5
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,840	\$4,295	\$1,230		

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	379	208	171	54.9	45.1
Officers and teachers.....	5,895	4,059	1,836	68.9	31.1
Scholars.....	48,162	33,997	14,165	70.6	29.4
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	193	103	90	53.4	46.6
Officers and teachers.....	1,090	584	506	53.6	46.4
Scholars.....	10,519	6,097	4,422	58.0	42.0
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	28	20	8	-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	68	49	19	-----	-----
Scholars.....	649	479	170	73.8	26.2

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Evangelical Mission Covenant Church of America for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	407	357	324	281
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	50	33	43	-----
Percent.....	14.0	10.2	15.3	-----
Members, number.....	43,981	36,838	29,164	20,760
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	7,143	7,674	8,404	-----
Percent.....	19.4	26.3	40.5	-----
Average membership per church.....	108	103	90	74
Church edifices, number.....	400	357	310	268
Value—number reporting.....	391	340	310	261
Amount reported.....	\$6,173,909	\$5,301,379	\$2,295,172	\$1,225,220
Average value per church.....	\$15,790	\$15,592	\$7,404	\$4,694
Debt—number reporting.....	95	55	83	83
Amount reported.....	\$593,834	\$282,845	\$205,132	\$121,694
Parsonages, number.....	230	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	222	213	134	91
Amount reported.....	\$948,350	\$1,253,670	\$375,200	\$184,500
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	398	344	311	-----
Amount reported.....	\$1,130,245	\$1,402,398	\$522,352	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$382,018	\$1,020,249	\$408,064	-----
All other salaries.....	\$104,696			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$74,462			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$85,815			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$244,496			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$23,100	\$291,191	\$75,801	-----
Home missions.....	\$49,261			
Foreign missions.....	\$50,881			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$29,765			
All other purposes.....	\$85,751			
Not classified.....	-----	\$90,958	\$38,487	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,840	\$4,077	\$1,680	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	379	312	305	258
Officers and teachers.....	5,895	4,091	3,464	2,862
Scholars.....	48,162	41,050	30,937	24,888

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Evangelical Mission Covenant Church of America by States. Table 3 gives for each State

for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each conference in the Evangelical Mission Covenant Church of America, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches re- porting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	407	210	197	43,981	33,209	10,772	15,659	22,898	5,424	68.4	379	5,895	48,162
NEW ENGLAND:													
New Hampshire.....	1	1	---	112	112	---	47	65	---	---	1	9	52
Vermont.....	3	3	---	116	116	---	51	65	---	---	2	12	34
Massachusetts.....	22	19	3	3,418	3,157	261	1,303	2,115	---	61.6	20	340	2,371
Rhode Island.....	6	5	1	642	602	40	200	333	109	60.1	6	90	510
Connecticut.....	21	9	12	1,943	1,362	581	684	1,082	177	63.2	19	250	1,231
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	11	11	---	2,495	2,495	---	923	1,572	---	58.7	10	254	1,827
New Jersey.....	4	4	---	302	302	---	118	184	---	64.1	3	39	298
Pennsylvania.....	19	10	9	1,204	923	281	487	717	---	67.9	18	223	1,020
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	2	2	---	434	434	---	158	276	---	57.2	2	44	465
Indiana.....	5	3	2	242	147	95	114	128	---	89.1	5	54	392
Illinois.....	45	41	4	8,640	8,471	169	3,015	4,620	1,005	65.3	44	1,097	10,858
Michigan.....	25	14	11	2,362	1,837	525	982	1,380	---	71.2	24	359	2,342
Wisconsin.....	31	9	22	1,397	484	913	479	625	293	76.6	28	254	1,554
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	87	26	61	8,488	5,787	2,701	2,179	3,076	3,233	70.8	78	1,163	10,165
Iowa.....	20	7	13	1,912	947	965	747	1,071	94	69.7	20	268	2,106
Missouri.....	1	1	---	161	161	---	71	90	---	---	1	17	169
South Dakota.....	10	---	10	295	---	295	132	163	---	81.0	7	71	419
Nebraska.....	22	5	17	2,142	697	1,445	915	1,213	14	75.4	22	304	3,137
Kansas.....	24	7	17	1,789	517	1,272	768	991	30	77.5	21	258	2,024
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Florida.....	1	1	---	31	31	---	15	16	---	---	1	10	76
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Alabama.....	1	---	1	25	---	25	10	15	---	---	1	12	180
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Texas.....	1	---	1	20	---	20	9	11	---	---	1	8	40
MOUNTAIN:													
Montana.....	3	3	---	126	126	---	24	32	70	---	3	34	246
Idaho.....	1	1	---	41	41	---	18	23	---	---	1	8	63
Wyoming.....	1	1	---	19	---	---	4	15	---	---	1	7	40
Colorado.....	4	3	1	373	298	75	157	216	---	72.7	4	52	425
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	12	8	4	1,593	1,368	225	681	884	28	77.0	12	236	2,077
Oregon.....	4	2	2	407	279	128	154	253	---	60.9	4	69	554
California.....	20	14	6	3,252	2,496	756	1,214	1,667	371	72.8	20	353	3,487

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not report- ed	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	407	357	324	281	43,981	36,838	29,164	20,760	155	36,210	7,616	0.4
NEW ENGLAND:												
Vermont.....	3	—	—	—	116	—	—	—	—	116	—	—
Massachusetts.....	22	5	1	—	3,418	1,370	294	—	—	3,024	394	—
Rhode Island.....	6	6	—	—	642	666	—	—	—	642	—	—
Connecticut.....	21	6	—	—	1,943	859	—	—	—	1,677	266	—
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	11	9	6	4	2,495	2,235	1,679	894	—	1,943	552	—
New Jersey.....	4	1	1	—	302	128	(²)	—	—	302	—	—
Pennsylvania.....	19	13	10	4	1,204	619	474	161	—	1,149	55	—
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Indiana.....	5	4	5	5	242	173	216	179	3	239	—	1.2
Illinois.....	45	42	43	41	8,640	7,587	7,798	5,762	—	7,237	1,403	—
Michigan.....	25	31	29	33	2,362	2,064	2,040	1,974	102	2,207	53	4.4
Wisconsin.....	31	21	16	12	1,397	1,181	689	580	—	885	512	—
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	87	94	102	80	8,488	7,722	6,506	5,017	5	5,508	2,975	.1
Iowa.....	20	24	25	25	1,912	2,060	2,235	1,492	—	1,656	256	—
South Dakota.....	10	7	10	13	295	295	368	473	1	275	19	.4
Nebraska.....	22	20	24	20	2,142	2,152	2,284	1,625	5	1,848	289	.3
Kansas.....	24	24	18	18	1,789	1,890	1,328	1,073	15	1,552	222	1.0
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	3	3	5	4	126	117	193	116	—	56	70	—
Idaho.....	1	2	2	3	41	45	98	108	—	41	—	—
Colorado.....	4	4	2	4	373	284	172	208	—	373	—	—
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	12	14	6	3	1,593	1,653	774	269	3	1,491	99	.2
Oregon.....	4	2	2	1	407	274	150	110	—	407	—	—
California.....	20	19	13	6	3,252	2,571	1,594	339	21	2,886	345	.7
Other States.....	³ 8	6	4	5	802	893	272	380	—	696	106	—

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² Membership included in figures for "Other States."³ Includes 2 churches in Ohio; and 1 in each of the following States—New Hampshire, Missouri, Florida, Alabama, Texas, and Wyoming.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR- SONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	407	400	391	\$8, 173, 909	95	\$593, 834	222	\$948, 350
NEW ENGLAND:								
Vermont.....	3	3	3	8, 500				
Massachusetts.....	22	22	22	608, 482	6	45, 850	11	76, 650
Rhode Island.....	6	6	5	81, 000	2	5, 100	3	24, 500
Connecticut.....	21	21	20	433, 450	8	66, 900	12	75, 400
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	11	11	11	410, 000	3	11, 700	5	52, 000
New Jersey.....	4	4	4	59, 000	3	1, 350	1	(¹)
Pennsylvania.....	19	19	18	244, 475	3	7, 750	9	37, 500
E. N. CENTRAL:								
Indiana.....	5	5	5	60, 500	1	435	1	(¹)
Illinois.....	45	45	43	1, 364, 580	20	260, 550	20	126, 850
Michigan.....	25	24	24	221, 030	2	1, 000	16	55, 200
Wisconsin.....	31	29	28	139, 900	4	1, 879	13	31, 600
W. N. CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	87	86	85	942, 526	14	102, 400	43	164, 500
Iowa.....	20	20	20	290, 000	2	1, 750	17	68, 500
South Dakota.....	10	10	10	31, 700	1	1, 000	4	12, 850
Nebraska.....	22	19	19	192, 600	4	10, 500	18	57, 100
Kansas.....	24	24	24	209, 830	4	10, 045	20	44, 600
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	3	3	3	16, 200				
Colorado.....	4	4	4	48, 500	1	14, 200	3	10, 500
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	12	12	12	266, 236	6	14, 425	7	22, 500
Oregon.....	4	4	4	43, 900	1	700	2	(¹)
California.....	20	20	20	409, 500	6	29, 500	12	49, 000
Other States.....	9	9	7	92, 000	4	6, 800	5	39, 100

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes 1 church in each of the following States—New Hampshire, Ohio, Missouri, Alabama, Texas, Idaho, and Wyoming.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improve- ments
United States	407	398	\$1,130,845	\$383,018	\$104,696	\$74,463
NEW ENGLAND:						
Vermont	3	3	2,117	1,201	121	29
Massachusetts	22	22	78,562	30,106	8,759	4,322
Rhode Island	6	6	17,342	7,908	2,089	716
Connecticut	21	20	57,322	21,134	4,011	4,541
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York	11	11	64,896	19,910	8,449	2,647
New Jersey	4	4	8,920	5,021	400	734
Pennsylvania	19	19	31,380	13,717	1,327	2,148
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Indiana	5	5	8,270	3,629	335	2,056
Illinois	45	44	239,063	64,267	26,117	12,520
Michigan	25	24	55,603	22,958	3,907	2,929
Wisconsin	31	31	30,969	15,002	900	1,930
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota	87	83	210,814	60,578	25,159	10,922
Iowa	20	20	43,280	17,376	3,549	5,349
South Dakota	10	10	4,896	2,553	130	347
Nebraska	22	22	42,256	17,791	3,049	2,049
Kansas	24	23	41,675	14,518	1,323	7,673
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana	3	3	5,845	1,201	—	518
Colorado	4	4	11,974	3,832	624	493
PACIFIC:						
Washington	12	11	41,010	12,783	3,830	2,226
Oregon	4	4	9,802	4,987	662	500
California	20	20	100,401	31,313	8,667	7,505
Other States	9	19	23,848	10,233	1,288	2,308

¹ Includes 2 churches in Ohio; and 1 in each of the following States—New Hampshire, Missouri, Florida, Alabama, Texas, Idaho, and Wyoming.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$85,815	\$244,496	\$23,100	\$49,961	\$50,881	\$29,765	\$85,751
NEW ENGLAND:							
Vermont.....		260	67	61	14	44	320
Massachusetts.....	2,450	15,577	2,715	3,491	3,368	384	7,390
Rhode Island.....		2,629	282	215	561	281	2,661
Connecticut.....	2,828	16,871	1,277	2,094	2,023	755	1,788
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	4,978	14,542	4,286	3,207	3,788	412	2,677
New Jersey.....	75	1,021	348	197	609	20	495
Pennsylvania.....	2,089	7,146	378	1,109	1,305	354	1,807
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Indiana.....		1,268	20	188	201	96	477
Illinois.....	23,409	61,532	5,732	8,059	8,591	9,835	19,301
Michigan.....	2,767	10,199	882	2,535	2,940	2,531	3,955
Wisconsin.....	371	9,436	224	1,324	762	238	782
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	29,171	43,262	1,509	10,691	10,081	4,289	15,152
Iowa.....	1,788	6,604	431	2,413	1,563	1,501	2,706
South Dakota.....	107	574	225	300	168	22	470
Nebraska.....	912	6,345	228	1,825	1,886	2,020	6,151
Kansas.....	2,314	9,169	365	999	1,447	1,551	2,316
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....		2,062	200	8	5	243	1,588
Colorado.....	500	3,160	104	233	69	911	2,048
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	2,136	10,357	682	2,950	1,517	1,658	2,871
Oregon.....		1,155	195	163	76	198	1,866
California.....	8,008	16,122	2,843	6,212	8,757	2,475	8,499
Other States.....	1,912	5,185	107	987	1,150	247	431

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES, 1936

CONFERENCE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	407	43,981	391	\$6,173,909	95	\$593,834	398	\$1,130,245	379	48,162
California.....	22	3,291	22	425,500	6	29,500	22	103,001	22	3,737
East Coast.....	27	1,846	26	427,450	6	47,800	26	55,247	22	1,378
Eastern Missionary.....	36	5,381	35	918,482	15	55,300	36	134,597	34	3,670
Illinois.....	55	9,216	51	1,451,580	24	262,947	54	255,945	55	11,529
Iowa.....	18	1,836	18	281,000	1	(¹)	18	40,798	18	2,004
Kansas.....	25	1,950	25	237,830	5	14,345	24	46,387	22	2,193
Massachusetts.....	1	13	1	(¹)			1	(¹)	1	42
Michigan, Lower.....	10	1,129	10	133,400	1	(¹)	9	28,642	9	1,140
Michigan, Upper.....	10	510	9	67,700			10	14,278	10	723
Middle East.....	24	3,043	22	423,975	5	15,550	24	74,439	23	2,533
Middle West.....	16	1,340	13	124,100	3	2,500	16	28,132	16	2,589
Nebraska.....	11	1,194	11	137,000	3	22,400	11	26,698	11	1,013
Northeast Nebraska.....	1	10	1	(¹)			1	(¹)		
Northern Michigan.....	3	106	3	15,000			3	3,650	3	151
Northwest.....	69	6,585	67	744,521	13	95,867	66	165,534	59	7,849
Northwest Michigan.....	8	637	8	27,530			8	12,103	7	516
Northwestern Mission.....	39	2,967	38	292,805	4	7,400	38	66,043	37	3,433
Pacific Northwest.....	19	2,153	19	319,336	7	15,125	18	57,209	19	2,870
South Dakota.....	10	340	10	35,200	1	(¹)	10	5,897	8	491
Southern States.....	2	51	1	(¹)			2	(¹)	2	116
Suffolk, South.....	1	383	1	(¹)	1	(¹)	1	(¹)	1	185
Combinations.....				111,500		25,100		11,645		

¹ Amount included in figures on the line designated "Combinations," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The great number of immigrants from Sweden, who during the latter half of the nineteenth century arrived in the United States of America, had in their homeland been connected with the Lutheran State Church of Sweden. On arriving in this country they, as a rule, organized Swedish Lutheran churches in their respective communities. Later on these churches organized the Augustana Synod, which affiliated itself with the Lutheran General Council.

A considerable number of the immigrants, however, had in their homeland experienced a spiritual awakening during the great revivals that stirred the Swedish nation during the nineteenth century. As a direct result of these revivals, laymen began to preach the gospel, and a free church movement developed within the state church of Sweden, a movement that was bitterly opposed by some of the clergy of the state church. Nevertheless, the free church movement gained strength, and mission societies and congregations were organized in various parts of Sweden. The Christians, who had thus been influenced by said revival movements, upon their arrival in America did not fully enjoy the spiritual atmosphere of the Swedish Lutheran churches in this country. For that reason they soon organized other churches that were more in harmony with the ideas prevalent in the free church movement in Sweden. In 1873 some of these churches organized the Swedish Lutheran Mission Synod, and in 1884 other churches of the same character organized the Swedish Lutheran Ansgarius

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1928, has been revised by Rev. Gust. E. Johnson, secretary, Evangelical Mission Covenant Church of America, Chicago, Ill., and approved by him in its present form.

Synod. These two organizations labored side by side for about 10 years. Efforts were made, however, to unite these groups, and in February 1885 the Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant of America was organized in Chicago for the purpose of uniting the churches of the last-named synods as well as some other independent churches that had sprung up in the meantime. In 1937 the official name was changed to Evangelical Mission Covenant Church of America.

DOCTRINE

In doctrine, the Evangelical Mission Covenant Church of America is strictly evangelical. The Bible is accepted as the word of God and the only infallible guide in matters of faith, doctrine, and practice. The Lutheran conception of the teachings of the Bible is generally accepted, but full freedom is given to those holding other views in doctrinal matters. The Mission Covenant has not accepted any articles of faith as binding for the churches of the organization.

ORGANIZATION

In church government, the Mission Covenant is essentially congregational, the local church having full freedom to arrange its own affairs. However, departing from the congregational idea, the Covenant ordains its own ministers. The churches affiliated with the Covenant send delegates to the annual conference, at which matters of common interest are considered and decided upon. The churches are also united in district associations for the purpose of better taking care of the local interests in the respective districts. There are 12 such district associations, not including the district of Canada.

WORK

The purpose of the Mission Covenant of America is to promote the preaching of the Gospel in the United States and in foreign countries, to build and support churches, to govern and support schools and seminaries, to educate and ordain ministers of the gospel, to license ministers and missionaries and assign them to duty, and to build and maintain hospitals and institutions for charitable and benevolent purposes.

Home mission work is carried out principally by the district associations, subsidized by the Mission Covenant. Home missionaries and evangelists are sent out in the United States and Canada. A Sunday-school secretary is engaged to promote the interests of the Sunday school and the junior young people, also a director of children's work and a director of evangelism.

The educational work of the Mission Covenant is carried out by the North Park College and Theological Seminary located in Chicago, Ill., and the Minnehaha Academy located in Minneapolis, Minn. The former of these institutions has an annual enrollment of over 1,000 pupils.

The Mission Covenant owns and operates in Chicago a modern hospital having a capacity of 175 beds and also conducts a modern Old People's Home caring for 110 persons. Some district associations connected with the Covenant also own and operate charitable institutions. The total number of institutions owned and operated by the Covenant, or by the various district associations, is as follows: Two schools, two homes for destitute children, two homes for sailors, two hospitals, and seven homes for the aged.

The Mission Covenant is also engaged in missionary work among the Indians in southeastern Alaska and among the Eskimos in northwestern Alaska. Six missionaries are engaged in this work, with a few native coworkers. Foreign mission work is carried on in the Province of Hupeh in central China. According to the latest available statistics, those of 1937, the Mission Covenant had 7 main mission stations, and 45 outstations in this field, with 35 American missionaries engaged in the evangelical, medical, and educational work, and 103 native coworkers labored under the direction of these missionaries. In Korawa, Belgian Congo, Africa, a new work has been started with 10 missionaries, among whom are 2 nurses and 1 school teacher. Approximately \$80,000 per year is appropriated for the foreign work of the Mission Covenant.

The Mission Covenant of America is also engaged in the publishing of religious literature. Thus, the Covenant Weekly is published once a week in two sections, one in Swedish and the other in the English language. Three Sunday-school papers are published weekly in the English language. Sunday-school books, and other books of a religious nature, are also published. The publishing and distributing of religious literature are carried on through the Covenant Book Concern, which is owned and operated by the Mission Covenant, its headquarters being in Chicago, Ill.

THE EVANGELICAL FREE CHURCH OF AMERICA

(FORMERLY SWEDISH EVANGELICAL FREE CHURCH OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for The Evangelical Free Church of America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The requirements for membership in this denomination are that the applicant be a true believer and follower of the Lord Jesus Christ.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	102	37	65	36.3	63.7
Members, number.....	8,857	5,360	3,497	60.5	39.5
Average membership per church.....	87	145	54		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	3,723	2,233	1,490	60.0	40.0
Female.....	4,883	3,127	1,756	64.0	36.0
Sex not reported.....	251		251		100.0
Males per 100 females.....	76.2	71.4	84.9		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	38		38		
13 years and over.....	7,381	4,266	3,115	57.8	42.2
Age not reported.....	1,438	1,094	344	76.1	23.9
Percent under 13 years ²	0.5		1.2		
Church edifices, number.....	99	36	63		
Value—number reporting.....	96	34	62		
Amount reported.....	\$891,542	\$615,775	\$275,767	69.1	30.9
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$886,125	\$610,775	\$275,350	68.9	31.1
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$5,417	\$5,000	\$417	92.3	7.7
Average value per church.....	\$9,287	\$18,111	\$4,448		
Debt—number reporting.....	21	13	8		
Amount reported.....	\$77,512	\$71,202	\$6,310	91.9	8.1
Number reporting "no debt".....	53	12	41		
Parsonages, number.....	69	20	49		
Value—number reporting.....	65	19	46		
Amount reported.....	\$169,575	\$67,375	\$102,200	39.7	60.3
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	100	37	63	37.0	63.0
Amount reported.....	\$236,542	\$165,142	\$71,400	69.8	30.2
Pastors' salaries.....	\$83,607	\$48,061	\$35,546	57.5	42.5
All other salaries.....	\$13,156	\$10,706	\$2,450	81.4	18.6
Repairs and improvements.....	\$19,338	\$10,629	\$8,709	55.0	45.0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$14,730	\$13,786	\$944	93.6	6.4
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$51,518	\$44,005	\$7,513	85.4	14.6
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$3,422	\$2,519	\$903	73.6	26.4
Home missions.....	\$12,490	\$7,379	\$5,111	59.1	40.9
Foreign missions.....	\$17,753	\$12,539	\$5,214	70.6	29.4
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$13,043	\$10,512	\$2,531	80.6	19.4
All other purposes.....	\$7,485	\$5,006	\$2,479	66.9	33.1
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,365	\$4,463	\$1,133		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	97	37	60		
Officers and teachers.....	1,505	812	693	54.0	46.0
Scholars.....	13,245	7,997	5,248	60.4	39.6
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	45	15	30		
Officers and teachers.....	305	100	205	32.8	67.2
Scholars.....	2,640	1,076	1,564	40.8	59.2
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3	2	1		
Officers and teachers.....	3	2	1		
Scholars.....	35	18	17		

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of The Evangelical Free Church of America for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	102	107	102	126
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-5	5	-24	-----
Percent.....	-4.7	4.9	-19.0	-----
Members, number.....	8,857	8,166	6,208	6,952
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	691	1,958	-744	-----
Percent.....	8.5	31.5	-10.7	-----
Average membership per church.....	87	76	61	55
Church edifices, number.....	99	103	98	121
Value—number reporting.....	96	101	98	118
Amount reported.....	\$891,542	\$1,228,700	\$480,966	\$413,455
Average value per church.....	\$9,287	\$12,165	\$4,908	\$3,504
Debt—number reporting.....	21	22	35	42
Amount reported.....	\$77,512	\$114,812	\$49,405	\$73,293
Parsonages, number.....	69	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	65	56	43	31
Amount reported.....	\$169,575	\$223,350	\$74,840	\$54,026
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	100	102	98	-----
Amount reported.....	\$236,542	\$329,644	\$144,303	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$83,007	\$264,054	\$110,097	-----
All other salaries.....	\$13,156			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$19,338			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$14,730			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$51,518	\$65,590	\$27,582	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$3,422			
Home missions.....	\$12,490			
Foreign missions.....	\$17,753			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$13,043			
All other purposes.....	\$7,485			
Not classified.....	-----	-----	\$6,624	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,365	\$3,232	\$1,472	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	97	95	95	115
Officers and teachers.....	1,505	1,082	910	932
Scholars.....	13,245	11,250	8,672	7,616

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for The Evangelical Free Church of America by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	102	37	65	8,857	5,360	3,497	3,723	4,883	251	76.2	97	1,505	13,245
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
Pennsylvania.....	2	1	1	182	141	41	73	109	---	67.0	2	27	173
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Illinois.....	10	9	1	2,095	2,060	35	869	1,226	---	70.9	10	292	3,436
Michigan.....	2	2	---	162	162	---	68	94	---	---	2	32	240
Wisconsin.....	9	1	8	295	28	267	101	118	76	85.6	9	81	508
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	32	7	25	2,299	1,189	1,110	976	1,323	---	73.8	29	405	3,412
Iowa.....	9	2	7	616	244	372	274	342	---	80.1	8	96	639
South Dakota.....	5	1	4	274	45	229	104	120	50	86.7	5	81	510
Nebraska.....	13	2	11	1,129	255	874	511	583	35	87.7	13	186	1,521
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	1	---	1	26	---	26	11	15	---	---	1	11	80
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Texas.....	5	2	3	407	173	234	172	235	---	73.2	4	46	572
MOUNTAIN:													
Colorado.....	4	3	1	464	372	92	178	286	---	62.2	4	71	634
Utah.....	1	1	---	22	22	---	6	16	---	---	1	10	65
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	3	1	2	166	50	116	35	41	90	---	3	52	332
Oregon.....	1	1	---	44	44	---	15	29	---	---	1	15	120
California.....	5	4	1	676	575	101	330	346	---	95.4	5	100	1,003

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	102	107	102	126	8,857	8,166	6,208	6,952	38	7,381	1,438	0.5
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Illinois.....	10	10	9	17	2,095	1,782	1,294	1,542		1,001	1,094	-----
Michigan.....	2	2	2	3	162	154	154	150		162		-----
Wisconsin.....	9	12	8	9	295	431	177	192		219	76	-----
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	32	31	22	19	2,299	2,023	1,271	1,220	26	2,238	35	1.1
Iowa.....	9	9	10	17	616	614	530	756	10	606		1.6
South Dakota.....	5	6	10	9	274	331	381	569		232	42	-----
Nebraska.....	13	17	17	25	1,129	1,167	1,003	1,239	2	1,127		.2
Kansas.....				3				41				-----
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Texas.....	5	5	4	4	407	308	158	201		407		-----
MOUNTAIN:												
Colorado.....	4	4	7	7	464	453	419	518		464		-----
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	3	2	2	3	166	119	123	92		76	90	-----
California.....	5	5	5	5	676	584	378	97		575	101	-----
Other States.....	15	4	6	5	274	200	320	335		274		-----

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² Includes: Pennsylvania, 2; Kentucky, 1; Utah, 1; and Oregon, 1.**TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDI- FICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDI- FICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	102	99	96	\$891,542	21	\$77,512	65	\$169,575
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Illinois.....	10	9	9	318,000	5	39,500	2	(¹)
Wisconsin.....	9	7	7	9,275	1	1,065	5	5,175
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	32	32	31	205,817	8	22,206	18	52,200
Iowa.....	9	9	9	68,800	2	874	7	17,800
South Dakota.....	5	5	5	34,000			3	8,500
Nebraska.....	13	13	13	72,050			12	28,900
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Texas.....	5	5	5	33,100	1	220	4	12,500
MOUNTAIN:								
Colorado.....	4	4	4	45,000			4	11,000
PACIFIC:								
California.....	5	5	5	60,000	3	11,837	4	12,500
Other States.....	10	10	18	45,500	1	1,800	6	23,000

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: Pennsylvania, 2; Michigan, 2; Kentucky, 1; Washington, 2; and Oregon, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	102	100	\$236, 542	\$83, 607	\$13, 156	\$19, 338
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Illinois.....	10	10	76, 403	14, 448	7, 292	4, 555
Wisconsin.....	9	8	4, 615	1, 947	54	970
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	32	32	57, 927	23, 102	2, 892	5, 929
Iowa.....	9	9	14, 985	6, 469	732	1, 270
South Dakota.....	5	5	6, 801	3, 520	200	822
Nebraska.....	13	13	21, 749	10, 295	606	716
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Texas.....	5	5	7, 941	4, 400	28	1, 469
MOUNTAIN:						
Colorado.....	4	4	13, 251	4, 822	366	980
PACIFIC:						
California.....	5	5	16, 773	7, 211	726	998
Other States.....	10	9	16, 097	7, 393	260	1, 629

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$14, 730	\$51, 619	\$3, 492	\$12, 490	\$17, 753	\$13, 043	\$7, 485
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Illinois.....	5, 326	30, 222	1, 253	1, 917	5, 742	4, 573	1, 075
Wisconsin.....	162	510	35	632	245	35	25
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	4, 240	9, 119	1, 015	3, 588	3, 825	2, 860	1, 357
Iowa.....	1, 680	1, 320	232	995	591	1, 194	492
South Dakota.....		680	103	691	590	175	20
Nebraska.....		2, 139	250	1, 578	4, 204	564	1, 397
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Texas.....	21	271	105	641	86	917	-----
MOUNTAIN:							
Colorado.....	2, 100	2, 038	100	713	834	226	1, 072
PACIFIC:							
California.....	743	3, 098	181	902	822	1, 478	614
Other States.....	445	2, 121	148	833	814	1, 021	1, 433

¹ Includes: Pennsylvania, 2; Michigan, 2; Kentucky, 1; Utah, 1; Washington, 2; and Oregon, 1.HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

At the time of the union of the Swedish Ansgarii Synod and the Mission Synod in 1885, forming the Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant of America, a number of congregations did not share in the consolidation, but united in an organization known as the Swedish Evangelical Free Mission, more recently known as the Swedish Evangelical Free Church of the United States of America, now known as

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been approved in its present form by Rev. E. A. Hulteen, president, The Evangelical Free Church of America, Minneapolis, Minn.

The Evangelical Free Church of America. The first general conference was held at Boone, Iowa, at which plans were made for work, particularly in Utah.

The Evangelical Free Church has no written confession of faith, but accepts the Bible as the Word of God and the only perfect rule of faith and practice. Regarding doctrinal questions, such as the atonement, baptism, and the holy communion, ministers are at liberty to believe according to their convictions. The qualifications for membership are conversion and a Christian life.

The local congregations are self-governing. An annual conference is held, to which the local congregations send delegates, and at which regulations are made concerning charitable institutions, schools, etc.; but these regulations are advisory in character, and the congregations are privileged either to accept or to reject them. In addition to the conference there is a society of ministers and missionaries, organized in 1894, which has for its object the supervision of doctrine and conduct, the reception of worthy candidates, and the rejection of those who are unworthy.

NORWEGIAN AND DANISH EVANGELICAL FREE CHURCH ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Norwegian and Danish Evangelical Free Church Association of North America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

In this denomination all persons on the rolls as communicants in good standing are counted as members.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	44	34	10		
Members, number.....	3,989	3,561	428	89.3	10.7
Average membership per church.....	91	105	43		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	1,343	1,245	98	92.7	7.3
Female.....	1,991	1,876	115	94.2	5.8
Sex not reported.....	655	440	215	67.2	32.8
Males per 100 females.....	67.5	66.4	85.2		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....					
13 years and over.....	3,196	2,983	213	93.3	6.7
Age not reported.....	793	578	215	72.9	27.1
Church edifices, number.....	41	31	10		
Value—number reporting.....	38	28	10		
Amount reported.....	\$738,900	\$709,800	\$29,100	96.1	3.9
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$737,700	\$709,800	\$27,900	96.2	3.8
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$1,200		\$1,200		100.0
Average value per church.....	\$19,445	\$25,350	\$2,910		
Debt—number reporting.....	21	18	3		
Amount reported.....	\$162,964	\$160,014	\$2,950	98.2	1.8
Number reporting "no debt".....	7	4	3		
Parsonages, number.....	14	10	4		
Value—number reporting.....	13	9	4		
Amount reported.....	\$68,965	\$60,165	\$8,800	87.2	12.8
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	43	34	9		
Amount reported.....	\$106,457	\$100,887	\$5,570	94.8	5.2
Pastors' salaries.....	\$44,383	\$39,874	\$4,509	89.8	10.2
All other salaries.....	\$4,305	\$4,247	\$58	98.7	1.3
Repairs and improvements.....	\$7,431	\$7,216	\$215	97.1	2.9
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$8,650	\$8,568	\$82	99.1	.9
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$20,614	\$20,476	\$138	99.3	.7
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,395	\$1,320	\$75	94.6	5.4
Home missions.....	\$2,340	\$2,173	\$167	92.9	7.1
Foreign missions.....	\$9,909	\$9,699	\$210	97.9	2.1
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,167	\$1,167		100.0	
All other purposes.....	\$6,263	\$6,147	\$116	98.1	1.9
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,476	\$2,967	\$619		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	33	28	5		
Officers and teachers.....	494	458	36	92.7	7.3
Scholars.....	4,034	3,811	223	94.5	5.5
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	10	9	1		
Officers and teachers.....	74	69	5		
Scholars.....	668	588	80	88.0	12.0
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2	2			
Officers and teachers.....	17	17			
Scholars.....	102	102		100.0	

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1916-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Norwegian and Danish Evangelical Free Church Association of North America for the census years 1936, 1926, and 1916.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1916 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916
Churches (local organizations), number.....	44	41	32
Increase over preceding census:			
Number.....	3	9	-----
Percent ¹	-----	-----	-----
Members, number.....	3, 989	3, 781	2, 444
Increase over preceding census:			
Number.....	208	1, 337	-----
Percent.....	5. 5	54. 7	-----
Average membership per church.....	91	92	76
Church edifices, number.....	41	42	31
Value—number reporting.....	38	40	31
Amount reported.....	\$738, 900	\$960, 500	\$277, 700
Average value per church.....	\$19, 445	\$24, 013	\$8, 958
Debt—number reporting.....	21	25	23
Amount reported.....	\$162, 964	\$118, 073	\$85, 138
Parsonages, number.....	14	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	13	10	5
Amount reported.....	\$68, 965	\$53, 900	\$13, 300
Expenditures:			
Churches reporting, number.....	43	40	32
Amount reported.....	\$106, 457	\$222, 818	\$55, 880
Pastors' salaries.....	\$44, 383	\$167, 506	\$39, 941
All other salaries.....	\$4, 305		
Repairs and improvements.....	\$7, 431		
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$8, 650		
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$20, 614		
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1, 395	\$52, 587	\$13, 987
Home missions.....	\$2, 340		
Foreign missions.....	\$9, 909		
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1, 167		
All other purposes.....	\$6, 263		
Not classified.....	-----	\$2, 725	\$1, 952
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2, 476	\$6, 570	\$1, 746
Sunday schools:			
Churches reporting, number.....	33	36	31
Officers and teachers.....	494	460	274
Scholars.....	4, 034	3, 877	2, 092

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Norwegian and Danish Evangelical Free Church Association of North America by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the three census years 1916 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "13 years of age and over," so far as reported. Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	44	34	10	3,989	3,561	428	1,343	1,991	655	67.5	33	494	4,034
NEW ENGLAND:													
Massachusetts.....	2	2	—	194	194	—	20	24	150	—	1	11	60
Connecticut.....	4	3	1	265	254	11	101	164	—	61.6	4	49	260
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	7	7	—	843	843	—	349	494	—	70.6	7	144	1,337
New Jersey.....	5	5	—	457	457	—	199	258	—	77.1	5	62	436
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	1	1	—	37	37	—	12	25	—	—	1	11	56
Illinois.....	3	3	—	824	824	—	325	499	—	65.1	3	107	1,076
Michigan.....	1	1	—	42	42	—	12	30	—	—	1	6	151
Wisconsin.....	6	6	—	525	525	—	131	244	150	53.7	3	33	208
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	8	2	6	394	146	248	63	76	255	—	3	21	103
North Dakota.....	5	2	3	273	104	169	91	132	50	68.9	4	36	246
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	2	2	—	135	135	—	40	45	50	—	1	14	101

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1916 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, or 1916]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936	
	1936	1926	1916	1936	1926	1916	13 years and over	Age not reported
United States.....	44	41	32	3,989	3,781	2,444	3,196	792
NEW ENGLAND:								
Connecticut.....	4	3	1	265	197	130	265	—
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	7	5	5	843	823	631	843	—
New Jersey.....	5	1	—	457	104	—	319	138
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Illinois.....	3	4	4	824	973	665	824	—
Wisconsin.....	6	6	7	525	499	264	375	150
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	8	9	2	394	495	70	139	255
Iowa.....	—	1	3	—	52	112	—	—
North Dakota.....	5	5	3	273	287	113	223	50
Nebraska.....	—	1	3	—	38	80	—	—
Other States.....	16	6	4	408	313	379	208	200

¹ Includes: Massachusetts, 2; Ohio, 1; Michigan, 1; and Washington, 2.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	44	41	38	\$738,900	31	\$162,964	13	\$68,965
NEW ENGLAND:								
Connecticut.....	4	4	4	75,700	3	12,024	2	(¹)
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	7	8	5	242,000	5	100,560		
New Jersey.....	5	3	3	117,000	3	16,000	1	(¹)
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Illinois.....	3	3	3	97,300	3	23,320	1	(¹)
Wisconsin.....	6	4	4	58,500	2	2,900	2	(¹)
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	8	8	8	28,600	2	2,750	4	10,300
North Dakota.....	5	5	5	27,800	2	4,040	1	(¹)
Other States.....	6	6	6	92,000	1	1,370	2	58,665

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

² Includes: Massachusetts, 2; Ohio, 1; Michigan, 1; and Washington, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	44	43	\$106,457	\$44,383	\$4,305	\$7,431
NEW ENGLAND:						
Connecticut.....	4	4	11,124	4,570	60	980
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	7	7	28,436	7,064	2,010	1,431
New Jersey.....	5	5	18,341	7,247	965	1,860
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Illinois.....	3	3	16,669	5,740	1,092	977
Wisconsin.....	6	6	10,226	4,680	120	1,097
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	8	7	5,934	4,969	12	175
North Dakota.....	5	5	4,607	2,853	46	71
Other States.....	6	6	11,120	7,260		840

¹ Includes: Massachusetts, 2; Ohio, 1; Michigan, 1; and Washington, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued					
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters
United States.....	\$8,650	\$20,614	\$1,395	\$2,340	\$9,909	\$1,167
NEW ENGLAND:						
Connecticut.....	726	1,921	57	329	1,588	-----
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	3,831	8,395	569	468	3,023	178
New Jersey.....	1,800	1,882	156	137	1,694	7
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Illinois.....	1,308	4,648	292	75	1,525	912
Wisconsin.....	750	1,400	160	500	1,171	20
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	50	288	75	190	175	-----
North Dakota.....	185	830	16	226	253	-----
Other States.....	-----	1,250	70	415	490	50

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Norwegian and Danish Free Church movement traces its origin to a spiritual awakening that swept over Norway in the early part of the nineteenth century, and to the conditions which made it necessary for those who were brought under the influence of the movement later to separate from the church and organize what were called Free Churches. Similar movements were spreading in other countries, with which the movement from Norway and Denmark has found bonds of fellowship, especially that earlier movement in England, which resulted in the founding of the Congregational denomination.

In the latter part of the nineteenth century there was a sufficient number of Norwegian and Danish Free churches in the United States to organize national associations, one in the Eastern States and one in the Middle West. In the latter there have been organized district associations in North Dakota and on the Pacific coast.

In the year 1910 representatives of the two associations met in Chicago and organized the Norwegian and Danish Evangelical Free Church Association of North America, still maintaining the Eastern and Western associations as district organizations to look after local work. In the national organization the churches, represented by delegates, and with their pastors and laymen meet annually for conference and business.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

In doctrine, the association is strictly evangelical, believing the Bible to be the inspired Word of God, and accepting without question its authority in all things. The local churches have the congregational form of government.

WORK

Home missionary work is now being carried on through four district organizations, working in harmony with the national organization. Foreign missionary work is carried on in South Africa, South America, India, China, and elsewhere, conducted through the Scandinavian Missionary Alliance, with headquarters in Chicago, Ill.

Two orphanages are conducted, one in Jersey City and one in Chicago. A theological school is located in Minneapolis, Minn., with a full theological course.

¹This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on the Census of Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. E. S. Eielsen, secretary of the Norwegian and Danish Evangelical Free Church Association of North America, North Haven, Conn., and approved by him in its present form.

SCHWENKFELDERS

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Schwenkfelders for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. All of the organizations reported in 1936, as in the earlier census years, were in the State of Pennsylvania. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination comprises those persons who have subscribed to its doctrines and have been enrolled in the local churches.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	5	3	2		
Members, number.....	1,896	1,038	858	54.7	45.3
Average membership per church.....	379	346	429		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	792	396	396	50.0	50.0
Female.....	1,104	642	462	58.2	41.8
Males per 100 females.....	71.7	61.7	85.7		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	10	10			
13 years and over.....	1,886	1,028	858	54.5	45.5
Percent under 13 years.....	0.5	1.0			
Church edifices, number.....	5	3	2		
Value—number reporting.....	5	3	2		
Amount reported.....	\$194,000	\$109,000	\$85,000	56.2	43.8
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$190,000	\$105,000	\$85,000	55.3	44.7
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$4,000	\$4,000		100.0	
Average value per church.....	\$38,800	\$36,333	\$42,500		
Debt—number reporting.....	1	1			
Amount reported.....	\$4,100	\$4,100		100.0	
Number reporting "no debt".....	3	1	2		
Parsonages, number.....	2	2			
Value—number reporting.....	2	2			
Amount reported.....	\$11,000	\$11,000		100.0	
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	5	3	2		
Amount reported.....	\$26,631	\$17,621	\$9,010	66.2	33.8
Pastors' salaries.....	\$8,724	\$5,100	\$3,624	58.5	41.5
All other salaries.....	\$3,564	\$2,214	\$1,350	62.1	37.9
Repairs and improvements.....	\$4,847	\$4,242	\$605	87.5	12.5
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$600	\$600		100.0	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3,448	\$1,565	\$1,883	45.4	54.6
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$938	\$606	\$332	64.6	35.4
Home missions.....	\$581	\$581		100.0	
Foreign missions.....	\$2,346	\$1,317	\$1,029	56.1	43.9
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$100	\$100		100.0	
All other purposes.....	\$1,483	\$1,296	\$187	87.4	12.6
Average expenditure per church.....	\$5,326	\$5,874	\$4,505		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	5	3	2		
Officers and teachers.....	246	129	117	52.4	47.6
Scholars.....	1,802	1,083	719	60.1	39.9
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	1			
Officers and teachers.....	7	7			
Scholars.....	45	45			

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Schwenkfelders for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 to 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	5	6	6	8
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-1		-2	
Percent ²				
Members, number.....	1, 896	1, 596	1, 127	725
Increase over preceding census:				
Number.....	300	469	402	
Percent.....	18. 8	41. 6	55. 4	
Average membership per church.....	379	266	188	91
Church edifices, number.....	5	6	6	8
Value—number reporting.....	5	6	6	8
Amount reported.....	\$194, 000	\$183, 000	\$76, 000	\$38, 700
Average value per church.....	\$38, 800	\$30, 500	\$12, 667	\$4, 838
Debt—number reporting.....	1			
Amount reported.....	\$4, 100			
Parsonages, number.....	2			
Value—number reporting.....	2	2		
Amount reported.....	\$11, 000	\$18, 500		
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	5	6	6	
Amount reported.....	\$26, 631	\$48, 311	\$6, 552	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$8, 724			
All other salaries.....	\$3, 564			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$4, 847	\$28, 709	\$5, 081	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$600			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3, 448			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$938			
Home missions.....	\$581			
Foreign missions.....	\$2, 346	\$19, 602	\$1, 471	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$100			
All other purposes.....	\$1, 483			
Average expenditure per church.....	\$5, 326	\$8, 052	\$1, 092	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	5	6	6	5
Officers and teachers.....	246	151	131	101
Scholars.....	1, 802	2, 042	1, 511	991

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

Among the early enthusiastic advocates of the Reformation was Caspar Schwenkfeld von Ossig (1489-1561), a councilor at the court of the Duke of Liegnitz in Silesia. At the time of Luther's manifesto he was a young man, 18 years of age, and threw himself into the new movement with energy. Although never ordained as a clergyman, he became a lay evangelist, taking a prominent part in religious work. It was mainly through his efforts that the Reformation gained a stronghold in Silesia. He was, however, independent in his thinking and developed certain lines of belief which were not acceptable to other reformers.

He strongly advocated the spiritual reformation of the pre-reformation church by systematic religious instruction of both priesthood and laity; the spiritual interpretation of Scripture; the proper discrimination between the office and power of the external preached word and the living Word of the Spirit which is the power of God unto salvation. He maintained that belief in the efficacy of the sacraments to bestow forgiveness of sin, and participation without repentance and spiritual communion with God, is idolatry. He was of the opinion that sects and their

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Mr. Wilbur C. Kriebel, secretary, General Conference of the Schwenkfeld Church, Chester, Pa., and approved by him in its present form.

multiplication were a hindrance to the unity of all Christian believers and the upbuilding of the kingdom of God in the hearts of men. For this reason he never organized his cobelievers into a church, but discouraged such a step, advising them rather to worship in the existing churches so far as liberty of conscience was not jeopardized.

Compelled to flee from one place to another to escape persecution, he resorted to the pen and became a prolific writer of theological treatises and letters which were disseminated among his followers. These were wont to gather secretly in conventicles, and continued to assemble thus in Silesia and southern Germany for centuries after his death.

Early in the eighteenth century the question of emigration to America arose among his followers in Silesia, and in September 1734 about 200 persons landed at Philadelphia. Allegiance to the civil authorities having been pledged on September 23, they devoted the next day to thanksgiving for their deliverance from oppression, and have continued to celebrate it as a memorial day ever since. Unable to secure land, as they desired, for a distinct community, they obtained individual tracts in Montgomery, Bucks, Berks, and Lehigh Counties, Pa., where the greater number of their descendants are now to be found. The character of their early life in this country is indicated by their literary and doctrinal activities, the adoption of a school system in 1764, and the establishment of a charity fund in 1774, through which they have since cared for the unfortunate members of the community.

Toward the close of the Revolutionary War it became evident that a closer church organization was necessary, and one was formed and a constitution adopted in 1782. In common with the Quakers, Mennonites, and other kindred bodies, they gave their testimony against war, secret societies, and the taking of oaths. More recently a responsiveness to modern influences has changed their former attitude on these matters; all rules and regulations against secret societies have been dropped; the participation in war has been left to the individual conscience; and, in the war with Germany, not only was no exemption asked on the ground of religious belief, but a considerable number of the young men entered the national service.

The establishment of the Perkiomen School has had a marked effect in increasing the number of college graduates in the churches and the general interest in higher education. As a result, they have gained in strength and in numbers.

DOCTRINE

The church holds that theology should be constructed from the Bible alone, but affirms that the Scriptures are dead without the indwelling Word. Christ's divinity, it is held, was progressive, His human nature partaking more and more of the divine nature without losing its identity. They believe that an absolute change through faith and regeneration, and subsequent spiritual growth, are primary essentials to salvation, but that justification by faith should not obscure the positive righteousness imparted by Christ, imitation of whom is the fundamental feature of the Christian life. The Lord's Supper, symbolic of both His humanity and His divinity, is regarded as a means of spiritual nourishment without any change in the elements, such as is implied in consubstantiation or transubstantiation. They look upon infant baptism as not apostolic and the mode of baptism as of no consequence.

The Christian church is held to be a unity, whose discipline should be rigorous, and whose members should be those who give experiential evidence of regeneration, and who pass a satisfactory examination in the doctrines and customs of the church. The activity of the laity is considered to fulfill the doctrine of the Christian priesthood. The right of the State to force the conscience of the citizen is denied.

ORGANIZATION

The only officers are ministers, deacons, and trustees, who are elected and ordained by the local churches, the ministers for an unlimited period, the deacons for a term of 3 years, or until their successors are chosen, and the trustees annually. The public worship is simple and flexible as to time and manner.

Until the close of the nineteenth century ministers served without compensation, but since then most of them have received financial support, and at present the younger clergy are all college-bred men, graduates of the best institutions in the country. There has been, also, a notable change in the type of church edifice, the plain, small buildings in use in earlier days having been replaced frequently by large and well-equipped churches, with Sunday school rooms and rooms for social purposes.

The members of the local churches meet in a district conference at least once a year. The district conferences are members of the General Conference, in which all church members have equal rights and privileges. The General Conference has original and appellate jurisdiction in all matters relating to the Schwenkfelder Church. It elects the members of the mission board, the trustees of Perkiomen School, and the members of the board of publication.

WORK

During the year 1936 about \$2,500 was contributed toward the support of mission work, carried on through the boards of other churches, in China, India, and the Philippines. The church contributes largely to the support of two of its own members who labor in China under the jurisdiction of the American Board of Foreign Missions. Special emphasis is placed upon Sunday schools, which have been maintained since the migration in 1734, and upon catechetical instruction of the young in the doctrines of the church. It maintains a fund to help the poor and suffering and has a board of publications and a board of missions. The Perkiomen School for Boys, at Pennsburg, Pa., has 200 students, property valued at more than \$200,000, and an endowment of approximately \$100,000. The amount contributed toward the support of educational work in 1936 was approximately \$15,000. There are 11 Christian Endeavor societies, with 400 members.

Since 1907 the Schwenkfelder Church, in conjunction with Hartford Theological Seminary, has published 14 volumes of the *Corpus Schwenkfeldianorum*, a critical edition of the works of Caspar Schwenkfeld von Ossig, in 17 volumes of more than 1,000 pages each. This enterprise was begun in 1884; more than \$40,000 was spent in collecting and editing the material before the first volume appeared, and since that time more than \$110,000 has been spent in editorial investigation and publication expenses.

SOCIAL BRETHREN

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Social Brethren for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. All of the organizations reported in 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906 were in the State of Illinois. There were no parsonages reported by this body. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination includes persons admitted to the local churches, upon their profession of faith and baptism. The mode of baptism is not prescribed.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	14	3	11		
Members, number.....	788	240	548	30.5	69.5
Average membership per church.....	56	80	50		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	310	93	217	30.0	70.0
Female.....	478	147	331	30.8	69.2
Males per 100 females.....	64.9	63.3	65.6		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	11	11			
13 years and over.....	777	229	548	29.5	70.5
Percent under 13 years.....	1.4	4.6			
Church edifices, number.....	12	3	9		
Value—number reporting.....	12	3	9		
Amount reported.....	\$16,600	\$9,800	\$6,800	59.0	41.0
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$12,100	\$5,800	\$6,300	47.9	52.1
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$4,500	\$4,000	\$500	88.9	11.1
Average value per church.....	\$1,383	\$3,267	\$756		
Debt—number reporting.....	1	1			
Amount reported.....	\$1,700	\$1,700		100.0	
Number reporting "no debt".....	7	2	5		
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	14	3	11		
Amount reported.....	\$4,385	\$3,302	\$1,083	75.3	24.7
Pastors' salaries.....	\$878	\$355	\$523	40.4	59.6
All other salaries.....	\$140	\$101	\$39	72.1	27.9
Repairs and improvements.....	\$564	\$225	\$339	39.9	60.1
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2,300	\$2,300		100.0	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$251	\$161	\$90	64.1	35.9
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$112	\$50	\$62	44.6	55.4
Home missions.....	\$70	\$55	\$15		
Foreign missions.....	\$10		\$10		
All other purposes.....	\$60	\$55	\$5		
Average expenditure per church.....	\$313	\$1,101	\$98		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	8	3	5		
Officers and teachers.....	57	26	31		
Scholars.....	395	215	180	54.4	45.6
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1		1		
Officers and teachers.....	3		3		
Scholars.....	21		21		
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2		2		
Officers and teachers.....	6		6		
Scholars.....	75		75		

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Social Brethren for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

The decrease shown between 1926 and 1936 in this denomination is due, in part, to the fact that these self-directing local churches frequently merge with congregations of like doctrine or organization.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number	14	22	19	17
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-8	3	2	
Percent ²				
Members, number	788	1,214	950	1,262
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-426	264	-312	
Percent.....	-35.1	27.8	-24.7	
Average membership per church.....	56	55	50	74
Church edifices, number	12	19	18	15
Value—number reporting.....	12	19	18	15
Amount reported.....	\$16,600	\$24,500	\$15,000	\$13,800
Average value per church.....	\$1,383	\$1,289	\$833	\$920
Debt—number reporting.....	1	1		
Amount reported.....	\$1,700	\$50		
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	14	16	10	
Amount reported.....	\$4,385	\$4,019	\$817	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$878			
All other salaries.....	\$140			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$564	\$3,519	\$782	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$2,300			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$251			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$112			
Home missions.....	\$70			
Foreign missions.....	\$10	\$300	\$35	
To general headquarters for distribution.....				
All other purposes.....	\$60			
Not classified.....		\$200		
Average expenditure per church.....	\$313	\$251	\$82	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	8	7	8	6
Officers and teachers.....	57	42	57	23
Scholars.....	395	425	421	180

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

This body was organized in a meeting called for the 29th day of August 1867, by a number of persons in Illinois, as a result of disagreements over interpretation of Scripture and points of decorum, in the various denominations to which they belonged. They mutually agreed by the aid and assistance of God to unite themselves into a separate body and to formulate rules for its conduct which they believed to be in accordance with His word. A new confession of faith was adopted, consisting of 10 articles, largely in conformity with those of other evangelical churches, but stressing the following points:

The infinite power, wisdom, and goodness of God, in whom are united three persons of one substance, power, and eternity, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost;

The authority and consistency of the Scriptures, comprising the Old and New Testaments;

Regeneration and sanctification through Jesus Christ;

Eternal salvation of the redeemed and eternal punishment for apostasy;

The ordinances of baptism and the Lord's Supper are only for true believers;

Baptism may be by sprinkling, pouring, or immersion;

Lay members of the church should have the right of suffrage and full speech, but ministers are called to preach the Gospel and not for political speeches.

No mission work or other denominational activities were reported.

¹ No revision of history, doctrine, or organization was furnished by this body for 1936, hence this statement is the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926.

SPIRITUALISTS

GENERAL STATEMENT

In 1906 the only organized Spiritualist body was the National Spiritualist Association. It was claimed by this association and by others that there were numbers of individuals, and even of small communities, that were not included in its enrollment, and later a new body was formed under the name "Progressive Spiritual Church." In 1913 another group was formed, the National Spiritual Alliance, and in 1936 the General Assembly of Spiritualists was reported, both holding doctrines so similar to the two older bodies that it has seemed appropriate to combine them all under one head. A general review of the history and doctrine of the Spiritualists as a religious body is given in connection with the older body.

The principal statistics as reported for 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906, so far as available, are given below:

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE SPIRITUALIST BODIES, 1936, 1926, 1916, AND 1906

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
1936								
Total for the group	424	27,352	89	\$934,165	380	\$296,005	71	2,797
National Spiritualist Association.....	258	11,266	73	735,305	240	157,739	48	1,392
Progressive Spiritual Church.....	21	11,347	4	93,500	21	73,210	14	1,191
National Spiritual Alliance of the United States of America.....	49	1,845	2	14,000	32	10,165	2	38
General Assembly of Spiritualists.....	96	2,894	10	91,360	87	54,891	7	176
1926								
Total for the group	611	50,631	94	1,384,156	509	531,508	92	5,552
National Spiritualist Association.....	543	41,233	86	1,307,356	463	475,842	86	5,412
Progressive Spiritual Church.....	9	7,383	3	32,800	9	28,469	1	46
National Spiritual Alliance of the United States of America.....	59	2,015	5	44,000	37	27,197	5	94
1916								
Total for the group	354	29,028	78	492,455	289	195,682	76	3,230
National Spiritualist Association.....	343	23,197	75	440,955	278	173,048	75	3,180
Progressive Spiritual Church.....	11	5,831	3	51,500	11	22,634	1	50
1906								
Total for the group	454	35,056	100	958,048	-----	-----	75	2,699
National Spiritualist Association.....	454	35,056	100	958,048	-----	-----	75	2,699

NATIONAL SPIRITUALIST ASSOCIATION

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the National Spiritualist Association for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

All persons who continue to keep inviolate their vows made during a fellowship service and who contribute to the financial support of the local churches are considered members in good standing.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	258	239	19	92.6	7.4
Members, number.....	11,266	10,390	876	92.2	7.8
Average membership per church.....	44	43	46		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	4,222	3,859	363	91.4	8.6
Female.....	6,856	6,343	513	92.5	7.5
Sex not reported.....	188			100.0	
Males per 100 females.....	61.6	60.8	70.8		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	326	216	110	66.3	33.7
13 years and over.....	9,147	8,444	703	92.3	7.7
Age not reported.....	1,793	1,730	63	96.5	3.5
Percent under 13 years ²	3.4	2.5	16.1		
Church edifices, number.....	80	72	8		
Value—number reporting.....	73	66	7		
Amount reported.....	\$735,305	\$683,005	\$52,300	92.9	7.1
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$727,655	\$675,355	\$52,300	92.8	7.2
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$7,650	\$7,650		100.0	
Average value per church.....	\$10,073	\$10,349	\$7,471		
Debt—number reporting.....	36	35	1		
Amount reported.....	\$164,813	\$164,513	\$300	99.8	.2
Number reporting "no debt".....	29	24	5		
Parsonages, number.....	12	11	1		
Value—number reporting.....	6	5	1		
Amount reported.....	\$21,000	\$18,000	\$3,000	85.7	14.3
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	240	222	18	92.5	7.5
Amount reported.....	\$157,739	\$146,291	\$11,448	92.7	7.3
Pastors' salaries.....	\$32,680	\$29,961	\$2,719	91.7	8.3
All other salaries.....	\$18,038	\$15,826	\$2,212	87.7	12.3
Repairs and improvements.....	\$14,442	\$13,020	\$1,422	96.4	3.6
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$9,533	\$9,280	\$253	97.3	2.7
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$64,059	\$59,105	\$4,954	92.3	7.7
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$3,547	\$3,455	\$92	97.4	2.6
Home missions.....	\$96	\$96			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2,978	\$2,862	\$116	96.1	3.9
All other purposes.....	\$12,366	\$11,786	\$580	95.3	4.7
Average expenditure per church.....	\$657	\$659	\$1,635		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	48	46	2		
Officers and teachers.....	309	295	14	95.5	4.5
Scholars.....	1,392	1,357	35	97.5	2.5

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	3	3			
Officers and teachers.....	16	16			
Scholars.....	192	192		100.0	
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	10	10			
Officers and teachers.....	42	42			
Scholars.....	286	286		100.0	

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the National Spiritualist Association for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. The large decrease in the number of churches and membership in 1936, in part, may be due to failure of this body to cooperate with this Bureau in the gathering of these statistics.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	258	543	343	454
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-285	200	-111	
Percent.....	-52.5	58.3	-24.4	
Members, number.....	11,266	41,233	23,197	35,056
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-29,957	18,036	-11,859	
Percent.....	-72.7	77.8	-33.8	
Average membership per church.....	44	76	68	77
Church edifices, number.....	80	87	75	100
Value—number reporting.....	73	86	75	100
Amount reported.....	\$735,305	\$1,307,356	\$440,955	\$958,048
Average value per church.....	\$10,073	\$15,202	\$5,879	\$9,580
Debt—number reporting.....	36	36	34	38
Amount reported.....	\$164,813	\$146,180	\$79,469	\$79,570
Parsonages, number.....	12			
Value—number reporting.....	6	5	3	4
Amount reported.....	\$21,000	\$47,550	\$10,000	\$3,700
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	240	463	278	
Amount reported.....	\$157,739	\$475,842	\$173,048	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$32,680	\$344,668	\$139,965	
All other salaries.....	\$18,038			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$14,442			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$9,533			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$64,059	\$74,003	\$16,579	
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$3,547			
Home missions.....	\$96			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$2,978			
All other purposes.....	\$12,366	\$57,171	\$16,504	
Not classified.....				
Average expenditure per church.....	\$657	\$1,028	\$622	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	48	86	75	75
Officers and teachers.....	309	430	450	436
Scholars.....	1,392	5,412	3,180	2,699

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the National Spiritualist Association by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	258	239	19	11,266	10,390	876	4,222	6,856	188	61.6	48	309	1,392
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	7	2	5	414	95	319	166	248		66.9			
New Hampshire.....	1	1		8	8		4	4					
Massachusetts.....	13	12	1	665	588	77	216	449		48.1	2	20	58
Rhode Island.....	2	2		61	61		16	45					
Connecticut.....	3	3		129	129		27	52	50		1	6	17
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	17	17		727	727		234	465	28	50.3	3	17	66
New Jersey.....	8	7	1	400	384	16	117	283		41.3	3	20	89
Pennsylvania.....	18	16	2	783	611	172	294	489		60.1	7	36	153
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	18	17	1	695	663	32	270	425		63.5	3	24	160
Indiana.....	20	18	2	725	664	61	267	458		58.3			
Illinois.....	24	22	2	928	892	36	323	605		53.4	4	34	112
Michigan.....	25	23	2	1,022	973	49	410	552	60	74.3	3	20	98
Wisconsin.....	10	9	1	324	257	67	130	194		67.0	1	4	14
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	6	5	1	315	279	36	116	199		58.3	4	28	100
Iowa.....	6	6		201	201		80	121		66.1			
Missouri.....	13	12	1	450	439	11	165	285		57.9	2	7	31
Kansas.....	7	7		244	244		78	116	50	67.2	1	8	45
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
District of Columbia.....	3	3		163	163		63	100		63.0			
Virginia.....	1	1		25	25		8	17					
Florida.....	1	1		30	30		13	17					
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	1	1		8	8		2	6					
Alabama.....	1	1		140	140		68	72					
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Oklahoma.....	4	4		145	145		54	91			2	12	65
Texas.....	11	11		950	950		468	482		97.1	5	39	243
MOUNTAIN:													
Wyoming.....	1	1		26	26		7	19					
Colorado.....	6	6		184	184		73	111		65.8			
Arizona.....	2	2		49	49		18	31					
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	9	9		475	475		178	297		59.9	3	14	49
California.....	20	20		980	980		357	623		57.3	4	20	92

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	258	543	343	454	11,286	41,233	23,197	35,056	326	9,147	1,793	3.4
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	7	---	13	13	414	---	1,084	1,343	100	299	15	25.1
New Hampshire.....	1	1	3	3	8	30	84	283	---	8	---	---
Vermont.....	---	4	4	6	---	93	421	740	---	---	---	---
Massachusetts.....	13	31	23	42	665	11,805	1,510	3,885	1	664	---	.2
Rhode Island.....	2	2	5	2	61	51	160	70	---	61	---	---
Connecticut.....	3	6	2	6	129	332	84	976	10	70	49	---
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	17	83	18	32	727	6,244	1,116	4,489	25	607	95	4.0
New Jersey.....	8	13	6	5	400	420	360	209	---	372	28	---
Pennsylvania.....	18	46	32	23	783	2,791	1,802	1,450	24	645	114	3.6
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	18	45	35	44	695	2,554	2,320	2,633	25	580	90	4.1
Indiana.....	20	24	21	29	725	1,187	1,161	1,608	6	500	219	1.2
Illinois.....	24	57	23	32	928	4,040	2,031	4,547	24	766	138	3.0
Michigan.....	25	34	16	35	1,022	2,152	1,450	1,667	17	860	145	1.9
Wisconsin.....	10	15	8	19	324	881	579	784	5	276	43	1.8
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	6	8	10	13	315	602	806	715	35	280	---	11.1
Iowa.....	6	8	8	11	201	602	467	505	---	194	7	---
Missouri.....	13	12	13	16	450	711	732	874	29	421	---	6.4
Nebraska.....	---	4	1	2	---	130	1,200	387	---	---	---	---
Kansas.....	7	8	3	14	244	474	232	1,496	14	139	91	9.2
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Dist. of Columbia.....	3	2	2	2	163	133	254	143	---	123	40	---
West Virginia.....	---	1	4	2	---	140	261	145	---	---	---	---
Florida.....	1	1	3	4	30	33	139	422	---	---	30	---
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	1	3	5	6	8	85	316	419	---	8	---	---
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Oklahoma.....	4	10	7	6	145	786	382	202	---	145	---	---
Texas.....	11	18	2	16	950	1,123	57	957	---	386	564	---
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	---	---	3	3	---	---	82	237	---	---	---	---
Colorado.....	6	8	5	5	184	418	210	406	---	184	---	---
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	9	26	11	15	475	719	1,180	823	---	455	20	---
Oregon.....	---	4	4	10	---	230	289	334	---	---	---	---
California.....	20	61	46	25	980	2,111	2,214	1,808	---	875	105	---
Other States.....	25	8	7	13	240	356	214	499	11	229	---	4.6

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.² Includes: Virginia, 1; Alabama, 1; Wyoming, 1; and Arizona, 2.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of church edi- fices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSON- AGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	258	80	73	\$735,305	36	\$164,813	6	\$21,000
NEW ENGLAND:								
Massachusetts.....	13	6	6	81,000	5	13,670	-----	-----
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	17	5	3	75,500	3	51,400	-----	-----
Pennsylvania.....	18	10	10	162,000	3	32,750	1	(1)
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	18	7	7	41,530	3	3,179	-----	-----
Indiana.....	20	6	4	29,300	3	9,114	-----	-----
Illinois.....	24	7	6	61,500	5	12,800	1	(1)
Michigan.....	25	3	3	26,350	1	5,000	1	(1)
Wisconsin.....	10	3	3	22,000	1	1,950	-----	-----
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	6	4	4	29,500	1	3,250	-----	-----
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Texas.....	11	5	5	29,250	3	2,900	1	(1)
PACIFIC:								
California.....	20	7	7	80,000	1	7,800	-----	-----
Other States.....	76	17	15	97,375	7	21,000	2	21,000

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Rhode Island, Missouri, and Washington; and 1 in each of the following—Maine, Connecticut, New Jersey, Iowa, Kansas, Florida, Kentucky, Oklahoma, and Arizona.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

(Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting)

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES										
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	258	240	\$157,739	\$32,680	\$18,038	\$14,442	\$9,533	\$64,059	\$3,547	\$96	\$2,978	\$12,366
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	7	7	5,514	333	1,939	67	500	2,646	19		5	5
Massachusetts.....	13	12	8,705	700	2,240	469	312	4,102	205		182	495
Connecticut.....	3	3	2,248	150	104			1,990	4			
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	17	16	16,465	4,474	904	1,300	400	8,224	569	9	137	448
New Jersey.....	8	6	3,405	332	1,109	22	264	947	146		44	541
Pennsylvania.....	18	17	20,511	4,736	1,611	4,386	1,512	5,987	369		235	1,675
E. N. CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	18	18	10,584	2,358	1,227	592	547	4,872	390	15	76	507
Indiana.....	20	17	7,054	288	1,470	493	720	3,100	78	15	117	773
Illinois.....	24	23	12,831	2,102	1,297	860	1,130	5,907	278	2	220	1,035
Michigan.....	25	22	7,090	1,081	223	200	575	3,071	333	9	129	1,469
Wisconsin.....	10	10	11,061	1,124	1,349	1,076	1,198	6,065	52	15	144	38
W. N. CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	6	6	6,292	2,190	464	172		3,403	63			
Iowa.....	6	5	1,146	260	60			775	11		20	20
Missouri.....	13	12	3,490	120		552	300	2,068	100	4	211	135
Kansas.....	7	4	921	123		107		676				15
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Dist. of Columbia.....	3	3	3,838	2,772				1,013			20	33
W. S. CENTRAL:												
Oklahoma.....	4	4	1,321		68	110		713			10	420
Texas.....	11	11	7,390	2,698	572	313	881	1,837	260	27	356	446
MOUNTAIN:												
Colorado.....	6	6	761	278	3		40	370			46	24
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	9	9	3,381	939	226		420	1,154	33		89	520
California.....	20	19	19,348	5,381	2,522	3,217	400	3,145	567		878	3,238
Other States.....	10	10	4,383	241	650	506	334	1,994	70		59	529

¹ Includes 2 churches each in the States of Rhode Island and Arizona; and 1 in each of the following—New Hampshire, Virginia, Florida, Kentucky, Alabama, and Wyoming.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

Spiritualism is popularly supposed to date from 1848, and the 31st of March of that year is assumed to be the day on which it was first made known. The present organization, however, traces its origin to the writings of Andrew Jackson Davis, the "Poughkeepsie Seer," whose work, *The Principles of Nature; Her Divine Revelation; A Voice to Mankind*, was published in 1845. *Phenomena*

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. H. P. Strack, secretary, National Spiritualist Association, Washington, D. C., and Charles R. Smith, Morris Pratt Institute, Milwaukee, Wis., and approved by them in its present form.

of an extraordinary character were observed all through the earlier years of the nineteenth century, but they did not hold the attention of the people. If there had been nothing more than the "Hydesville raps" or "Rochester knockings" upon which to rest, Spiritualism as now known, it is claimed, would scarcely have come into being.

The writings of Davis aroused the attention of thinking men in all countries. Scholarly men, prominent among whom were Rev. S. B. Brittan, Hon. John W. Edmonds, Dr. George Dexter, Prof. James J. Mapes, and others in the United States, took them up and, prompted by the phenomena that appeared in many places, began the propagandism of a cult which they named "Spiritualism," but which was held to be really little more than the presentation of old ideas in a new form.

In the first half of the nineteenth century almost no religious denomination taught or believed in the possibility of communion with those who had passed to the spirit world. Very little emphasis was laid upon the universal fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man. Furthermore, the idea of progression after death was entertained by very few. In view of these and other facts, Mr. Davis and his followers, representing nearly every religious denomination, as well as the Materialists, felt that it was necessary to go outside of the accepted orders of thought and establish an entirely new movement.

From 1850 to 1872 public interest in Spiritualism was widespread, and thousands of people attended the meetings held in all of the large cities and towns throughout the country. Local organizations sprang up throughout the United States, but no attempt was made to organize a national association until 1863. This first organization was loosely constructed and continued in existence for a period of only 9 years. In 1893 the National Spiritualists' Association of the United States of America was organized and has since held yearly conventions.

As a class, Spiritualists are tolerant in their attitude toward other religious denominations. They fellowship with the ministers of all faiths, as well as those who have no faith, with the hope of presenting some thought that will benefit all alike. They maintain a free platform, and representatives of all denominations are welcome to express their convictions therefrom. They are in favor of every movement for the uplifting of humanity, and seek to establish peace and harmony among men.

DOCTRINE

With few exceptions, Spiritualists ignore doctrinal questions, such as are formulated in the creeds and confessions of the historic churches; and they seldom consider ecclesiastical topics, holding that these issues belong to past ages and that other topics are of greater moment at the present hour. They lay special emphasis on right living here upon earth, believing that their condition in the spirit life depends entirely upon what they do while in mortal form. The Declaration of Principles contains the following:

We believe in Infinite Intelligence; and that the phenomena of Nature, both physical and spiritual, are the expression of Infinite Intelligence.

We affirm that a correct understanding of such expressions and living in accordance with them constitute the true religion; that the existence and personal identity of the individual continue after the change called death; and that communication with the so-called dead is a fact scientifically proven by the phenomena of Spiritualism.

We believe that the highest morality is contained in the Golden Rule: "Whatsoever ye would that others should do unto you, do ye also unto them."

We affirm the moral responsibility of the individual, and that he makes his own happiness or unhappiness as he obeys or disobeys Nature's physical and spiritual laws.

We affirm that the doorway to reformation is never closed against any human soul, here or hereafter.

Spiritualists believe that the spirit world is a counterpart of the visible world, only more beautiful and perfect, and that those who enter it must be free from the impress of evil wrought while in the body. They are almost unanimous in their belief in progression after the death of the body, and in the final restoration of all souls to a state of happiness; and they hold that those who die in childhood grow to maturity in spirit life. They further believe that punishment for wrongdoing continues beyond the grave until every vestige of it has been cleared away through honest effort. They are opposed to war, to capital

punishment, to restrictive medical laws, and to every form of tyranny, political or religious. They declare there is no forgiveness for sin and assert that every man must work out his own destiny. Their views with regard to God are widely divergent, but the great majority of them accept Theism, using the word in the broadest possible sense, as the foundation of their philosophy.

No religious test is required of anyone desiring to become a member of a Spiritualist church; but he must present evidence of good character and be well recommended by members of the organization. Some local societies have public services for acceptance of members and require all candidates to give public assent to belief in Spiritualism and to the principles upon which it rests.

ORGANIZATION

The organization of the Spiritualists is congregational. Local societies are associated in State organizations and these again in the national organization. It is true, however, that many Spiritualists decline to affiliate with any organized society, lest their freedom as individuals might be abridged thereby. Others live at remote points or in States which have neither local nor State organizations. It therefore follows that the State and local societies represent only a small percentage of the actual followers of this movement. On the other hand, it is not known what proportion of the people who attend independent meetings are believers in Spiritualism, the average attendance at every meeting of an active society being three times its membership.

The National Association is incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia, and has headquarters in the city of Washington; all of the State associations and a large majority of the local societies are affiliated with it. A board of nine trustees, elected annually by delegates from the chartered auxiliaries assembled in convention, exercises general supervision over the entire movement in America.

The Spiritualists have their manual of services providing for the ordination of ministers, and a regular ritual for use at public meetings, marriages, baptisms, and funerals. The ministry includes three classes—ordained clergymen, who hold papers as such from the National Association; lay ministers or licentiates, who have been appointed leaders of local societies in the absence of regular speakers, and who in time may be advanced to full ordination; and associate ministers, who are generally known as “mediums.” These associate ministers are not eligible to full ordination.

Candidates for ordination are recommended by the local societies over which they are to preside as pastors; they are ordained by a State Spiritualist association, when authorized by the president of the National Association, or, where no State association exists, by an ordination commission of the National Spiritualist Association, and they receive certificates from the board of trustees of the National Association. Lay ministers, recommended by the local societies to which they belong, receive appointment from the State association or directly from the national body itself. All associate ministers must present evidence of membership in some local society for a period of 2 years before they are entitled to appointment. Special emphasis is laid upon the moral and educational qualifications of candidates for the ministry, and all possible care is exercised to prevent unworthy persons from being admitted into fellowship.

The local organizations have in great numbers adopted the name of “church,” and incorporate as such. They have erected edifices they call “temples,” of which there are 300 or more in the United States. The system of itinerant speakers serving a month or two in a place is passing away, and local ministers or mediums serving permanently are taking their place. Many local churches have called regular pastors, on yearly contracts.

The conventions of the National Association are held annually, these conclaves being movable and composed of delegates from subsidiary organizations.

The unification of Spiritualists in the one national body is rapidly being consummated: and with this its mental, moral, and spiritual influence is strengthened.²

WORK

The first Sunday school or “lyceum” was organized by Andrew Jackson Davis in 1863, and for a number of years it was a very popular feature, then interest

² It is to be noted that this statement relates simply to the National Spiritualist Association as a religious body and has no reference to the work of the Society for Psychical Research, that being a purely scientific body, though its members, as Professor Hyslop, Sir Oliver Lodge, Sir Conan Doyle, and others, affirm very strongly its intimate relation to religious belief and life.

declined for a time but now it has increased. The exercises were of a unique character, typifying some principle in everyday life, or some element in Nature, and including calisthenic exercises and marching with music and flags. Bands of mercy, in behalf of dumb animals, and sunflower clubs, both largely of a social character, are organizations designed for children of different ages.

Many local societies received substantial aid from what are known as "women's unions" and "ladies' aid societies." Home circles are held for the purpose of investigating the phenomena that may be developed at such gatherings, with the hope that some intelligent message may be received from the spirit world. A few scientific organizations have been formed, for a number of years, for the purpose of sifting all reported psychical manifestations with the hope of ultimately being able to separate the genuine from the spurious.

During the last few years the missionary work has been carried on through the agency of a small number of missionaries at large, who are authorized to organize societies, solicit funds, etc. These are mostly itinerant ministers, who have charges of their own and spend only a part of their time in this work and receive no compensation for it.

The camp meetings, or summer assemblies, lasting from 10 days to 10 weeks, employ from 4 to 20 speakers each season, each being a separate organization on its own financial basis. The association maintains a relief fund for the benefit of aged and indigent ministers and mediums, amounting in 1936 to about \$12,000.

The National Association has 1 school, the Morris Pratt Institute, established in Wisconsin in 1902, which in 1936 reported 2 teachers, 15 students, property valued at \$15,000, and an endowment of \$40,000. A few of the churches of the denomination conduct during a part of each year a term of scholastic work, mainly for the education of workers. The literature of spiritualism, aside from the works of Andrew Jackson Davis, has been developed since 1852, and it is estimated that not less than 2,000 volumes bearing upon this subject have been published in the last half century. Five weekly journals and 3 monthly magazines, *National Spiritualist*, *Progressive Thinker*, and *Psychic Observer*, are published in its interest in the United States.

Many of the societies which formerly met in halls are now erecting church edifices; 100 or more already own their places of meeting. The National Association has property in Washington, D. C., valued at \$65,000, and it is proposed to erect there a national temple with suitable lecture halls, classrooms, seance rooms, and laboratory for research work, to promote the scientific as well as the philosophical and religious aspects of Spiritualism.

PROGRESSIVE SPIRITUAL CHURCH

STATISTICS

The data given for the Progressive Spiritual Church for 1936 represent 21 active organizations, all reported as being in urban territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership in this body includes those persons who have fully subscribed to all the beliefs of the church.

Comparative data, 1916-36.—Table 1 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Progressive Spiritual Church for the census years 1936, 1926, and 1916.

TABLE 1.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1916 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916
Churches (local organizations), number	21	9	11
Increase over preceding census			
Number.....	12	-2	
Percent.....			
Members, number	11,347	7,383	8,831
Increase over preceding census			
Number.....	3,964	1,552	
Percent.....	53.7	26.6	
Average membership per church.....	540	820	530
Church edifices, number	4	7	3
Value—number reporting.....	4	3	3
Amount reported.....	\$93,940	\$32,800	\$51,900
Average value per church.....	\$23,475	\$10,933	\$17,167
Debt—number reporting.....	3		
Amount reported.....	\$6,600		
Parsonages, number	2		
Value—number reporting.....	2		
Amount reported.....	\$21,800		
Expenditures:			
Churches reporting, number.....	21	9	11
Amount reported.....	\$73,210	\$28,469	\$22,634
Pastors' salaries.....	\$19,702		
All other salaries.....	\$9,388		
Repairs and improvements.....	\$3,075	\$25,834	\$14,124
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$700		
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$22,119		
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$9,308		
Home missions.....	\$2,810		
Foreign missions.....	\$4,815	\$2,635	\$8,510
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,352		
All other purposes.....	\$1,031		
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3,496	\$3,163	\$2,068
Sunday schools:			
Churches reporting, number.....	14	1	1
Officers and teachers.....	100	10	14
Scholars.....	1,191	46	50

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 2, 3, and 4 present the statistics for the Progressive Spiritual Church by States. Table 2 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 3 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the three census years 1916 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 4 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 4 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported expenditures.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of mem- bers	MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Male	Female	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches report- ing	Officers and teachers	Schol- ars
United States.....	21	11,347	4,266	7,081	60.2	14	100	1,191
MIDDLE ATLANTIC: New York.....	1	97	30	67	.....	.....	.....	.....
EAST NORTH CENTRAL: Ohio.....	3	809	305	504	60.5	2	25	145
Indiana.....	1	292	83	209	39.7	1	7	59
Illinois.....	12	9,905	3,764	6,141	61.3	8	58	939
Wisconsin.....	2	143	62	81	.....	1	7	19
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: Tennessee.....	1	25	7	18	.....	1	1	15
PACIFIC: Washington.....	1	76	15	61	.....	1	2	14

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1916 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, or 1916]

STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1936	1926	1916	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Percent under 13 ¹
United States.....	21	9	11	11,347	7,383	5,831	1,785	9,184	398	16.3
Ohio.....	3	1	.....	809	334	.....	158	651	.....	19.5
Illinois.....	12	5	4	9,905	6,050	5,448	1,521	7,986	398	16.0
Other States.....	6	3	7	633	999	383	106	527	.....	16.7

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.² Includes: New York, 1; Indiana, 1; Wisconsin, 2; Tennessee, 1; and Washington, 1.

TABLE 4.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES											
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im- provements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current ex- penses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general head- quarters	All other purposes
United States..	21	21	\$73,210	\$19,702	\$9,398	\$5,075	\$700	\$22,019	\$4,306	\$2,810	\$4,815	\$1,358	\$1,031
Ohio.....	3	3	4,847	3,720	50	25	100	775	115	.....	.....	62	.....
Illinois.....	12	12	57,957	12,452	8,748	5,050	600	15,980	5,748	2,635	4,735	1,174	836
Other States.....	6	6	10,406	3,530	600	.....	.....	5,264	445	175	80	116	196

¹ Includes: New York, 1; Indiana, 1; Wisconsin, 2; Tennessee, 1; and Washington, 1.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The Progressive Spiritual Church was established to embrace the rapidly increasing number of individuals who had come to regard spirit communication not only as a scientifically demonstrated fact, but as a revelation no less divine in its origin than those recorded in the Holy Scriptures; and who believed that God did not cease His revelations 2,000 years ago, but that the increased facility of spirit communication of the present day is but a logical development in the spiritual evolution of the human race.

It was founded by Rev. G. V. Cordingley, who was one of the organizers of the Illinois State Spiritualist Association. He withdrew from that association because of their insistence upon adopting a "Declaration of Principles," rather than a "Confession of Faith," based upon the authority of the Holy Bible. He thereupon organized the Progressive Spiritual Church, at Chicago, with 200 members, and was granted a charter by the State of Illinois, March 5, 1907. This church now has branches established in various parts of the United States, Canada, and Shanghai, China. Missionary activity at present is not devoted to individuals, but rather to the absorption of independent bodies of Spiritualists already organized.

This policy has enabled this church to make extensive gains and extend its influence in spite of its limited financial resources and the depression of the past few years.

The church was founded primarily to lift spiritualism above mere psychic research, to establish it upon a sound, religious basis, and to secure its recognition among other Christian denominations. It is therefore especially interested in preserving the worship and guarding against any encroachment thereon by legislative enactment; but it is just as anxious to promote legislation for the purpose of suppressing fraud, deception, fortune telling, and other nefarious activities practiced under the guise of spiritualism. It aspires to the redemption of spiritualism from the degradation of its false phases and is devoted to the organization of the multitudes who may find in these later revelations a broader creed than those of the older denominations.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

The doctrine of this church is, in general, that of conventional Christianity, modified by later divine revelations received in spirit communications. These revelations have confirmed many of the vital dogmas of the older creeds, such as immortality, the existence of superior beings or angels, and an ever-ascending hierarchy, in which the Christ spirit abides, culminating in that infinite exaltation with which is associated the idea of God. They have likewise illuminated many obscure and controversial matters of doctrine, more than any exegesis of speculative theologians has done, and have furnished a basis for the reconciliation of faith and reason. The product of these revelations has been incorporated in the Confession of Faith, which is in part, as follows:

We believe in the communion of Spirits; man's restoration to an everlasting life; the resurrection of the soul, not flesh; acknowledging God as Absolute Divine Spirit, whose voice and presence is always with us, and that of the Angels who are departed spirits who communicate and materialize with the living by means of mediums; manifesting by demonstration in origin and in phenomena all Biblical phases or reading, and the relation between God and soul and between the soul and the body, and bridging the hitherto "impassable gulf" between the dead and the living.

We believe that Jesus Christ was a medium, controlled by the Spirit of Elias and the Spirit of Moses and the Spirit of John the Baptist * * *, who after His death and resurrection materialized before His disciples * * *. That Moses communicated with the Divine Spirit, God. That the celebrated Nun of Kent received communications direct from God.

We believe that all these Spirits have desires; that the Spiritual body and the material body can commune together through the mouthpiece of another in harmony with the Spiritual; that through this channel we can receive the

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Rev. Wm. R. Cunningham, Ph. D., D. D., president of the Progressive Spiritual Church, Chicago, Ill., and approved by him in its present form.

desires of the Spirit forces, concerning all human affairs; that we are obligated to these desires, and their fulfillment is pleasing to God.

We believe that the fingers of the hand of a medium under control can write and deliver divine messages and visions * * *. That a divine understanding of dreams can be had * * *. That God revealeth secrets that should be made known * * *. That the stars divine the pathway of life of every character * * *. That the rewards of divinations are in the hand of every character * * *. That the length of our days, riches, and honor are shown in the hands * * *.

We believe that Divine Metaphysics are designed by God, guiding the mind of the medium from the visible to the invisible, and that it is only through this channel that the cause of disease can be detected and overpowered. That God has a fixed law for the preservation of the Spiritual body until death itself shall die, and that a departed spirit can be relieved from this death through prayer to a higher state or sphere of Spirituality.

We acknowledge the Holy Bible to be the inspired word of God, a guide to Spirit life, and all phases of Spiritualism such as prophecies, spiritual palmistry, spiritual automatic writing, spiritual suggestions and radiations, spiritual materialization, spiritual trumpet speaking, spiritual healing by magnetized articles, spiritual levitation and spiritual tests * * *, and as so practiced was and is a real science. That it is present with us now and does not belong to a dispensation now ended. That when a person does not possess the necessary understanding of either of the above, a Teacher or Reader may be employed for compensation to explain and teach the Truth relating to these mental and spiritual thought forms as revealed to him or her through the Divine Spirit.

We believe that heaven and hell are conditions, not locations. That it is necessary that we hold personal communication with the spirits of the departed and their forces, to confess to them the renunciation of our material wills and intelligence that we may be properly guided in our daily life by messages received from the Spiritual realm according to the strength of our harmony with the spirits of the departed and their Spiritual love and desires. That it is necessary for us in consulting Spiritual mediums to place ourselves in harmony with such belief.

We believe that the change called death should be met without fear; that our sins stay with us forever; provided, that we have not lived in obedience to the law of spiritual harmony. That man is perfection, the image and likeness of God. That he exists independent of human will, controlled by the Spirit forces free from malicious magnetic elements.

The sacraments of baptism, marriage, spiritual communion, and funeral are observed and extended to all who become members of the church, by subscribing to the "Confession of Faith."

Candidates for ordination to the ministry of this church may be of either sex, but must be of good moral character, well qualified in some phase of mediumship, and shall have successfully pursued a course of instruction in the spiritual interpretation of the Scriptures in a seminary maintained by the church for that purpose.

The officers of this church consist of a supreme pastor, a board of trustees, a secretary, and a treasurer, elected by the congregation of the Mother Church. Branch churches elect their own officers, but are subject to the constitution and bylaws of the Mother Church.

The work in general of the Progressive Spiritual Church, comprises benevolent, social, literary, scientific, and psychical activities. Its purpose is to teach charity and man's relation to the spirit world, and the fact that our loved ones who have passed on to the world of spirits, can and do communicate with us on earth, thereby proving the continuity of life beyond the grave. This work is conducted by pastors of local congregations, aided by ministers and teachers, who give freely of their time and efforts for the cause under the supervision of the official board of directors of the Mother Church. Through these efforts, work of wide extent has been done through all our churches in caring for the depressed and misguided, and also in the case of transient members and followers of Spiritualism. A great but silent work has been accomplished in rescuing, equipping, and inspiring with faith, hope, and energy, the discouraged and unfortunate who come to us, thereby raising numbers of men and women from the depths of despair to self-respecting and useful citizens.

NATIONAL SPIRITUAL ALLIANCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the National Spiritual Alliance of the United States of America for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this body comprises those who have subscribed to the creed and have paid their yearly membership fees.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	49	45	4		
Members, number.....	1,845	1,621	224	87.9	12.1
Average membership per church.....	38	36	56		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	552	473	79	85.7	14.3
Female.....	847	714	133	84.3	15.7
Sex not reported.....	446	434	12	97.3	2.7
Males per 100 females.....	65.2	66.2	59.4		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	51	28	23		
13 years and over.....	1,101	912	189	82.8	17.2
Age not reported.....	693	681	12	98.3	1.7
Percent under 13 years ²	4.4	3.0	10.8		
Church edifices, number.....	5	4	1		
Value—number reporting.....	2	1	1		
Amount reported.....	\$14,000	\$4,000	\$10,000	28.6	71.4
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$14,000	\$4,000	\$10,000	28.6	71.4
Average value per church.....	\$7,000	\$4,000	\$10,000		
Debt—number reporting.....	1	1			
Amount reported.....	\$1,000	\$1,000		100.0	
Number reporting "no debt".....	3	2	1		
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	32	29	3		
Amount reported.....	\$10,165	\$8,916	\$1,249	87.7	12.3
Pastors' salaries.....	\$3,371	\$3,371		100.0	
All other salaries.....	\$1,174	\$844	\$330	71.9	28.1
Repairs and improvements.....	\$471	\$324	\$147	68.8	31.2
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$240		\$240	100.0	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3,314	\$2,581	\$733	77.9	22.1
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$756	\$751	\$5	99.3	.7
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$139	\$116	\$23	83.5	16.5
All other purposes.....	\$700	\$689	\$11	98.4	1.6
Average expenditure per church.....	\$318	\$307	\$416		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2	1	1		
Officers and teachers.....	3	2	1		
Scholars.....	38	15	23		

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1936 and 1926.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the National Spiritual Alliance of the United States of America for the census years 1936 and 1926.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926	ITEM	1936	1926
Churches (local organizations), number.....	49	59	Expenditures:		
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			Churches reporting, number.....	32	37
Number.....	-10		Amount reported.....	\$10,165	\$27,197
Percent ²			Pastors' salaries.....	\$3,371	
Members, number.....	1,845	2,015	All other salaries.....	\$1,174	
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			Repairs and improvements.....	\$471	
Number.....	-170		Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$240	\$24,529
Percent.....	-8.4		All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$3,314	
Average membership per church.....	38	34	Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$756	
Church edifices, number.....	5	5	To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$139	\$2,126
Value—number reporting.....	2	5	All other purposes.....	\$700	
Amount reported.....	\$14,000	\$44,000	Not classified.....		\$542
Average value per church.....	\$7,000	\$8,800	Average expenditure per church.....	\$318	\$735
Debt—number reporting.....	1	4	Sunday schools:		
Amount reported.....	\$1,000	\$23,550	Churches reporting, number.....	2	5
			Officers and teachers.....	3	10
			Scholars.....	38	94

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for the National Spiritual Alliance of the United States of America by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the census years 1936 and 1926, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in table 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	49	45	4	1,845	1,621	224	552	847	446	65.2	2	3	38
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	1	1	—	10	10	—	4	6	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire.....	1	1	—	36	36	—	10	26	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts.....	5	3	2	176	33	143	48	108	20	44.4	—	—	—
Rhode Island.....	1	1	—	13	13	—	3	10	—	—	—	—	—
Connecticut.....	2	2	—	41	41	—	7	14	20	—	—	—	—
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	3	3	—	60	60	—	4	16	40	—	—	—	—
New Jersey.....	5	4	1	64	52	12	15	27	22	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania.....	13	13	—	366	366	—	79	174	113	45.4	1	2	15
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	3	3	—	755	755	—	295	335	125	88.1	—	—	—
Illinois.....	1	1	—	12	12	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
Michigan.....	5	4	1	166	97	69	58	78	30	—	1	1	23
Wisconsin.....	1	1	—	22	22	—	7	15	—	—	—	—	—
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Iowa.....	1	1	—	10	10	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri.....	1	1	—	10	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Florida.....	3	3	—	50	50	—	17	33	—	—	—	—	—
MOUNTAIN:													
Colorado.....	2	2	—	40	40	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—
PACIFIC:													
California.....	1	1	—	14	14	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.**TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1936 AND 1926, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936 or 1926]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES		NUMBER OF MEMBERS		MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1936	1926	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not reported	Per cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	49	59	1,845	2,015	51	1,101	693	4.4
NEW ENGLAND:								
Massachusetts.....	5	5	176	340	—	156	20	—
Rhode Island.....	1	4	13	76	—	13	—	—
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	3	7	60	257	—	20	40	—
New Jersey.....	5	—	64	—	—	—	64	—
Pennsylvania.....	13	17	366	520	—	218	148	—
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	3	5	755	198	—	530	225	—
Illinois.....	1	3	12	80	—	—	12	—
Michigan.....	5	—	166	—	31	95	40	24.6
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Missouri.....	1	4	10	122	—	—	10	—
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Florida.....	3	3	50	60	5	28	17	—
Other States.....	9	11	173	362	15	41	117	—

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.² Includes 2 churches each in the States of Connecticut and Colorado; and 1 in each of the following—Maine, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, Iowa, and California.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936
 [Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES									
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improve-ments	Payment on church debt, excluding in-terest	Other current ex-penses, including interest	Local relief and char-ity	To general head quar-ters	All other purposes
United States.....	49	32	\$10,165	\$3,371	\$1,174	\$471	\$240	\$3,314	\$756	\$139	\$700
NEW ENGLAND:											
Massachusetts.....	5	3	1,249	-----	330	147	-----	733	5	23	11
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:											
New Jersey.....	5	3	757	400	-----	-----	-----	300	10	32	15
Pennsylvania.....	13	9	2,046	150	64	220	-----	672	599	63	273
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:											
Ohio.....	3	3	1,293	780	60	-----	240	101	-----	-----	112
Michigan.....	5	3	109	-----	-----	-----	-----	95	-----	2	12
Other States.....	18	11	4,711	2,041	720	104	-----	1,413	142	19	272

¹ Includes 2 churches in Connecticut; and 1 in each of the following States—Maine, New Hampshire, New York, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Florida, and Colorado.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The National Spiritual Alliance of the United States of America is a recent development from the teachings of Spiritualism and was founded in 1913 by Rev. G. Tabor Thompson, D. D., for the purpose of uniting individuals, churches, camp-meeting associations, State alliances, and Sunday-school alliances into one cooperative body. It was incorporated under the laws of the State of Massachusetts, in September 1913, with headquarters at Lake Pleasant, Mass. The Alliance holds as fundamental a belief in eternal and progressive life, the proof of which has been demonstrated through persons peculiarly sensitive to spirit influence from Bible times up to and including the present day.

The Alliance also believes in supernormal personal or impersonal manifestations, which portend Deity; in salvation through development of personal character; in an evolving rational morality, which belief requires one to withhold judgment toward those who may be "elementals"; that truth is eternal and should be utilized whether found in individuals, books, or nature; that one reaps as he sows, yet that all things are working together for good and evolution obtains perpetually in all persons; and that intercommunication between the denizens of different worlds is scientifically established.

The membership holds that organized religious union is conducive to the general good of humanity and so affiliates in the Alliance, agreeing to differ, but pledging each other to lovingly cooperate with all who seek for immortality.

The pond lily has been chosen as the emblem of the organization. Though it strikes its roots into the mud, sends its shoots up through the putrid waters, and spreads its leaves over the green scum of the pond, yet it evolves purity, beauty, and fragrance, and but dies to live again.

While subject to the rules and regulations set forth in the constitution and by-laws of the National Spiritual Alliance, the auxiliary churches act independently in the election of their officers and the choice of ministers. Each year a 3-day convention is held, in which delegates and members from the various churches meet for the conduct of business affairs and the election of national officers.

The work of the National Spiritual Alliance comprises benevolent, literary, educational, musical, and scientific activities. Particularly does it engage in experimental investigation with a view to multiplying the evidences of spirit communication. The missionary work is conducted under the direction of the

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Mrs. Shirley C. Whicher, secretary, National Spiritual Alliance of the United States of America, Lake Pleasant, Mass., and approved by her in its present form.

Official Board of Directors of the Alliance by ministers and certified mediums who freely devote their time and efforts for the cause of Spiritualism. Though advocating education in all its branches, the Alliance does not require a college education for its ministers.

Each candidate for the ministry must take a special course of study, religious in character, and must demonstrate his ability as a religious leader and teacher by 1 year's service as pastor or assistant pastor of some organized church or society before taking the examination for ordination.

Qualified mediums may perform the ceremony of baptism and transition services but only the ordained ministers are empowered to perform the ordination service or the marriage ceremony.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SPIRITUALISTS

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the General Assembly of Spiritualists for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership in this body includes those person who have fully subscribed to all the beliefs of the church.

The General Assembly of Spiritualists was not reported prior to 1936, hence no comparative data are available.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	96	94	2	-----	-----
Members, number.....	2,894	2,848	46	98.4	1.6
Average membership per church.....	30	30	23	-----	-----
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	953	942	11	98.8	1.2
Female.....	1,866	1,831	35	98.1	1.9
Sex not reported.....	75	75		-----	-----
Males per 100 females.....	51.1	51.4	(?)	-----	-----
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	80	80		-----	-----
13 years and over.....	2,291	2,245	46	98.0	2.0
Age not reported.....	523	523		100.0	-----
Percent under 13 years ²	3.4	3.4		-----	-----
Church edifices, number.....	10	9	1	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	10	9	1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$91,360	\$90,360	\$1,000	98.9	1.1
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$91,000	\$90,000	\$1,000	98.9	1.1
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$360	\$360		100.0	-----
Average value per church.....	\$9,136	\$10,040	\$1,000	-----	-----
Debt—number reporting.....	6	5	1	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$32,900	\$32,400	\$500	98.5	1.5
Number reporting "no debt".....	2	2		-----	-----
Parsonages, number.....	4	4		-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	1	1		-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$1,500	\$1,500		100.0	-----
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	87	85	2	-----	-----
Amount reported.....	\$54,891	\$54,547	\$344	99.4	.6
Pastors' salaries.....	\$17,005	\$16,945	\$60	99.6	.4
All other salaries.....	\$3,269	\$3,247	\$22	99.3	.7
Repairs and improvements.....	\$4,859	\$4,759	\$100	97.9	2.1
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,335	\$1,335		100.0	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$23,944	\$23,844	\$100	99.6	.4
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,632	\$1,582	\$50	96.9	3.1
Home missions.....	\$88	\$88		-----	-----
Foreign missions.....	\$5	\$5		-----	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$1,114	\$1,102	\$12	98.9	1.1
All other purposes.....	\$1,640	\$1,640		100.0	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$631	\$642	\$172	-----	-----
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	7	7		-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	31	31		-----	-----
Scholars.....	176	176		100.0	-----
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	8	8		-----	-----
Officers and teachers.....	43	43		-----	-----
Scholars.....	303	303		100.0	-----

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

³ Based on membership with age classification reported.

State tables.—Tables 2, 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for 1936 for the General Assembly of Spiritualists by States. Table 2 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory and the membership classified by sex. Table 3 gives the number and membership of the churches, membership classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over," and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property. Table 5 presents the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 4 and 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, AND MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 females ¹
United States.....	96	94	2	2,894	2,848	46	953	1,866	75	51.1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:										
New York.....	69	68	1	1,536	1,523	13	503	1,033		48.7
New Jersey.....	6	5	1	207	174	33	49	108	50	45.4
Pennsylvania.....	2	2		76	76		36	40		
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Ohio.....	5	5		110	110		42	68		
Illinois.....	1	1		55	55		25	30		
Michigan.....	2	2		74	74		32	42		
Wisconsin.....	2	2		82	82		32	50		
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Iowa.....	1	1		32	32		9	23		
SOUTH ATLANTIC:										
Maryland.....	1	1		161	161		55	106		51.9
District of Columbia..	2	2		40	40		3	12	25	
Virginia.....	2	2		132	132		37	95		
Florida.....	2	2		343	343		114	229		49.8
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Kentucky.....	1	1		46	46		16	30		

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of mem- bers	MEMBERSHIP BY AGE				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Schol- ars
United States.....	96	2,894	80	2,291	523	3.4	7	31	176
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:									
New York.....	69	1,536	27	1,234	275	2.1	5	23	126
New Jersey.....	6	207		58	149				
Pennsylvania.....	2	76	10	66					
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Ohio.....	5	110	2	65	43				
Illinois.....	1	55	10	45					
Michigan.....	2	74		18	56				
Wisconsin.....	2	82		82					
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Iowa.....	1	32		32					
SOUTH ATLANTIC:									
Maryland.....	1	161	11	150		6.8	1	4	20
District of Columbia.....	2	40		40					
Virginia.....	2	132		132					
Florida.....	2	343	20	323		5.8	1	4	30
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Kentucky.....	1	46		46					

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total num- ber of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	96	10	10	\$91,360	6	\$32,900
New York.....	69	4	4	14,860	2	7,000
Other States.....	27	6	16	76,500	4	25,900

¹ Includes 1 church in each of the following States—New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Maryland, and Florida, and the District of Columbia.

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Virginia, and Florida; and 1 in each of the following—Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, and Kentucky, and the District of Columbia.

The General Assembly of Spiritualists was chartered by the National Spiritualists as an auxiliary of that ecclesiastical body in 1886 under the name of the New York State Spiritualists Association. At its convention at Albany, N. Y., in 1913 it determined to incorporate under the religious corporation laws of the State. A bill was prepared and presented to the legislature in 1914 and was passed by an almost unanimous vote and signed by Governor Flower. Later on, in 1929, the General Assembly again went to the assembly with a bill to exempt the ministers of Spiritualist churches from the operation of the "fortune telling" law, so-called. The legislature passed the law by an almost unanimous vote but it was vetoed by Governor Smith. The next year a similar bill was passed by the legislature and was signed by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt. The law incorporating the General Assembly in 1914 was the first time that Spiritualism was recognized as a religion by any State in the Union. In 1931 the General Assembly amended its incorporation giving it jurisdiction in the several States of the United States and the Dominion of Canada. The International General Assembly of Spiritualists was then organized as an auxiliary of the General Assembly of Spiritualists to take care of some 70 churches outside of the State of New York. The General Assembly of Spiritualists has no creed or doctrine. It adopted a set of principles to which it adheres, at Rochester, N. Y., in 1917. These principles are the same as those set forth in the Declaration of Principles by the National Spiritualist Association.

¹ This statement was furnished by F. W. Constantine, secretary, General Assembly of Spiritualists, Buffalo, N. Y.

UNITARIANS

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Unitarians for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these statistics between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of the Unitarian church comprises those persons who are enrolled as members on the records of local churches, there being some variation in the requirements and practices of the different local organizations. In general, the membership is limited to adults as indicated by the very small number of persons reported under 13 years of age included in the total.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	305	237	68	77.7	22.3
Members, number.....	50,228	50,931	8,297	86.0	14.0
Average membership per church.....	194	214	122		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	16,865	14,178	2,687	84.1	15.9
Female.....	23,677	19,853	3,824	83.8	16.2
Sex not reported.....	18,686	16,900	1,786	90.4	9.6
Males per 100 females.....	71.2	71.4	70.3		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	1,219	914	305	75.0	25.0
13 years and over.....	57,274	49,549	7,725	86.5	13.5
Age not reported.....	735	468	267	63.7	36.3
Percent under 13 years ²	2.1	1.8	3.8		
Church edifices, number.....	303	232	71	76.6	23.4
Value—number reporting.....	228	176	52	77.2	22.8
Amount reported.....	\$19,098,977	\$17,389,567	\$1,709,410	91.0	9.0
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$18,565,240	\$16,856,230	\$1,709,010	90.8	9.2
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$533,737	\$533,337	\$400	99.9	.1
Average value per church.....	\$83,767	\$98,804	\$32,873		
Debt—number reporting.....	74	63	11		
Amount reported.....	\$1,273,991	\$1,214,291	\$59,700	95.3	4.7
Number reporting "no debt".....	143	103	40	72.0	28.0
Parsonages, number.....	132	90	42	68.2	31.8
Value—number reporting.....	98	63	35		
Amount reported.....	\$783,525	\$577,325	\$206,200	73.7	26.3
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	300	233	67	77.7	22.3
Amount reported.....	\$1,846,760	\$1,647,077	\$199,683	89.2	10.8
Pastors' salaries.....	\$699,685	\$602,928	\$96,757	86.2	13.8
All other salaries.....	\$336,637	\$313,633	\$23,004	93.2	6.8
Repairs and improvements.....	\$116,490	\$94,212	\$22,278	80.9	19.1
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$45,421	\$42,793	\$2,628	94.2	5.8
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$513,735	\$471,335	\$42,400	91.7	8.3
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$54,631	\$49,722	\$4,909	91.0	9.0
Home missions.....	\$10,603	\$9,671	\$932	91.2	8.8
Foreign missions.....	\$367	\$321	\$46	87.5	12.5
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$27,955	\$24,863	\$3,092	88.9	11.1
All other purposes.....	\$41,236	\$37,599	\$3,637	91.2	8.8
Average expenditure per church.....	\$6,156	\$7,069	\$2,980		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	268	207	61	77.2	22.8
Officers and teachers.....	2,503	2,005	498	80.1	19.9
Scholars.....	14,879	12,155	2,724	81.7	18.3

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

The data presented in this bulletin for 1936 represent 305 active Unitarian churches, with 59,228 members. These figures are exclusive of 32 federated churches, each consisting of a Unitarian unit combined with a unit of some other denomination. These federated churches, which are more or less closely affiliated with the Unitarian denomination, reported a total membership of 6,197, of which 426 were Unitarians. The churches holding summer services only were omitted from the statistics because their members are already included, for the most part, in the membership of churches at their places of permanent residence.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906. In 1916 and 1906 some of the churches reported "constituency" in place of "membership." As a result, the membership figures for these censuses are somewhat too large for fair comparison with the 1936 and 1926 data, which include actual membership only. The decrease in the number of churches shown in 1936 is due, in part, to the federation of many old New England parishes.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	305	353	411	435
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-48	-58	-24	-----
Percent.....	-13.6	-14.1	-5.5	-----
Members, number.....	59,228	60,152	82,515	70,542
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-924	(²)	11,973	-----
Percent.....	-1.5	-----	17.0	-----
Average membership per church.....	194	170	201	162
Church edifices, number.....	303	388	399	463
Value—number reporting.....	228	337	393	406
Amount reported.....	\$19,098,977	\$27,713,554	\$15,247,349	\$14,263,277
Average value per church.....	\$83,767	\$82,236	\$38,797	\$35,131
Debt—number reporting.....	74	72	93	85
Amount reported.....	\$1,273,991	\$1,172,920	\$447,174	\$332,330
Parsonages, number.....	132			
Value—number reporting.....	98	143	129	115
Amount reported.....	\$783,525	\$1,485,953	\$819,912	\$584,750
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	300	344	369	-----
Amount reported.....	\$1,846,760	\$3,418,975	\$1,485,556	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$699,685	\$3,120,816	\$1,184,242	-----
All other salaries.....	\$336,637			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$116,490			
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$45,421			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$513,735			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$54,631	\$255,759	\$181,033	-----
Home missions.....	\$10,603			
Foreign missions.....	\$367			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$27,955			
All other purposes.....	\$41,236			
Not classified.....		\$42,400	\$120,281	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$6,156	\$9,939	\$4,026	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	268	317	331	358
Officers and teachers.....	2,503	3,025	3,064	3,592
Scholars.....	14,879	19,722	19,675	24,005

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² In 1916 some churches reported constituency instead of membership and the figures are, therefore, not strictly comparable with the figures for 1926, hence no increase or decrease is shown.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics by States. Table 3 gives, for each State, the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, the membership classified by sex, and Sunday school data. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years from 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over" so far as reported. Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages, and the amount of debt on church edifices, for 1936 alone.

Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately the amounts expended for salaries, repairs and improvements, benevolences, home and foreign missions, etc. Separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported the values and expenditures, in order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church. The States omitted from these tables for 1936 are shown in footnotes.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	305	237	68	59,228	50,931	8,297	16,865	23,677	18,686	71.2	286	2,503	14,879
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	12	8	4	1,707	1,198	509	384	657	666	58.4	11	105	734
New Hampshire.....	16	10	6	1,886	1,158	728	581	951	354	61.1	14	107	550
Vermont.....	3	3	—	538	538	—	166	267	105	62.2	3	26	165
Massachusetts.....	140	90	50	26,348	20,123	6,225	7,367	10,826	8,155	68.0	131	1,307	7,613
Rhode Island.....	4	4	—	1,083	1,083	—	142	142	799	100.0	4	45	215
Connecticut.....	1	1	—	216	216	—	99	117	—	84.6	1	13	86
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	21	19	2	5,788	5,700	88	1,191	1,630	2,967	73.1	17	158	883
New Jersey.....	9	9	—	1,155	1,155	—	473	682	—	69.4	6	48	305
Pennsylvania.....	7	7	—	1,509	1,509	—	664	845	—	78.6	5	44	323
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	6	6	—	1,476	1,476	—	478	798	200	59.9	5	66	417
Indiana.....	1	1	—	465	465	—	140	325	—	43.1	1	5	65
Illinois.....	16	16	—	4,393	4,393	—	402	591	3,400	68.0	14	90	523
Michigan.....	3	3	—	317	317	—	110	147	60	74.8	2	12	75
Wisconsin.....	2	2	—	321	321	—	149	172	—	86.6	2	17	61
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	7	4	3	2,526	1,906	620	1,231	1,195	100	103.0	6	70	399
Iowa.....	6	6	—	1,008	1,008	—	257	366	385	70.2	5	39	248
Missouri.....	3	3	—	1,061	1,061	—	518	543	—	95.4	3	43	276
Nebraska.....	2	2	—	435	435	—	185	250	—	74.0	2	15	100
Kansas.....	4	4	—	361	361	—	111	130	120	85.4	4	22	114
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Delaware.....	1	1	—	124	124	—	55	69	—	—	1	3	18
Dist. of Columbia.....	1	1	—	700	700	—	264	436	—	60.6	1	34	435
Virginia.....	4	3	1	240	233	7	121	119	—	101.7	2	15	70
South Carolina.....	1	1	—	150	150	—	65	85	—	—	1	8	35
Florida.....	1	1	—	115	115	—	35	80	—	—	1	3	30
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	2	2	—	404	404	—	167	237	—	70.5	2	29	134
Tennessee.....	1	1	—	90	90	—	45	45	—	—	1	7	70
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Louisiana.....	1	1	—	100	100	—	33	67	—	—	1	9	39
Oklahoma.....	2	2	—	312	312	—	55	67	190	—	2	17	118
Texas.....	4	4	—	328	328	—	90	111	127	81.1	2	9	75
MOUNTAIN:													
Colorado.....	2	2	—	428	428	—	171	257	—	66.5	2	21	89
Utah.....	1	1	—	164	164	—	—	—	164	—	1	10	75
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	4	3	1	332	230	102	175	157	—	111.5	3	14	68
Oregon.....	2	2	—	811	811	—	115	130	566	88.5	2	13	80
California.....	15	14	1	2,337	2,319	18	826	1,183	328	69.8	10	79	391

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	305	353	411	435	59,228	60,152	82,515	70,542	1,219	57,274	735	2.1
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	12	14	18	23	1,707	1,731	2,488	2,762	20	1,482	205	1.3
New Hampshire.....	16	21	22	25	1,886	2,222	3,890	3,629	167	1,695	24	9.0
Vermont.....	3	3	6	7	538	495	1,833	710	—	538	—	—
Massachusetts.....	140	159	179	180	26,348	28,203	41,587	35,440	730	25,394	224	2.8
Rhode Island.....	4	3	3	6	1,083	750	1,412	1,406	—	1,083	—	—
Connecticut.....	1	2	4	5	216	128	316	446	—	216	—	—
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	21	26	26	21	5,788	5,144	6,288	4,656	80	5,668	40	1.4
New Jersey.....	9	10	12	9	1,155	1,053	1,291	934	—	1,015	140	—
Pennsylvania.....	7	7	9	13	1,509	1,593	1,828	1,596	110	1,399	—	7.3
E. N. CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	6	7	6	7	1,476	2,704	1,700	1,228	2	1,474	—	.1
Indiana.....	1	2	2	4	465	538	376	253	9	456	—	1.9
Illinois.....	16	15	17	19	4,393	2,489	1,593	2,339	7	4,386	—	.2
Michigan.....	3	4	7	13	317	634	1,478	1,452	—	317	—	—
Wisconsin.....	2	2	4	8	321	377	508	919	—	321	—	—
W. N. CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	7	9	10	10	2,526	1,760	1,898	1,160	73	2,453	—	2.9
Iowa.....	6	6	7	13	1,008	1,162	1,004	1,482	—	1,008	—	—
Missouri.....	3	3	3	3	1,061	1,058	911	482	—	1,061	—	—
Nebraska.....	2	2	2	4	435	427	549	403	—	435	—	—
Kansas.....	4	3	3	4	361	374	258	345	—	361	—	—
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Virginia.....	4	3	5	2	240	250	235	76	—	240	—	—
North Carolina.....	—	2	5	4	—	24	994	122	—	—	—	—
Florida.....	1	2	6	2	115	147	184	105	—	115	—	—
E. S. CENTRAL:												
Tennessee.....	1	4	2	2	90	259	124	95	—	90	—	—
W. S. CENTRAL:												
Oklahoma.....	2	3	1	1	312	271	100	70	—	312	—	—
Texas.....	4	3	3	2	328	282	414	118	—	328	—	—
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	—	1	4	3	—	18	375	437	—	—	—	—
Colorado.....	2	3	5	6	428	450	638	723	5	423	—	1.2
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	4	3	5	4	332	510	2,176	553	5	225	102	2.2
Oregon.....	2	3	4	3	811	670	532	667	—	811	—	—
California.....	15	19	21	19	2,337	2,684	3,343	3,204	1	2,336	—	—
Other States.....	7	9	10	13	1,642	1,745	2,192	2,730	10	1,632	—	.6

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

Includes: Delaware, 1; South Carolina, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Kentucky, 2; Louisiana, 1; and Utah, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	305	303	228	\$19,098,977	74	\$1,273,991	98	\$783,325
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	12	12	7	304,500	2	1,050	5	20,500
New Hampshire.....	16	16	11	424,200	3	4,450	5	46,500
Massachusetts.....	140	142	105	10,006,165	27	135,560	56	459,689
Rhode Island.....	4	4	3	141,800	1	2,700	2	46,500
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	21	19	14	1,631,440	7	428,967	3	29,500
New Jersey.....	9	8	7	225,200	6	19,785	3	29,500
Pennsylvania.....	7	6	4	845,000	2	10,100	2	(1)
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	6	6	5	355,000	1	16,000	2	(1)
Illinois.....	16	16	10	1,469,068	3	394,534	2	(1)
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	7	7	6	308,600	3	4,325	3	7,000
Iowa.....	6	6	5	165,000	3	10,000	2	(1)
Kansas.....	4	4	3	43,000	1	14,000	1	(1)
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Virginia.....	4	4	4	55,000	1	1,000	1	(1)
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Texas.....	4	4	3	29,000				
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	4	3	3	40,658	2	11,775	1	(1)
California.....	15	16	13	770,759	4	42,525	1	(1)
Other States.....	30	30	25	2,284,587	8	177,220	8	144,336

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

² Includes: Vermont, 1; Connecticut, 1; Indiana, 1; Michigan, 2; Wisconsin, 2; Missouri, 2; Nebraska, 2; Florida, 1; Delaware, 1; South Carolina, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Kentucky, 2; Tennessee, 1; Louisiana, 1; Oklahoma, 2; Colorado, 2; and Oregon, 2.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	305	300	\$1,846,760	\$699,685	\$336,637	\$116,490
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	12	12	45,853	23,940	6,200	2,048
New Hampshire.....	16	16	59,455	27,572	7,377	2,530
Vermont.....	3	3	18,736	6,300	800	611
Massachusetts.....	140	139	899,124	327,574	166,929	77,859
Rhode Island.....	4	4	32,424	12,600	7,750	1,215
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	21	21	211,127	58,228	39,627	3,402
New Jersey.....	9	8	43,526	20,100	8,120	3,037
Pennsylvania.....	7	7	55,541	19,823	11,657	2,925
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	6	6	42,067	17,375	8,004	2,266
Illinois.....	16	16	83,942	31,337	16,819	4,269
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	7	7	45,997	18,871	9,355	1,328
Iowa.....	6	6	24,539	11,509	3,133	4,878
Missouri.....	3	3	29,509	17,000	4,671	675
Kansas.....	4	4	10,219	5,782	1,370	169
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Virginia.....	4	4	11,139	5,695	630	1,551
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Texas.....	4	3	3,246	2,100	-----	-----
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	4	4	9,589	6,886	525	122
California.....	15	14	68,172	27,574	14,265	1,605
Other States.....	24	23	152,555	59,419	29,405	6,000

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$45,421	\$513,735	\$54,631	\$10,803	\$367	\$27,955	\$41,236
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....	-----	10,880	1,524	75	-----	769	417
New Hampshire.....	1,290	15,093	3,215	465	36	824	1,053
Vermont.....	700	10,033	40	-----	-----	252	-----
Massachusetts.....	15,393	244,010	20,573	5,022	101	14,792	17,871
Rhode Island.....	950	7,317	215	100	100	1,177	1,000
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	3,250	98,299	2,153	3,663	30	1,802	673
New Jersey.....	1,370	8,971	706	10	-----	897	315
Pennsylvania.....	422	10,208	3,790	500	100	1,847	4,269
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	-----	12,537	625	50	-----	340	870
Illinois.....	12,116	11,177	1,281	60	-----	388	6,495
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	1,395	13,410	282	12	-----	630	714
Iowa.....	500	4,106	90	-----	-----	323	-----
Missouri.....	1,325	4,953	600	110	-----	35	140
Kansas.....	-----	2,743	48	30	-----	77	-----
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Virginia.....	-----	2,992	116	-----	-----	115	40
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Texas.....	-----	893	220	-----	-----	33	-----
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	100	1,796	65	-----	-----	95	-----
California.....	950	13,449	5,590	58	-----	1,559	3,122
Other States.....	5,660	40,868	4,498	448	-----	2,000	4,257

¹ Includes: Connecticut, 1; Indiana, 1; Michigan, 2; Wisconsin, 2; Nebraska, 2; Florida, 1; Delaware, 1; South Carolina, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Kentucky, 2; Tennessee, 1; Louisiana, 1; Oklahoma, 2; Colorado, 2; Utah, 1; and Oregon, 2.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

Unitarianism may be defined in the most general terms as the religious doctrine of those holding belief in one God in one person (as distinguished from the Trinitarian belief in one God in three persons) and the related belief in the strict humanity of Jesus (as contrasted with the belief in His deity). While Unitarians assert that these beliefs were held in the first Christian centuries, before ever the Trinitarian dogmas were developed, yet the Unitarianism of today originated historically in the first half century of the Protestant Reformation. In one form or another it was espoused in the sixteenth century by a number of Anabaptist leaders and by numerous independent thinkers in Italy or Switzerland. Its most influential leaders on the Continent, where it was variously known as Arianism, Socinianism, or Unitarianism, were Michael Servetus in Switzerland, Faustus Socinus in Poland, and Francis David in Transylvania.

In England Unitarianism gradually developed during the eighteenth century, largely under Socinian influences, and chiefly among the Presbyterian churches, though there were also important accessions from other religious bodies. While such men as Newton, Locke, Milton, and Penn in the seventeenth century are known to have held Unitarian views, no movement toward a distinct denomination began till late in the eighteenth century; and the most distinguished leaders of Unitarianism since its separate organization have been Joseph Priestley, Theophilus Lindsey, and James Martineau.

In America Unitarianism developed out of New England Congregationalism, whose churches had, as a rule, unwittingly left the way open for doctrinal changes, by requiring members upon joining the church simply to join in a covenant, rather than to subscribe to a creed. Thus many of the Congregational churches of eastern Massachusetts, including nearly all the oldest and most important ones, gradually moved far toward Unitarian beliefs in the second half of the eighteenth century, though the first church distinctly to avow such beliefs was the Episcopal King's Chapel at Boston, in 1785. These churches preferred to call themselves simply Liberal Christians, and the name Unitarian was only slowly and reluctantly accepted. The first church to take the name "Unitarian" was the First Church in Philadelphia, founded in 1796.

The formation of a new denomination out of the liberal wing of the Congregational Church was a gradual process, which went on in one congregation after another. The cleavage was hastened by the election of Henry Ware, a liberal, as professor of theology at Harvard University in 1805, in spite of orthodox protests, and by the fastening of the name Unitarian upon the liberals by the conservatives in 1815, after which the former were more and more refused religious fellowship by the latter, who desired thus to exclude them from the denomination. At length, in 1819, William Ellery Channing, of Boston, acknowledged leader of the liberals, preached at Baltimore an ordination sermon which defined and defended the views held by Unitarians and was thenceforth accepted by them as their platform.

In 1825 the American Unitarian Association was formed to do aggressive missionary work and to promote the interests of the churches concerned, and thus the new denomination became organized separately. The Unitarians of this period were much averse to fostering sectarian spirit. They had been only loosely welded together, and their own fundamental principles were not clearly settled; so that for nearly 40 years the denomination was stagnant and was divided and weakened by internal controversy centering mainly about the question of miracles. But by the end of the Civil War this controversy had been largely outgrown; a national conference was organized in 1865, and a period of rapid extension and of aggressive denominational life ensued, which has continued down to the present time. For a generation past emphasis has been laid much less upon doctrinal points than upon personal religion, moral advancement, and civic and social reform.

DOCTRINE

The Unitarians have never adopted a creed and do not require of members or ministers profession of a particular doctrine.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Everett Moore Baker, executive vice president, American Unitarian Association, Boston, Mass., and approved by him in its present form.

In general, Unitarians accept the religion of Jesus. The declared purpose of the American Unitarian Association, as stated in its bylaws, is "to diffuse the knowledge and promote the interests of pure religion which, in accordance with the teachings of Jesus, is summed up in love to God and love to man." The covenant most generally used in local churches reads: "In the love of truth, and in the spirit of Jesus, we unite for the worship of God and the service of man."

The most distinguishing marks of Unitarianism today are its insistence upon absolute freedom in belief, its reliance upon the supreme guidance of reason, its tolerance of difference in religious opinion, its devotion to education and philanthropy, and its emphasis upon character, as the principles of fundamental importance in religion. There is, however, a general consensus upon the unipersonality of God, the strict humanity of Jesus, the essential dignity and perfectibility of human nature, the natural character of the Bible, and the hope for the ultimate salvation of all souls, in distinction from the views traditionally taught on these points.

ORGANIZATION

The Unitarians are congregational in polity, each congregation being entirely independent of all the others. But for purposes of fellowship, mutual counsel, and the promotion of common ends, they unite in district, State, and regional conferences, in the American Unitarian Association and in an international association formed "to open and maintain communication with free Christian groups in all lands, who are striving to unite religion and liberty, and to increase fellowship and cooperation among them." Besides the national missionary organization, the American Unitarian Association, with headquarters at Boston, and offices at New York, Chicago, and Berkeley, Calif., other national organizations include the General Alliance of Unitarian Women, the Young People's Religious Union, the Laymen's League, the Unitarian Ministerial Union, the Unitarian Temperance Society, the Unitarian Youth Commission, etc.

WORK

The missionary work of the churches of the Unitarian fellowship is carried on chiefly by the American Unitarian Association. In 1936 this association acknowledged receipts amounting to approximately \$316,000, which amount was expended in the support of new churches; the strengthening of existing churches; for mission preachers; for books and tracts; for assistance to theological students; and for educational work in certain selected schools and communities, not necessarily under Unitarian auspices. The property (endowment) amounts to, approximately, \$8,300,000. In addition to the work done by the association, home missionary work is carried on also by the Women's General Alliance, the Unitarian Laymen's League, the Young People's Religious Union, and the district, State, and regional conferences.

The foreign work of the Unitarian churches is conducted chiefly through the International Association for Liberal Christianity and Religious Freedom, with headquarters at Utrecht, Holland. The international association has correspondents in 22 countries, and through them and such organizations as the General Assembly of Unitarian Churches in Great Britain, the Brahmo-Somaj of India, and the various liberal Christian bodies in Europe, it carries on active propaganda.

Unitarians are profound believers in education, but not in sectarian education. Many leading schools and universities are practically under Unitarian administration, but not one of them is sectarian in purpose or spirit. The Unitarian ministry is educated chiefly in four theological seminaries—the Harvard Divinity School, founded in 1819; the Meadville Theological School, established in Pennsylvania in 1844 and moved to Chicago, Ill., in 1926; the Pacific Unitarian School for the Ministry, opened at Berkeley, Calif., in 1904; and the Tufts Divinity School in Medford, Mass.; but in none of these are either teachers or students ever submitted to dogmatic tests. For general educational institutions large sums of money have been given by Unitarians, but no record is kept of such gifts. The same may be said in regard to other philanthropic works.

UNITED BRETHREN BODIES

GENERAL STATEMENT

The denominations grouped under the name United Brethren, in 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906, are listed in the table which follows, with the principal statistics as reported for the four census periods. These three bodies had a common origin in the formation about 1800 of the denomination called the United Brethren in Christ; the small group known as the United Christian Church and reported in 1926 for the first time, separated in 1864; and the Church of the United Brethren in Christ (Old Constitution) separated in 1889. The general history for these three bodies, as well as the general statement of doctrine and organization, is presented in connection with the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, the largest body.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR UNITED BRETHREN BODIES, 1936, 1926, 1916, AND 1906

DENOMINATION AND CENSUS YEAR	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Scholars
1936								
Total for the group	2,762	392,897	2,629	\$28,253,633	2,730	\$4,574,149	2,603	337,154
Church of the United Brethren in Christ	2,500	376,905	2,394	27,435,058	2,472	4,343,537	2,363	317,297
Church of the United Brethren in Christ (Old Constitution) ..	248	15,401	236	774,500	246	225,355	232	18,867
United Christian Church	14	591	9	44,075	12	5,257	8	1,000
1926								
Total for the group	3,375	395,885	3,324	\$9,578,679	3,388	7,521,073	3,088	400,749
Church of the United Brethren in Christ	2,988	377,436	2,877	28,520,619	2,918	6,976,440	2,739	376,982
Church of the United Brethren in Christ (Old Constitution) ..	372	17,872	338	1,022,660	359	341,687	344	23,214
United Christian Church	15	577	9	35,400	11	2,946	5	553
1916								
Total for the group	3,889	367,934	3,596	14,494,975	3,775	3,501,103	3,618	426,951
Church of the United Brethren in Christ	3,481	348,828	3,220	13,787,579	3,373	3,315,238	3,251	402,838
Church of the United Brethren in Christ (Old Constitution) ..	408	19,106	378	707,396	402	185,865	367	24,113
1906								
Total for the group	4,268	296,050	3,839	9,073,791	-----	-----	3,777	301,320
Church of the United Brethren in Christ	3,699	274,649	3,356	8,401,539	-----	-----	3,325	278,764
Church of the United Brethren in Christ (Old Constitution) ..	569	21,401	483	672,252	-----	-----	452	22,556

CHURCH OF THE UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of the United Brethren in Christ for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination is composed of those persons received into the local churches on confession of faith or by letter from other evangelical churches.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	2,500	517	1,983	20.7	79.3
Members, number.....	376,905	178,509	198,396	47.4	52.6
Average membership per church.....	151	345	100		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	152,615	72,051	80,564	47.2	52.8
Female.....	213,736	102,250	111,486	47.8	52.2
Sex not reported.....	10,554	4,208	6,346	39.9	60.1
Males per 100 females.....	71.4	70.5	72.3		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	27,060	14,505	12,555	53.6	46.4
13 years and over.....	330,319	158,506	171,813	48.0	52.0
Age not reported.....	19,526	5,498	14,028	28.2	71.8
Percent under 13 years ¹	7.6	8.4	6.8		
Church edifices, number.....	2,432	510	1,922	21.0	79.0
Value—number reporting.....	2,384	507	1,877	21.3	78.7
Amount reported.....	\$27,435,058	\$17,328,095	\$10,106,963	63.2	36.8
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$26,926,615	\$17,038,895	\$9,887,720	63.3	36.7
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$508,443	\$289,200	\$219,243	56.9	43.1
Average value per church.....	\$11,508	\$34,178	\$5,385		
Debt—number reporting.....	449	275	174	61.2	38.8
Amount reported.....	\$4,164,637	\$3,481,343	\$683,294	83.6	16.4
Number reporting "no debt".....	1,224	140	1,084	11.4	88.6
Parsonages, number.....	1,648	404	1,244	24.5	75.5
Value—number reporting.....	1,459	393	1,066	26.9	73.1
Amount reported.....	\$4,235,772	\$1,984,974	\$2,250,798	46.9	53.1
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2,472	516	1,956	20.9	79.1
Amount reported.....	\$4,343,537	\$2,487,039	\$1,856,498	57.3	42.7
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,539,717	\$739,727	\$799,990	48.0	52.0
All other salaries.....	\$234,133	\$167,405	\$66,728	71.5	28.5
Repairs and improvements.....	\$381,799	\$196,964	\$184,835	51.6	48.4
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$396,777	\$281,336	\$115,441	70.9	29.1
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$924,867	\$584,520	\$340,347	63.2	36.8
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$78,312	\$40,868	\$37,444	52.2	47.8
Home missions.....	\$32,196	\$18,170	\$14,026	56.4	43.6
Foreign missions.....	\$65,509	\$43,130	\$22,379	65.8	34.2
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$452,742	\$270,319	\$182,423	59.7	40.3
All other purposes.....	\$237,485	\$144,600	\$92,885	60.9	39.1
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,757	\$4,820	\$949		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	2,363	507	1,856	21.5	78.5
Officers and teachers.....	39,384	14,637	24,747	37.2	62.8
Scholars.....	317,297	153,659	163,638	48.4	51.6

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	320	127	193	39.7	60.3
Officers and teachers.....	2,665	1,252	1,413	47.0	53.0
Scholars.....	19,655	10,152	9,503	51.7	48.3
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	52	22	30	(?)	(?)
Officers and teachers.....	214	128	86	59.8	40.2
Scholars.....	2,540	1,679	861	66.1	33.9
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	7	4	3	(?)	(?)
Officers and teachers.....	134	90	44	67.2	32.8
Scholars.....	761	316	445	41.5	58.5

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	2,500	2,988	3,481	3,699
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-488	-493	-218	-----
Percent.....	-16.3	-14.2	-5.9	-----
Members, number.....	376,905	377,436	348,828	274,649
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-531	28,608	74,179	-----
Percent.....	-0.1	8.2	27.0	-----
Average membership per church.....	151	126	100	74
Church edifices, number.....	2,432	2,902	3,244	3,410
Value—number reporting.....	2,384	2,877	3,220	3,356
Amount reported.....	\$27,435,058	\$28,520,619	\$13,787,579	\$8,401,536
Average value per church.....	\$11,508	\$9,913	\$4,282	\$2,503
Debt—number reporting.....	449	469	456	417
Amount reported.....	\$4,164,637	\$4,128,238	\$1,489,929	\$489,035
Parsonages, number.....	1,648	-----	-----	-----
Value—number reporting.....	1,459	1,319	1,130	1,004
Amount reported.....	\$4,235,772	\$4,764,191	\$2,296,847	\$1,423,282
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	2,472	2,918	3,373	-----
Amount reported.....	\$4,343,537	\$6,976,440	\$3,315,238	-----
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,539,717	-----	-----	-----
All other salaries.....	\$234,133	-----	-----	-----
Repairs and improvements.....	\$381,799	\$5,720,499	\$2,264,059	-----
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$396,777	-----	-----	-----
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$924,867	-----	-----	-----
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$78,312	-----	-----	-----
Home missions.....	\$32,196	-----	-----	-----
Foreign missions.....	\$65,509	\$1,228,676	\$822,771	-----
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$452,742	-----	-----	-----
All other purposes.....	\$237,485	-----	-----	-----
Not classified.....	-----	\$27,265	\$228,408	-----
Average expenditure per church.....	\$1,757	\$2,391	\$983	-----
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	2,363	2,739	3,251	3,335
Officers and teachers.....	39,384	38,278	41,223	37,993
Scholars.....	317,297	376,982	402,838	278,764

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Church of the United Brethren in Christ by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday

schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each conference in the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars	
United States.....	2,500	317	1,983	376,905	178,508	198,396	152,615	213,736	10,554	71.4	2,363	39,384	317,297	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:														
New York.....	38	8	30	3,592	1,292	2,300	1,499	2,093	-----	71.6	33	454	2,866	
Pennsylvania.....	495	115	380	89,909	49,980	39,929	36,881	50,428	2,600	73.1	470	10,369	94,587	
E. N. CENTRAL:														
Ohio.....	493	123	370	85,405	46,994	38,411	34,801	50,402	1,202	69.0	479	8,440	73,379	
Indiana.....	388	68	320	61,504	24,139	37,365	24,822	34,231	2,451	72.5	363	5,567	43,268	
Illinois.....	169	30	139	22,800	8,480	14,320	9,286	12,855	659	72.2	164	2,594	17,355	
Michigan.....	34	8	26	4,243	2,315	1,928	1,636	2,607	-----	62.8	34	508	3,883	
Wisconsin.....	33	4	29	3,876	1,321	2,555	1,491	2,330	55	64.0	32	361	2,827	
W. N. CENTRAL:														
Minnesota.....	17	3	14	1,762	737	1,025	611	1,050	101	58.2	16	219	1,384	
Iowa.....	80	14	66	9,129	3,656	5,473	3,461	5,325	343	65.0	73	1,058	6,672	
Missouri.....	23	3	20	2,663	889	1,774	995	1,232	436	80.8	18	253	1,463	
North Dakota.....	3	-----	3	209	-----	209	125	84	-----	-----	3	47	147	
South Dakota.....	3	2	1	294	80	124	78	126	-----	61.9	3	26	149	
Nebraska.....	64	10	54	7,846	2,447	5,399	2,909	4,214	723	69.0	62	902	5,702	
Kansas.....	120	25	95	16,955	7,210	9,745	6,833	9,752	370	70.1	115	1,822	12,793	
SOUTH ATLANTIC:														
Maryland.....	54	12	42	10,226	5,463	4,763	4,372	5,854	-----	74.7	52	1,073	9,230	
District of Columbia.....	1	1	-----	1,330	1,330	-----	600	780	-----	80.0	1	46	501	
Virginia.....	63	7	56	9,053	2,917	6,136	3,778	5,275	-----	71.6	50	774	5,832	
West Virginia.....	283	28	255	27,474	9,315	18,159	11,269	14,717	1,488	76.6	266	2,902	21,764	
Florida.....	5	1	4	614	231	383	260	348	-----	76.4	4	54	376	
E. S. CENTRAL:														
Kentucky.....	11	2	9	992	381	611	407	514	71	79.2	8	87	625	
Tennessee.....	25	7	18	3,072	1,341	1,731	1,343	1,729	-----	77.7	23	240	2,060	
W. S. CENTRAL:														
Louisiana.....	2	1	1	347	197	150	147	200	-----	73.5	2	40	284	
Oklahoma.....	24	11	13	3,310	1,994	1,316	1,305	2,005	-----	65.1	20	313	1,952	
MOUNTAIN:														
Montana.....	4	1	3	392	137	255	162	230	-----	70.4	4	73	279	
Idaho.....	3	-----	3	79	-----	79	34	45	-----	-----	3	20	122	
Wyoming.....	1	1	-----	361	361	-----	100	261	-----	38.3	1	23	265	
Colorado.....	14	3	11	2,168	860	1,308	826	1,342	-----	61.5	14	221	1,377	
New Mexico.....	7	1	6	581	95	486	261	320	-----	81.6	7	66	578	
PACIFIC:														
Washington.....	12	8	4	1,132	836	296	434	643	55	67.5	12	190	974	
Oregon.....	12	7	5	1,289	921	368	544	745	-----	73.0	12	204	1,310	
California.....	19	13	6	3,368	2,530	838	1,339	2,029	-----	66.0	19	438	3,293	

* Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	2,500	2,988	3,481	3,699	376,905	377,436	348,828	274,649	27,060	330,319	19,526	7.6
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	38	42	42	34	3,592	2,879	2,684	1,484	174	3,322	96	5.0
Pennsylvania.....	495	533	560	585	89,909	81,729	73,989	53,397	4,657	81,100	4,152	5.4
E. N. CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	493	564	632	696	86,405	86,945	75,852	65,191	5,112	78,444	2,849	6.1
Indiana.....	388	459	528	556	61,504	65,807	59,955	48,059	5,043	52,825	3,636	8.7
Illinois.....	169	214	237	284	22,800	24,402	23,003	18,705	2,079	18,903	1,818	9.9
Michigan.....	34	42	71	66	4,243	3,426	3,861	3,446	257	3,986	-----	6.1
Wisconsin.....	33	31	46	45	3,876	3,249	2,997	2,036	232	3,589	55	6.1
W. N. CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	17	18	23	28	1,762	1,618	1,530	1,282	370	1,745	47	21.6
Iowa.....	80	107	156	186	9,129	9,914	12,672	11,082	805	7,388	936	9.8
Missouri.....	23	46	60	83	2,663	3,322	4,286	3,321	112	1,981	570	5.4
North Dakota.....	3	4	4	-----	209	141	101	-----	21	188	-----	10.0
South Dakota.....	3	3	7	6	204	172	184	175	34	170	-----	16.7
Nebraska.....	64	76	85	125	7,846	7,664	7,234	6,045	599	6,449	798	8.5
Kansas.....	120	162	253	293	16,955	17,818	19,924	15,159	1,501	14,524	930	9.4
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Maryland.....	54	58	59	63	10,226	9,795	8,237	6,445	644	9,551	31	6.3
Virginia.....	63	75	87	91	9,053	9,731	8,270	6,786	1,062	7,991	-----	11.7
West Virginia.....	283	355	362	320	27,474	30,537	29,426	19,993	2,109	22,551	2,814	8.6
Georgia.....	-----	-----	3	6	-----	-----	168	521	-----	-----	-----	-----
Florida.....	5	6	8	1	614	584	317	41	30	584	-----	4.9
E. S. CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	11	16	27	16	992	1,296	1,256	993	101	820	71	11.0
Tennessee.....	25	26	29	59	3,072	2,668	916	2,875	329	2,430	313	11.9
W. S. CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....	-----	5	-----	-----	-----	106	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Louisiana.....	2	2	4	11	347	276	329	361	72	275	-----	20.7
Oklahoma.....	24	43	76	67	3,310	3,610	3,978	2,819	520	2,490	300	17.3
MOUNTAIN:												
Montana.....	4	11	9	-----	392	652	246	-----	28	364	-----	7.1
Idaho.....	3	4	3	4	79	86	125	113	2	77	-----	-----
Colorado.....	14	18	17	12	2,168	2,446	1,240	720	296	1,872	-----	13.7
New Mexico.....	7	6	11	-----	581	301	255	-----	112	414	55	21.3
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	12	16	23	11	1,132	940	1,059	582	70	1,007	55	6.5
Oregon.....	12	22	33	31	1,289	1,467	1,945	1,533	128	1,161	-----	9.9
California.....	19	23	24	18	3,368	2,990	2,349	1,195	361	3,007	-----	10.7
Other States.....	*2	1	2	2	1,711	865	440	290	200	1,511	-----	11.7

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

* Includes: District of Columbia, 1, and Wyoming, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount
United States.....	2,500	2,432	2,384	\$27,435,058	449	\$4,164,637	1,459	\$4,235,773
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	38	38	38	315,900	8	65,720	25	89,250
Pennsylvania.....	495	491	483	9,197,950	130	1,661,872	283	1,216,237
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	493	485	469	6,572,827	72	971,620	261	898,015
Indiana.....	388	381	375	3,566,945	63	566,434	225	444,447
Illinois.....	169	167	167	1,463,128	28	172,979	107	256,500
Michigan.....	34	33	32	327,900	7	85,960	26	57,440
Wisconsin.....	23	22	22	211,710	9	23,683	18	42,550
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Minnesota.....	17	16	16	105,200	4	20,300	10	28,500
Iowa.....	80	78	77	477,500	13	24,267	63	129,000
Missouri.....	23	22	22	122,900	3	10,400	11	20,900
North Dakota.....	3	3	3	10,000	2	1,050	1	(1)
South Dakota.....	3	3	3	10,500	1	175	2	(1)
Nebraska.....	64	62	62	411,000	7	51,298	48	102,350
Kansas.....	120	114	114	872,900	14	67,594	91	195,984
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Maryland.....	54	52	52	712,000	13	105,125	23	111,150
Virginia.....	63	61	61	548,800	7	25,775	29	95,500
West Virginia.....	283	269	256	1,140,950	23	80,205	160	348,449
Florida.....	5	5	5	70,200	4	13,142	4	9,300
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	11	7	6	20,100	1	75	3	7,400
Tennessee.....	25	23	23	128,450	4	13,400	9	16,000
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Oklahoma.....	24	20	20	234,200	10	49,012	16	33,525
MOUNTAIN:								
Montana.....	4	4	4	59,200	3	18,150	3	10,800
Colorado.....	14	12	12	141,800	3	22,100	8	22,500
New Mexico.....	7	6	5	68,000	1	9,273	4	10,000
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	12	12	12	93,000	5	11,308	8	13,900
Oregon.....	12	10	10	99,500	4	20,300	8	17,800
California.....	19	19	19	340,000	8	66,540	18	63,975
Other States.....	7	7	6	112,500	2	6,850	5	24,300

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: District of Columbia, 1; Louisiana, 2; Idaho, 2; and Wyoming, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improve- ments
United States.....	2,500	2,472	\$4,343,537	\$1,539,717	\$234,133	\$381,799
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	38	38	67,899	29,525	1,223	3,829
Pennsylvania.....	495	494	1,366,555	390,550	89,564	122,530
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	493	489	1,024,120	366,770	67,085	74,417
Indiana.....	388	380	551,800	207,743	23,455	56,595
Illinois.....	169	166	241,587	89,978	7,575	18,607
Michigan.....	34	34	61,814	24,643	2,303	6,027
Wisconsin.....	33	33	41,010	17,237	1,421	3,530
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Minnesota.....	17	16	23,390	12,091	744	1,197
Iowa.....	80	79	95,564	44,295	2,753	11,655
Missouri.....	23	22	18,406	7,236	107	2,157
North Dakota.....	3	3	1,603	891	48	85
South Dakota.....	3	3	2,030	950	50	18
Nebraska.....	64	63	66,173	31,817	1,292	5,544
Kansas.....	120	118	149,984	69,283	5,128	8,433
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Maryland.....	54	54	128,667	42,522	9,312	15,422
Virginia.....	63	63	66,639	24,302	2,889	4,931
West Virginia.....	283	282	204,706	79,698	7,694	23,880
Florida.....	5	5	10,617	4,444	410	610
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	11	10	7,173	3,366	197	1,920
Tennessee.....	25	25	23,012	11,809	428	3,393
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Oklahoma.....	24	20	26,920	13,929	682	1,663
MOUNTAIN:						
Montana.....	4	4	3,033	1,682	157	271
Idaho.....	3	3	2,140	820	---	1,050
Colorado.....	14	14	20,274	9,203	555	1,911
New Mexico.....	7	7	7,524	3,387	1,249	1,100
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	12	12	16,936	9,764	198	788
Oregon.....	12	12	24,440	9,135	324	7,096
California.....	19	19	65,122	24,497	4,020	2,429
Other States.....	4	4	23,799	8,150	3,270	701

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, ex- cluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To gen- eral head- quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$396,777	\$924,867	\$78,312	\$32,196	\$65,509	\$452,742	\$237,485
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	4,424	16,576	1,198	409	1,484	6,831	2,400
Pennsylvania.....	146,794	329,287	21,465	8,670	28,449	146,207	53,039
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	81,438	220,452	21,834	8,062	16,103	109,186	58,773
Indiana.....	42,964	108,302	10,174	5,097	4,538	53,434	39,498
Illinois.....	45,072	37,090	3,851	1,920	3,791	22,951	10,752
Michigan.....	4,784	13,076	1,845	488	770	4,526	3,352
Wisconsin.....	3,548	5,886	484	123	167	5,830	2,784
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Minnesota.....	380	3,955	551	356	538	3,010	568
Iowa.....	10,086	12,538	1,639	718	877	7,127	3,866
Missouri.....	1,460	3,662	315	3	3	2,389	1,074
North Dakota.....	50	230	20	---	---	279	---
South Dakota.....	---	951	---	6	---	9	32
Nebraska.....	2,602	11,595	1,548	303	414	5,742	5,316
Kansas.....	6,133	32,404	2,743	564	851	18,669	5,776

¹ Includes: District of Columbia, 1; Louisiana, 2; and Wyoming, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, ex- cluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To gen- eral head- quarters	All other purposes
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Maryland.....	\$7, 180	\$27, 401	\$2, 045	\$995	\$2, 321	\$17, 979	\$3, 540
Virginia.....	6, 631	12, 958	1, 721	625	896	10, 869	1, 819
West Virginia.....	17, 084	44, 363	2, 534	2, 212	1, 957	16, 701	8, 248
Florida.....	702	2, 510	228	180	681	607	245
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....	50	889	82	37	126	337	169
Tennessee.....	772	4, 273	287	97	142	1, 570	241
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Oklahoma.....	2, 221	5, 351	226	303	116	1, 438	991
MOUNTAIN:							
Montana.....	153	738	100	19	2	353	158
Idaho.....		160	10	10		90	10
Colorado.....	1, 610	4, 372	259	61	74	1, 618	611
New Mexico.....		673	25	85	85	838	82
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	385	3, 347	215	96	99	1, 052	992
Oregon.....	1, 579	3, 175	511	50		2, 086	484
California.....	6, 650	15, 733	1, 042	652	981	7, 818	1, 300
Other States.....	2, 075	2, 932	1, 060	55	30	3, 696	1, 830

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES, 1936

CONFERENCE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Amount	Churches re- porting	Scholars
Total.....	2, 500	376, 905	2, 384	\$27, 435, 058	449	\$4, 164, 637	2, 472	\$4, 343, 537	2, 363	317, 397
Allegheny.....	197	30, 956	191	2, 966, 975	48	703, 725	197	369, 027	188	29, 086
California.....	19	2, 868	19	340, 000	8	66, 540	19	65, 122	19	3, 293
Colorado-New										
Mexico.....	23	3, 221	19	226, 300	5	33, 023	23	32, 210	23	2, 345
East Ohio.....	97	18, 960	93	1, 700, 600	22	371, 575	97	231, 035	96	17, 293
East Pennsylvania.....	149	33, 450	147	3, 809, 900	49	661, 822	149	594, 407	139	39, 239
Erie.....	97	8, 267	94	717, 400	18	121, 860	96	162, 585	89	7, 394
Florida.....	5	614	5	70, 200	4	13, 142	5	10, 617	4	376
Illinois.....	169	22, 800	167	1, 463, 125	28	172, 979	166	241, 587	164	17, 355
Indiana.....	123	14, 517	123	511, 700	14	44, 025	128	88, 884	117	8, 708
Iowa.....	80	9, 129	77	477, 500	13	24, 297	79	95, 564	73	6, 672
Kansas.....	121	16, 986	115	873, 700	14	67, 594	119	150, 264	116	12, 813
Miami.....	106	25, 838	103	1, 856, 900	16	215, 250	106	328, 571	105	20, 518
Michigan.....	34	4, 243	32	327, 900	7	85, 960	34	61, 814	34	3, 883
Minnesota.....	17	1, 762	16	105, 200	4	20, 300	16	23, 390	16	1, 384
Missouri.....	25	3, 010	24	132, 900	8	10, 400	24	23, 020	20	1, 747
Montana.....	7	601	7	69, 200	5	19, 200	7	5, 236	7	426
Nebraska.....	66	8, 019	64	420, 700	8	51, 473	65	67, 923	64	5, 931
Oklahoma.....	24	3, 310	20	284, 200	10	49, 012	20	26, 920	20	1, 952
Oregon.....	27	2, 500	24	196, 000	9	31, 608	27	43, 516	27	2, 406
Pennsylvania.....	135	31, 277	134	2, 775, 575	86	350, 335	135	443, 864	130	30, 392
St. Joseph.....	130	22, 539	126	1, 502, 945	21	259, 014	130	231, 428	127	16, 504
Sandusky.....	147	21, 617	143	1, 569, 600	16	200, 738	144	243, 387	143	19, 442
Southeast Ohio.....	145	20, 386	132	1, 464, 227	18	184, 057	144	225, 872	137	16, 240
Tennessee.....	27	3, 173	25	130, 350	4	13, 400	27	23, 242	25	2, 169
Virginia.....	131	16, 949	122	849, 950	10	45, 325	131	118, 405	114	11, 677
West Virginia.....	225	20, 705	203	880, 800	21	60, 830	224	161, 968	212	17, 292
White River.....	131	24, 532	127	1, 549, 500	29	263, 470	127	232, 669	122	18, 133
Wisconsin.....	33	3, 876	32	211, 710	9	23, 683	33	41, 010	32	2, 827

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

Among the serious conditions facing the churches of America in the early part of the eighteenth century were the lack of church buildings, church organization, and especially the dearth of able spiritual ministers.

In general, moral conditions were deplorable. In 1746 Rev. Michael Schlatter, a Swiss by birth, was sent as a missionary to the German Reformed churches in Pennsylvania, although under the general direction of the Synod of Holland. In 1751 he returned to Europe to present an appeal for further aid and additional missionaries. Six young men responded to his presentation of the need in the new colonies. Among them was Philip William Otterbein, who was born in the duchy of Nassau, Germany, in 1726, and who had already had some experience in pastoral work. The company arrived in New York in July 1752 and Otterbein soon found a field of labor with the congregation at Lancaster, Pa., at that time the second in importance among the German Reformed churches of the Colonies.

Early in his pastorate at Lancaster, Otterbein passed through a deep personal religious experience which led him to insist upon the necessity of a deeper inward spirituality on the part of his people. This was not always acceptable at that period, barren as it was in spiritual life.

About this time Otterbein came into personal relations with Martin Boehm, a preacher of the Mennonite communion, who had passed through a similar religious experience. They conducted evangelistic work among the scattered German settlements of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia. This was regarded as being irregular by their fellow ministers and resulted in Otterbein's accepting a call in 1774 to an independent congregation in Baltimore. For the next 15 years Otterbein and Boehm conducted their evangelistic labors among the German-speaking communities, holding 2 days' "great meetings." Other ministers of like spirit associated themselves with these men. Under their preaching converts multiplied rapidly, but church organizations were not yet formed, many of the converts uniting with English-speaking churches.

A meeting was held by these evangelistic preachers in 1789. During the next 10 years similar councils convened at irregular times. These ministers did not then intend to form a separate denomination, but in obeying the call of God to win souls and stand for a spiritual church membership they were inevitably drawn closer and closer together until the year 1800, when a conference was held in Frederick County, Md., and a distinct ecclesiastical body was formed under the name "United Brethren in Christ." Thirteen ministers were in attendance at this important conference. Otterbein and Boehm were elected as bishops, and they were continuously reelected to the bishopric until the death of Boehm in 1812 and of Otterbein in 1813. Thus it will be seen that this new organization was in no sense a schism from any other body, but was the natural development on the part of German-speaking congregations desiring a deeper spiritual life and strong emphasis on evangelism.

Bishop Asbury, of the Methodist Church, and Bishop Otterbein, of the United Brethren Church, came into close relationship, but the two bodies they represented remain distinct, and no specific effort to unite the forces was ever made.

The fact that those who joined in forming the United Brethren Church represented different forms of church life necessitated concessions on the part of all. The reformed churches practiced infant baptism, and the Mennonites regarded believers' baptism by immersion as the only correct form. The result was that each generously conceded to the other freedom to follow personal convictions as to the form of baptism and the age of persons baptized.

During the first decade of the nineteenth century preaching places were established west of the Allegheny Mountains, in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

The first General Conference was held in 1815 near Mount Pleasant, Pa., when a form of discipline was adopted. Up until this time all the churches had used the German language in their services; but the use of English was increasing, and

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Dr. D. T. Gregory, executive secretary of the Board of Administration, Church of the United Brethren in Christ, Dayton, Ohio, and approved by him in its present form.

the conference held in 1817 ordered the confession of faith and book of discipline to be printed in both German and English.

The Church of the United Brethren in Christ early took a positive position on questions of moral reform. It placed in its discipline in 1821 a declaration in condemnation of slavery; and in 1841 definite action was taken against the drinking of ardent spirits and the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks.

The General Conference of 1889 revised the confession of faith and the constitution of the church. A few of the delegates believed that this revision was unconstitutional. They withdrew and formed a small communion of their own.

The past three decades have been characterized by intensive development of colleges, a theological seminary, homes and orphanages, and missionary agencies.

Much emphasis has been placed on religious education, the promotion of Christian stewardship, and systematic giving through the benevolence budget.

The church is a member of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and is cooperating with other Protestant bodies in State, national, and international relationships.

DOCTRINE

In doctrine the church is Arminian. Its confession of faith, consisting of 13 brief articles, sets forth the generally accepted view of the Trinity, the authority of the Scriptures, justification and regeneration, the Christian Sabbath, and the future state. Concerning the sacraments, it holds that baptism and the Lord's Supper should be observed by all Christians, but the mode of baptism and the manner of celebrating the Lord's Supper are left to the judgment of the individual. The question of the baptism of children is left to the choice of parents. Emphasis is laid upon a life of prayer and devotion to Christ and His cause.

ORGANIZATION

Local churches are divided into classes, with class leaders, or they are formed into groups arranged geographically or otherwise, with leaders and stewards. Pastoral charges consist of one or more local churches which hold monthly official meetings and quarterly conferences. Annual conferences are composed of ministers and lay delegates in equal numbers. The General Conference is composed of ministers and lay delegates in equal numbers, elected by the members of the churches in their respective conferences.

The General Conference meets in May once in every 4 years. It has full authority, under certain constitutional restrictions, to legislate for the whole church and to hear and decide appeals.

There is but one order of the ministry, that of elder. Since 1899 it has been lawful to license and ordain women. Bishops and executive heads of departments of the church at large are elected by the General Conference for 4 years, and are eligible for reelection. Bishops work to promote the general interests of the church, preside at annual conferences, and in conjunction with conference superintendents they fix the appointment of preachers for the ensuing year. Since 1893 pastors may be assigned annually to the same charge for any number of years.

WORK

Emphasis is placed upon personal work and individual members are made to feel their responsibility for the success of the church work.

The missionary work of the denomination is promoted through three agencies, namely, conference missions, the Home Mission and Church Erection Society, and the Foreign Missionary Society. These 3 agencies employ 399 persons as missionaries, while the annual contributions for their support aggregate \$433,533.

The church, through the Foreign Missionary Society, is promoting missionary work in West Africa, Puerto Rico, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands.

The Women's Missionary Association of the church is an agency for raising funds which are expended through the Foreign Missionary Society and the Home Mission and Church Erection Society. Representatives from the Women's Missionary Association are members of these societies in the administration of missions. The church has a large printing establishment and office building in Dayton, Ohio.

The educational institutions of the church in the United States include five colleges—Otterbein at Westerville, Ohio; Lebanon Valley at Annville, Pa.; Indiana Central at Indianapolis, Ind.; York College at York, Nebr.; and Shenandoah at Dayton, Va. The church supports but one seminary for the training of ministers, namely, Bonebrake Theological Seminary, at Dayton, Ohio. The church maintains three homes for orphans and aged people, namely, Quincy Orphanage and Home at Quincy, Pa.; Otterbein Home, near Lebanon, Ohio; and the Baker Home at Puente, Calif. These are large institutions supported by voluntary gifts and farming lands.

Compared with 1926, the denomination shows decreases and increases in certain figures as indicated below. Contributions for all purposes in 1926 were \$6,831,475, and in 1936, \$4,499,478. The valuation of schools, homes, and printing establishment in 1926 was \$7,498,640, and in 1936, \$6,535,895. Endowment and loan funds in 1926 totaled \$2,796,674, and in 1936, \$3,706,031.

CHURCH OF THE UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST (OLD CONSTITUTION)

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Church of the United Brethren in Christ (Old Constitution) for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination is composed of persons who are enrolled in the local churches upon public confession of the Christian faith or by transfer from other Protestant denominations.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	248	40	208	16.1	83.9
Members, number.....	15,401	4,071	11,330	26.4	73.6
Average membership per church.....	62	102	54		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	5,955	1,646	4,309	27.6	72.4
Female.....	8,908	2,397	6,511	26.9	73.1
Sex not reported.....	538	28	510	5.2	94.8
Males per 100 females.....	66.9	68.7	66.2		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	517	213	304	41.2	58.8
13 years and over.....	13,596	3,732	9,864	27.4	72.6
Age not reported.....	1,288	126	1,162	9.8	90.2
Percent under 13 years ²	3.7	5.4	3.0		
Church edifices, number.....	243	39	204	16.0	84.0
Value—number reporting.....	236	39	197	16.5	83.5
Amount reported.....	\$774,500	\$226,700	\$547,800	29.3	70.7
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$721,000	\$192,800	\$528,200	26.7	73.3
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$53,500	\$33,900	\$19,600	63.4	36.6
Average value per church.....	\$3,282	\$5,813	\$2,781		
Debt—number reporting.....	15	7	8		
Amount reported.....	\$21,692	\$17,780	\$3,912	82.0	18.0
Number reporting "no debt".....	109	15	94	13.8	86.2
Parsonages, number.....	168	26	142	15.5	84.5
Value—number reporting.....	140	25	115	17.9	82.1
Amount reported.....	\$212,750	\$53,100	\$159,650	25.0	75.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	246	40	206	16.3	83.7
Amount reported.....	\$225,355	\$69,811	\$155,544	31.0	69.0
Pastors' salaries.....	\$86,422	\$21,111	\$65,311	24.4	75.6
All other salaries.....	\$12,309	\$4,183	\$8,126	34.0	66.0
Repairs and improvements.....	\$22,898	\$7,181	\$15,717	31.4	68.6
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$13,450	\$12,458	\$992	92.6	7.4
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$34,016	\$11,468	\$22,548	33.7	66.3
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$2,232	\$536	\$1,696	24.0	76.0
Home missions.....	\$5,425	\$1,657	\$3,768	30.5	69.5
Foreign missions.....	\$7,352	\$1,448	\$5,904	19.7	80.3
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$18,975	\$4,710	\$14,265	24.8	75.2
All other purposes.....	\$22,276	\$5,059	\$17,217	22.7	77.3
Average expenditure per church.....	\$916	\$1,745	\$755		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	232	45	187	19.4	80.6
Officers and teachers.....	3,365	695	2,670	20.7	79.3
Scholars.....	18,857	5,238	13,619	27.8	72.2

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	12	4	8		
Officers and teachers.....	77	34	43		
Scholars.....	701	380	321	54.2	45.8
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	4	2	2		
Officers and teachers.....	16	13	3		
Scholars.....	153	101	52	66.0	34.0
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1		1		
Officers and teachers.....	21		21		
Scholars.....	65		65		

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ (Old Constitution) for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	248	372	408	569
Increased ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-124	-36	-161	
Percent.....	-33.3	-8.8	-28.3	
Members, number.....	15,401	17,872	19,106	21,401
Increased ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-2,471	-1,234	-2,295	
Percent.....	-13.8	-6.5	-10.7	
Average membership per church.....	62	48	47	38
Church edifices, number.....	243	339	380	490
Value—number reporting.....	236	338	378	483
Amount reported.....	\$774,500	\$1,022,660	\$707,396	\$672,252
Average value per church.....	\$3,282	\$3,026	\$1,871	\$1,362
Debt—number reporting.....	15	27	36	43
Amount reported.....	\$21,692	\$26,335	\$11,253	\$9,924
Parsonages, number.....	168			
Value—number reporting.....	140	132	100	102
Amount reported.....	\$212,750	\$284,300	\$138,000	\$84,650
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	246	359	402	
Amount reported.....	\$225,355	\$341,687	\$185,865	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$86,422			
All other salaries.....	\$12,309			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$22,898	\$259,428	\$134,282	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$13,450			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$34,016			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$2,232			
Home missions.....	\$5,425			
Foreign missions.....	\$7,352	\$73,211	\$51,583	
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$18,975			
All other purposes.....	\$22,276			
Not classified.....		\$9,048		
Average expenditure per church.....	\$916	\$952	\$462	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number.....	232	344	367	452
Officers and teachers.....	3,365	3,725	3,740	4,176
Scholars.....	18,857	23,214	24,113	22,556

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Church of the United Brethren in Christ (Old Constitution) by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 7 presents, for each conference of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ (Old Constitution), the more important statistical data for 1936 shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	248	40	208	15,401	4,071	11,330	5,955	8,908	538	66.9	232	3,365	18,857
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
Pennsylvania.....	25	4	21	3,068	1,114	1,954	1,263	1,805	-----	70.0	23	477	4,044
E. N. CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	56	7	49	3,997	1,276	2,721	1,518	2,340	139	64.9	55	804	4,471
Indiana.....	31	5	26	1,862	252	1,610	658	930	274	70.8	27	430	1,968
Illinois.....	15	1	14	832	47	785	299	408	125	73.3	13	159	820
Michigan.....	59	8	51	2,979	695	2,284	1,188	1,791	-----	66.3	58	825	4,142
Wisconsin.....	3	---	3	108	-----	108	49	59	-----	-----	3	34	137
W. N. CENTRAL:													
Iowa.....	5	---	5	215	-----	215	82	133	-----	61.7	5	50	165
Missouri.....	6	2	4	176	26	150	71	105	-----	67.6	6	45	149
South Dakota.....	1	---	1	65	-----	65	24	41	-----	-----	1	25	98
Nebraska.....	2	---	2	68	-----	68	33	35	-----	-----	2	22	105
Kansas.....	13	6	7	637	208	339	246	391	-----	62.9	11	152	975
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
Maryland.....	1	---	1	80	-----	80	26	54	-----	-----	1	34	94
Virginia.....	3	---	3	116	-----	116	47	69	-----	-----	2	15	104
West Virginia.....	4	---	4	76	-----	76	25	51	-----	-----	2	14	68
W. S. CENTRAL:													
Oklahoma.....	1	---	1	32	-----	32	10	22	-----	-----	1	12	70
MOUNTAIN:													
Idaho.....	6	1	5	198	80	118	77	121	-----	63.6	6	48	271
PACIFIC:													
Washington.....	4	2	2	150	83	67	57	93	-----	-----	4	49	213
Oregon.....	6	1	5	375	24	351	146	229	-----	63.8	5	69	432
California.....	7	3	4	367	176	191	136	231	-----	58.9	7	101	531

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	248	372	408	569	15,401	17,872	19,108	21,401	517	13,596	1,288	3.7
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....				3				23				
Pennsylvania.....	25	35	29	37	3,068	2,906	2,225	2,177	75	2,772	221	2.5
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	56	92	106	161	3,997	4,542	4,863	6,147	164	3,494	339	4.5
Indiana.....	31	57	65	98	1,852	2,675	3,065	4,641	88	1,315	459	6.3
Illinois.....	15	16	19	26	832	945	941	996	37	639	165	5.5
Michigan.....	59	82	98	116	2,979	3,498	4,058	3,937	53	2,848	78	1.8
Wisconsin.....	3	3	3	9	108	75	94	144	6	102		5.6
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Iowa.....	5	6	6	9	215	270	197	154		215		
Missouri.....	6	10		10	176	279		295	3	173		1.7
South Dakota.....	1	1	2	1	65	93	76	82		65		
Nebraska.....	2	3	4	4	68	123	157	41		68		
Kansas.....	13	21	18	28	637	833	689	839	21	581	35	3.5
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Maryland.....	1	3	3	1	80	242	191	96		80		
Virginia.....	3	12	8	6	116	398	433	235	5	111		4.3
West Virginia.....	4	5			76	46				76		
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Oklahoma.....	1	1	1	6	32	21	42	155	4	28		
MOUNTAIN:												
Idaho.....	6	4	12	7	198	177	291	197	13	185		6.6
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	4	5	19	19	150	178	519	497	6	144		4.0
Oregon.....	6	9	11	22	375	329	419	596	15	360		4.0
California.....	7	7	4	6	367	242	246	149	27	340		7.4

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total num- ber of churches	Num- ber of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PAR- SONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	248	243	236	\$774,500	15	\$31,692	140	\$312,750
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
Pennsylvania.....	25	25	25	115,500	2	13,380	8	26,100
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	56	56	55	225,300	3	2,282	27	47,000
Indiana.....	31	31	31	109,300	2	800	11	17,700
Illinois.....	15	15	15	45,400			11	21,600
Michigan.....	59	58	52	172,300	5	4,125	46	58,300
Wisconsin.....	3	3	3	3,500			3	1,080
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Iowa.....	5	4	4	4,500				
Missouri.....	6	5	5	5,800			2	(¹)
Kansas.....	13	13	13	23,500			10	12,800
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
Virginia.....	3	3	3	5,500			2	(¹)
West Virginia.....	4	3	3	2,700				
MOUNTAIN:								
Idaho.....	6	6	6	9,000	1	300	2	(¹)
PACIFIC:								
Washington.....	4	4	4	5,800			3	2,400
Oregon.....	6	5	5	8,700	1	355	4	5,800
California.....	7	7	7	24,100	1	450	7	8,600
Other States.....	5	5	5	13,600			4	11,800

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes: South Dakota, 1; Nebraska, 2; Maryland, 1; and Oklahoma, 1.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES					
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest
United States.....	248	246	\$325,355	\$86,422	\$12,309	\$22,898	\$13,450
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
Pennsylvania.....	25	25	43,138	10,275	1,531	3,646	11,843
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	56	55	55,737	21,643	4,397	7,945	432
Indiana.....	31	31	25,963	11,156	1,694	2,938	219
Illinois.....	15	15	10,991	4,483	581	448	-----
Michigan.....	59	59	57,968	23,491	2,324	5,885	624
Wisconsin.....	3	3	938	455	30	100	-----
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Iowa.....	5	5	1,504	891	90	15	-----
Missouri.....	6	6	1,196	634	11	105	-----
Kansas.....	13	13	7,782	3,639	566	413	267
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
Virginia.....	3	3	981	580	73	125	-----
West Virginia.....	4	4	1,192	960	70	25	-----
MOUNTAIN:							
Idaho.....	6	6	1,649	784	120	305	50
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	4	4	1,701	865	99	70	-----
Oregon.....	6	5	3,555	1,590	267	318	15
California.....	7	7	7,711	3,303	277	535	-----
Other States.....	5	15	3,349	1,693	179	25	-----

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued					
	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$34,016	\$2,232	\$5,425	\$7,352	\$18,975	\$22,276
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
Pennsylvania.....	5,072	355	1,406	1,351	2,666	4,993
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	9,953	588	1,012	1,556	4,269	3,942
Indiana.....	2,837	546	982	789	3,068	1,734
Illinois.....	1,578	46	260	804	746	2,045
Michigan.....	9,466	410	1,316	2,178	5,936	6,338
Wisconsin.....	65	42	28	93	75	50
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Iowa.....	285	-----	-----	-----	223	-----
Missouri.....	106	50	20	50	83	137
Kansas.....	871	58	187	287	497	997
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
Virginia.....	49	10	-----	-----	81	83
West Virginia.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	85	52
MOUNTAIN:						
Idaho.....	231	-----	-----	25	109	25
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	499	-----	-----	25	95	48
Oregon.....	635	57	15	66	353	239
California.....	1,930	60	70	79	351	1,106
Other States.....	439	10	129	49	338	487

1 Includes: South Dakota, 1; Nebraska, 2; Maryland, 1; and Oklahoma, 1.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONFERENCES, 1936

CONFERENCE	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total	248	5,401	236	\$774,500	15	\$21,692	246	\$225,355	232	18,557
Auglaize.....	26	1,422	25	98,000	—	—	26	20,784	24	1,625
California.....	7	367	7	24,100	1	450	7	7,711	7	531
Detroit Mission.....	1	122	1	20,800	2	1,200	8	5,493	1	373
Idaho.....	7	232	7	8,000	—	—	8	2,442	7	318
Iowa.....	8	323	7	14,800	—	—	8	4,200	8	302
Kansas.....	7	334	7	68,300	3	2,725	7	23,539	5	457
Michigan.....	22	1,127	21	4,300	—	—	22	921	22	1,602
Missouri.....	5	173	4	6,000	—	—	5	1,540	5	135
Nebraska.....	3	133	3	10,700	—	—	3	4,427	3	203
Neosho.....	8	338	8	30,500	—	—	8	11,276	8	602
North Michigan.....	18	602	16	118,600	1	500	18	36,430	17	775
North Ohio, East.....	36	2,028	32	40,500	1	1,382	36	8,097	33	2,542
North Ohio, West.....	11	561	11	8,200	—	—	11	3,836	10	729
Oregon.....	6	348	5	119,100	1	12,880	5	41,717	5	453
Pennsylvania.....	23	3,025	23	47,400	—	—	23	11,625	23	3,996
Rock River.....	16	851	14	83,400	2	1,000	16	22,840	15	860
Sandusky.....	14	1,677	6	11,300	1	400	13	2,692	14	1,588
Scioto.....	6	482	6	8,200	—	—	6	2,173	5	544
Virginia.....	7	192	3	4,500	1	355	7	1,082	4	172
Walla Walla.....	3	143	3	47,800	2	800	3	12,540	3	145
White River.....	14	921	14	—	—	—	14	—	13	935

¹ Amount for Detroit Mission Conference included in figures for Idaho Conference, to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

With the growth of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, as in other denominations, two parties developed—one which held closely to the original constitution, another which sought to change it to meet what they considered the necessity of changed conditions. At the General Conference of 1841, when final steps were taken toward adopting the full constitution, four points were emphasized, which later became objects of special discussion—the slavery question, secret societies, changes in the confession of faith, and changes in the constitution. The slavery question disappeared after the Civil War, but the others came to the front, and the last two became specially prominent. In 1885 the General Conference set aside the constitutional provisions for change by pronouncing them impracticable, and arranged for another constitution, under the name of amending the constitution. The minority recorded a protest, but the majority proceeded to appoint a commission, which drafted an amended constitution, and presented it for adoption by the society in such a manner as, in the opinion of the minority, insured endorsement by the indifferent and youthful members. Although less than one-half of the whole society voted, the General Conference of 1889 accepted the results and pronounced the revised constitution in force. The minority chose to remain upon the unamended constitution, holding that the constitution of 1841 was still in force, and that they were the true United Brethren Church, and, as such, entitled to the church property. In some cases decisions were given by the courts, in others by vote of the congregations, while occasionally property awarded to one body was purchased by the other. Those days of legal contentions and occasional bitter personalities have passed, and a spirit of Christian courtesy now prevails.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by W. C. South, recording secretary, Board of Administration, Church of the United Brethren in Christ (Old Constitution), Huntington, Ind., and approved by him in its present form.

DOCTRINE

In doctrine the church holds to the Trinity, the Deity and humanity of Jesus Christ, and an atonement unlimited as to the possibility of its application. Upon repentance, faith appropriates the benefits of the atonement to the salvation of the soul, and in this salvation the soul is spiritually baptized into Christ, and becomes a new creature—i. e., is born again—the doctrine upon which the early life of the church was based. A scripturally directed life is held to be a necessity to the maintenance of the regenerate state, and the ordinances of baptism and the Lord's Supper are to be observed by all of God's spiritual children, by each in the manner which he deems scripturally correct. On moral questions the church holds to the strict interpretation of the early laws on temperance, connection with secret combinations, and participation in aggressive warfare.

ORGANIZATION

In policy the church is Methodist, having quarterly, annual, and general conferences on the same general basis as that of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The pastorate is made up of one or more local societies, and the quarterly conference, its governing body, consists of the presiding elder, pastor, and local officials, and has only administrative powers. The membership of the annual conference includes the licensed and ordained preachers and the lay delegates elected by each pastorate. The General Conference, which is made up of ministerial delegates elected, pro rata, by the annual conferences, convenes every 4 years and is vested with legislative and judicial power, being restricted only by the constitution. As a judicial body, it is composed of the bishops of the past quadrennium and of the elders among its members who have stood in the ordained relation at least 3 years.

Candidates for the ministry, with certain educational attainments prescribed by the General Conference, and recommended by the local church, may be licensed annually by the quarterly conference, and after a year's trial may be received into the annual conference, where, upon completing a prescribed course of study, they become eligible to ordination as elders, the only ordination practiced by the church. No distinction is made as to sex. Official distinctions in the ministry are elective and for a limited term only. Pastors are appointed by the annual conference for a term of 1 year, and are eligible for reappointment to the same station for unlimited successive terms. Presiding elders are elected by the annual conference for a term of 1 year, and are eligible to unlimited reelection. Bishops are elected by the General Conference for the term of 4 years, and are eligible to reelection.

WORK

The missionary work of the church is conducted by a general board named the Domestic, Frontier, and Foreign Missionary Society, of which each annual conference is a branch, and by the Woman's Missionary Association, auxiliary to the society.

In the home mission department of the society's work 29 conferences and churches were aided. The amount contributed for this work was \$11,000.

The principal foreign mission work of the society is in the Imperreh district in Sierra Leone, West Africa, and in Canton, China. A recent report shows 10 stations in Africa and 1 in China. In Africa there are 7 American missionaries with 30 native workers; 9 organized churches; 7 schools with 502 pupils; 1 dispensary, treating 9,800 patients, with 10,000 prescriptions; 35 towns regularly served by itinerants; property valued at \$35,000; and a total income for the foreign work of \$10,000. In China there is 1 station with 20 native preachers and teachers; 1 school with 50 pupils; and a total income for this field of \$2,000.

Owing to the slow transition from the use of German to that of the English language, there was delay in founding an institution for advanced education until 1845, when the General Conference projected a plan for the establishment of a college. After the division of 1889, however, only one college, located at Hartsville, Ind., remained in the Old Constitution body, and this was destroyed by fire in 1897. The report for 1936 shows but one college now, located at Huntington, Ind. This school, together with the one in Canton, China, reports about 700 students and property valued at \$135,000. The contributions for general educational purposes during the year amounted to \$29,295.

The number of Christian Endeavor societies is 283, with a membership of 7,985. These societies support a medical missionary in Africa. The church owns a printing plant at Huntington, Ind., valued at \$100,000, from which a denominational organ, a missionary monthly, and Sunday school periodicals are issued.

UNITED CHRISTIAN CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the United Christian Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. The 14 churches reported were in the State of Pennsylvania. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination is composed of those persons who are formally received into the local churches upon subscribing to the confession of faith, discipline, and customs.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	14	3	11		
Members, number.....	591	92	499	15.6	84.4
Average membership per church.....	42	31	46		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	272	39	233	14.3	85.7
Female.....	294	53	241	18.0	82.0
Sex not reported.....	25		25		
Males per 100 females.....	92.5	(²)	96.7		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	3	2	1		
13 years and over.....	450	90	360	20.0	80.0
Age not reported.....	138		138		100.0
Percent under 13 years ³	0.7	(²)	0.3		
Church edifices, number.....	9	2	7		
Value—number reported.....	9	2	7		
Amount reported.....	\$44,075	\$11,075	\$33,000	25.1	74.9
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$39,000	\$6,000	\$33,000	15.4	84.6
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$5,075	\$5,075		100.0	
Average value per church.....	\$4,897	\$5,538	\$4,714		
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	12	2	10		
Amount reported.....	\$5,257	\$1,727	\$3,530	32.9	67.1
Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,652	\$478	\$1,174	28.9	71.1
All other salaries.....	\$263	\$100	\$163	38.0	62.0
Repairs and improvements.....	\$863	\$285	\$578	33.0	67.0
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,443	\$664	\$779	46.0	54.0
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$391	\$85	\$306	21.7	78.3
Home missions.....	\$52		\$52		
Foreign missions.....	\$364	\$115	\$249	31.6	68.4
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$119		\$119		100.0
All other purposes.....	\$110		\$110		100.0
Average expenditure per church.....	\$438	\$864	\$353		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	8	2	6		
Officers and teachers.....	125	26	99	20.8	79.2
Scholars.....	1,000	167	833	16.7	83.3

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

³ Based on membership with age classification reported.

Comparative data, 1936 and 1926.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the United Christian Church for the census years 1936 and 1926.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1936 AND 1926

ITEM	1936	1926	ITEM	1936	1926
Churches (local organizations), number.....	14	15	Expenditures:		
Increase ¹ over preceding census:			Churches reporting, number.....	12	11
Number.....	-1		Amount reported.....	\$5,257	\$2,946
Percent.....	(?)		Pastors' salaries.....	\$1,652	
Members, number.....	591	577	All other salaries.....	\$263	
Increase over preceding census:			Repairs and improvements.....	\$863	\$2,296
Number.....	14		All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$1,443	
Percent.....	2.4		Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$391	
Average membership per church.....	42	38	Home missions.....	\$52	
Church edifices, number.....	9	9	Foreign missions.....	\$364	\$250
Value—number reporting.....	9	9	To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$119	
Amount reported.....	\$44,075	\$35,400	All other purposes.....	\$110	
Average value per church.....	\$4,897	\$3,933	Not classified.....		\$400
Debt—number reporting.....		1	Average expenditure per church.....	\$438	\$268
Amount reported.....		\$1,200	Sunday schools:		
			Churches reporting, number.....	8	5
			Officers and teachers.....	125	70
			Scholars.....	1,000	553

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

The United Christian Church originated in the breaking away, about the year 1864, of a number of members of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, both ministerial and lay. They were opposed "on account of conscientious convictions" to some of the doctrines and practices, as then held and practiced by the church; these principally related to infant baptism, voluntary bearing of arms; the admission of members of oath-bound secret organizations into the church; and following the styles and fashions of the world in their manner of dress.

Prominent among the dissenting ministers was Rev. George W. Hoffman and the followers of the movement were known for many years as the "Hoffmanites." They meant to get along without a definite organization, but after a number of years decided to organize, and with this end in view met at Campbelltown, Pa., in January 1877, at which time a confession of faith was adopted; the name United Christian Church was adopted at a conference held at the same place in January 1878; at the annual conference of 1891 a committee was appointed to revise the confession of faith and formulate a constitution and discipline; the revised confession of faith was adopted at the conference of 1892; the constitution and discipline were adopted at a conference held May 1894. The confession of faith, constitution, and discipline now in use were adopted at the conference of 1920. Annual conferences have been held regularly since 1877. In 1897 a camp meeting was held in a grove near Cleona, Lebanon County, Pa., and camp meetings are held annually, having grown in favor from the first.

DOCTRINE AND ORGANIZATION

This denomination holds the beliefs of other orthodox evangelistic churches in regard to the Trinity, the Scriptures, justification, regeneration, and the observance of the Sabbath. It admits man's total depravity, and defines sanctification as "the work of God's grace, through the word and the Spirit, by which those who have been born again are separated in their acts, words, and thoughts, from

¹ This statement was prepared from information supplied by Rev. Irwin K. Curry, presiding elder, United Christian Church, Hershey, Pa.

sin, and are enabled to live unto God, and to follow after holiness, without which no man shall see the Lord."

The ordinances of the church are baptism, the Lord's Supper, and feet washing; the mode of baptism is left to individual choice, provided only that it shall be administered in the water if possible.

The organization follows in the main that of the Methodist Episcopal Church; the conferences are limited, however, to district and annual conferences. They follow the itinerant plan, in the ministry, and local preachers have a vote in the annual conference.

The official members of each class, or local church, with the pastor constitute the official board of the class. The official members of the classes of each district are the members of the district conference and the members of the several district conferences are the members who constitute the annual conference, the highest legislative body of the church. At the present time there is but one annual conference and the highest elective office is that of presiding elder.

WORK

Home mission work is carried on through tent meetings held at different places throughout the summer, and services are held in the Lebanon and Dauphin County prisons at quite regular intervals; and an occasional service at the Lebanon County Home, and the Widows' Home in Lebanon, Pa.

During the year 1927 the church became interested in foreign mission work and is cooperating with the Brethren in Christ Church in their work in Africa and India.

UNITED HOLY CHURCH OF AMERICA, INC.

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the United Holy Church of America, Inc., for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. Of the three parsonages reported, two were located in Virginia and one in North Carolina. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination consists of those persons who have been admitted to the local churches, by vote of the members, upon profession of faith and baptism.

As the United Holy Church of America, Inc., was not reported prior to 1936, no comparative data are available.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number	162	82	80	50.6	49.4
Members, number.....	7,535	4,232	3,303	56.2	43.8
Average membership per church	47	52	41		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	2,278	1,194	1,084	52.4	47.6
Female.....	5,174	2,992	2,182	57.8	42.2
Sex not reported.....	83	46	37		
Males per 100 females.....	44.0	39.9	49.7		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	653	394	259	60.3	39.7
13 years and over.....	5,889	3,101	2,788	52.7	47.3
Age not reported.....	993	737	256	74.2	25.8
Percent under 13 years ²	10.0	11.3	8.5		
Church edifices, number.....	109	48	61	44.0	56.0
Value—number reporting.....	101	40	61	39.6	60.4
Amount reported.....	\$344,722	\$261,482	\$83,240	75.9	24.1
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$226,997	\$155,897	\$71,100	68.7	31.3
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$117,725	\$105,585	\$12,140	89.7	10.3
Average value per church.....	\$3,413	\$6,537	\$1,365		
Debt—number reporting.....	29	20	9		
Amount reported.....	\$54,562	\$52,127	\$2,435	95.5	4.5
Number reporting "no debt".....	43	13	30		
Parsonages, number.....	7	4	3		
Value—number reporting.....	3	2	1		
Amount reported.....	\$4,700	\$3,700	\$1,000	78.7	21.3
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	159	80	79	50.3	49.7
Amount reported.....	\$68,900	\$53,041	\$15,859	77.0	23.0
Pastors' salaries.....	\$22,980	\$15,308	\$7,672	66.6	33.4
All other salaries.....	\$5,346	\$3,805	\$1,541	71.2	28.8
Repairs and improvements.....	\$9,351	\$7,391	\$1,960	79.0	21.0
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$7,636	\$6,736	\$900	88.2	11.8
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$9,157	\$8,284	\$873	90.5	9.5
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$1,858	\$1,356	\$502	73.0	27.0
Home missions.....	\$2,766	\$2,314	\$452	83.7	16.3
Foreign missions.....	\$2,008	\$1,540	\$468	76.8	23.2
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$3,726	\$2,540	\$1,186	68.2	31.8
All other purposes.....	\$4,075	\$3,767	\$308	92.4	7.6
Average expenditure per church.....	\$433	\$603	\$201		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	151	77	74	51.0	49.0
Officers and teachers.....	1,253	686	567	54.7	45.3
Scholars.....	5,179	2,990	2,189	57.7	42.3

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

² Based on membership with age classification reported.

State tables.—Tables 2, 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for 1936 for the United Holy Church of America, Inc., by States. Table 2 gives for each State the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory and membership classified by sex. Table 3 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches, membership classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over," and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 shows the value of church edifices and the amount of debt on such property. Table 5 presents the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 4 and 5 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

Ecclesiastical divisions.—Table 6 presents, for each convocation of the United Holy Church of America, Inc., the more important statistical data shown by States in the preceding tables, including number of churches, membership, value and debt on church edifices, expenditures, and Sunday schools.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, AND MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX			
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹
United States.....	162	82	80	7,535	4,232	3,303	2,278	5,174	83	44.0
NEW ENGLAND:										
Massachusetts.....	3	3	-----	65	65	-----	19	46	-----	-----
Connecticut.....	1	1	-----	20	20	-----	5	15	-----	-----
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:										
New York.....	6	6	-----	481	481	-----	184	297	-----	62.0
New Jersey.....	6	5	1	186	178	8	67	119	-----	56.3
Pennsylvania.....	14	13	1	517	511	6	121	396	-----	30.6
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:										
Ohio.....	6	5	1	209	199	10	67	142	-----	47.2
Michigan.....	1	1	-----	15	15	-----	5	10	-----	-----
SOUTH ATLANTIC:										
District of Columbia.....	4	4	-----	142	142	-----	35	107	-----	32.7
Virginia.....	14	8	6	605	469	136	193	412	-----	46.8
West Virginia.....	11	2	9	376	86	290	130	246	-----	52.8
North Carolina.....	91	33	58	4,547	2,035	2,512	1,281	3,183	83	40.2
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:										
Alabama.....	4	-----	4	341	-----	341	159	182	-----	87.4
PACIFIC:										
California.....	1	1	-----	31	31	-----	12	19	-----	-----

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Num- ber of mem- bers	MEMBERSHIP BY AGE				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not report- ed	Percent under 13 ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teach- ers	Scholar- s
United States.....	163	7,535	653	5,889	993	10.0	151	1,253	5,179
NEW ENGLAND:									
Massachusetts.....	3	65	3	43	19	-----	3	21	85
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:									
New York.....	6	481	66	339	76	16.3	6	26	240
New Jersey.....	6	186	49	137	-----	26.3	6	56	174
Pennsylvania.....	14	517	17	372	128	4.4	13	110	402
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Ohio.....	6	209	9	170	30	5.0	6	40	205
SOUTH ATLANTIC:									
Dist. of Columbia..	4	142	-----	119	23	-----	4	32	171
Virginia.....	14	605	28	522	55	5.1	13	102	474
West Virginia.....	11	376	78	277	21	22.0	8	64	402
North Carolina.....	91	4,547	357	3,580	610	9.1	85	741	2,823
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Alabama.....	4	341	41	300	-----	12.0	4	33	143
Other States.....	13	66	5	30	31	-----	3	18	60

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.² Includes: Connecticut, 1; Michigan, 1; and California, 1.

TABLE 4.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	163	109	101	\$344,792	29	\$54,562
Virginia.....	14	9	8	65,550	4	7,271
West Virginia.....	11	5	5	10,000	-----	-----
North Carolina.....	91	80	78	161,072	23	11,291
Alabama.....	4	4	4	6,100	-----	-----
Other States.....	42	11	16	102,000	2	36,000

¹ Includes: New York, 2; Pennsylvania, 2; Ohio, 1; and California, 1.

TABLE 5.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches		EXPENDITURES											
	Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes		
United States..	162	159	\$68,900	\$22,980	\$5,346	\$9,351	\$7,636	\$9,157	\$1,858	\$2,786	\$2,005	\$3,726	\$4,075	
NEW ENGLAND:														
Massachusetts..	3	3	454	222					70	28	39	45	50	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:														
New York.....	6	6	9,369	1,265	1,000	1,525	1,236	1,638	162	64	56	184	2,239	
New Jersey.....	6	6	3,843	1,151	361			1,341	17	53	73	122	725	
Pennsylvania.....	14	13	5,385	1,692	229	198	450	1,537	325	242	333	227	152	
E. N. CENTRAL:														
Ohio.....	6	6	3,475	1,572	106	102		984		236	170	148	157	
SOUTH ATLANTIC:														
Dist. of Columbia.....	4	3	876	413	52			300	35	6	6	44	20	
Virginia.....	14	14	7,859	2,446	695	107	2,221	1,316	130	247	313	322	62	
West Virginia.....	11	11	2,592	1,289	286	240	120	138	62	169	37	162	89	
North Carolina.....	91	90	32,102	11,483	2,502	7,129	3,309	1,577	1,057	1,381	822	2,411	431	
E. S. CENTRAL:														
Alabama.....	4	4	709	501	115	50				12	22	9		
Other States.....	3	13	2,236	946			300	326		328	134	52	150	

¹ Includes: Connecticut, 1; Michigan, 1; and California, 1.

TABLE 6.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, VALUE AND DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES, EXPENDITURES, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY CONVOCATIONS, 1936

CONVOCAATION	Total number of churches	Number of members	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		EXPENDITURES		SUNDAY SCHOOLS	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Scholars
Total.....	163	7,535	101	\$344,733	29	\$54,563	159	\$68,900	151	5,179
New England.....	3	65					3	513	3	85
Northern.....	30	1,317	3	81,000	1	31,000	28	18,490	29	962
Northwestern.....	21	706	8	31,000	1	5,000	21	9,312	18	714
Southern.....	106	5,447	90	232,722	27	18,562	107	40,585	101	3,418

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

On the first Sunday in May 1886, at Method, N. C., a suburb of Raleigh, N. C., a meeting was held which was the first of its kind in the State and the South. The meeting was conducted by Rev. Isaac Cheshier and was the beginning of the United Holy Church of America.

On October 13, 1894, in Durham, N. C., the first convocation was organized. October 15, 1900, a convention was called at Durham to prepare a discipline for the government of the churches.

The church was first known as the "Holy Church of North Carolina"; then the "Holy Church of North Carolina and Virginia."

In September 1916, in convocation assembled at Oxford, N. C., the name was changed to the United Holy Church of America, and on September 25, 1918, the church was incorporated under this name.

DOCTRINE

The articles of faith briefly stated are as follows:

We believe in one God, His only Son, Jesus Christ, and in the Holy Spirit; that man was made in the image of God; that God would have all men return to Him; that the Old and New Testaments are the record of God's revelation of Himself; the love of God to sinful men has found its highest expression in the redemptive work of His Son; that Jesus Christ, after He had risen from the dead, ascended into heaven; justification is an act of God whereby all sins are forgiven through faith; entire sanctification takes place subsequent to justification and is wrought instantaneously; in the baptism of the Holy Ghost, as the gift of power on the sanctified life; in divine healing of the body, through the precious atonement of Jesus; in the observance of the Lord's day as a day of holy rest and worship; and in the ultimate prevalence of the kingdom of Christ over all the earth.

The ordinances of baptism by immersion, the Lord's Supper, and the washing of feet are observed.

ORGANIZATION

The officers of the church are president, vice president, secretary, corresponding secretary, treasurer, and auditor. A board of trustees, consisting of nine members, has full and complete charge of the management of any schools, orphanages, charitable or religious enterprises under the control of the church. Other boards may be organized when necessary.

The purpose of this church is to establish and maintain in North Carolina and other States of the United States and to the uttermost parts of the world, a municipality of holy convocations, assemblies, conventions, conferences, public worship, missionary and school work, orphan homes, manual and trades training, and other operations auxiliary and incidental thereto; also religious resorts, with permanent and temporary dwellings for health, rest, Christian work and fellowship, and for the spiritual, moral, and mental improvement of men, women, boys, and girls.

¹ This statement was prepared from information contained in the "Standard Manual," furnished by Bishop H. L. Fisher, United Holy Church of America, Inc., New York City.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Universalist Church for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership of this denomination includes those persons who have been confirmed or accepted by the local churches or parishes, the only general requirement for membership being assent to the general principles of faith and to the laws of the church.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	339	183	156	54.0	46.0
Members, number.....	45,853	37,147	8,706	81.0	19.0
Average membership per church.....	136	203	56		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	13,798	11,084	2,714	80.3	19.7
Female.....	21,853	17,375	4,508	79.4	20.6
Sex not reported.....	10,172	8,688	1,484	85.4	14.6
Males per 100 females.....	63.1	63.8	60.2		
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	760	633	127	83.3	16.7
13 years and over.....	25,143	20,859	6,284	82.1	17.9
Age not reported.....	9,950	7,655	2,295	76.9	23.1
Percent under 13 years ¹	2.1	2.1	2.0		
Church edifices, number.....	330	177	153	53.6	46.4
Value—number reporting.....	307	165	142	53.7	46.3
Amount reported.....	\$9,286,523	\$8,413,693	\$872,830	90.6	9.4
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$9,218,023	\$8,351,793	\$866,230	90.6	9.4
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$68,500	\$61,900	\$6,600	90.4	9.6
Average value per church.....	\$30,249	\$50,992	\$5,147		
Debt—number reporting.....	65	52	13	(?)	(?)
Amount reported.....	\$518,576	\$489,008	\$29,568	94.3	5.7
Number reporting "no debt".....	153	73	80	47.7	52.3
Parsonages, number.....	93	60	33	(?)	(?)
Value—number reporting.....	83	50	33	(?)	(?)
Amount reported.....	\$415,550	\$303,500	\$112,050	73.0	27.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	301	167	134	55.5	44.5
Amount reported.....	\$824,176	\$718,900	\$105,276	87.2	12.8
Pastors' salaries.....	\$330,583	\$267,990	\$62,593	81.1	18.9
All other salaries.....	\$135,826	\$127,976	\$7,849	94.2	5.8
Repairs and improvements.....	\$66,957	\$56,329	\$10,628	84.1	15.9
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$38,926	\$37,533	\$1,393	96.4	3.6
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$182,060	\$167,991	\$14,069	92.3	7.7
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc....	\$14,015	\$12,013	\$2,002	85.7	14.3
Home missions.....	\$6,817	\$6,383	\$434	93.6	6.4
Foreign missions.....	\$3,981	\$3,678	\$303	92.4	7.6
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$11,923	\$10,589	\$1,334	88.8	11.2
All other purposes.....	\$33,089	\$28,418	\$4,671	85.9	14.1
Average expenditure per church.....	\$2,738	\$4,305	\$786		
Sunday schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	208	135	73	64.9	35.1
Officers and teachers.....	2,493	1,796	697	72.0	28.0
Scholars.....	12,811	9,592	3,219	74.9	25.1

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936—Continued

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
				Urban	Rural
Summer vacation Bible schools:					
Churches reporting, number	6	3	3	(³)	(³)
Officers and teachers	45	4	41	(³)	(³)
Scholars	318	12	306	3.8	96.2
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number	4	3	1	(³)	(³)
Officers and teachers	23	14	9	(³)	(³)
Scholars	190	150	40	78.9	21.1
Parochial schools:					
Churches reporting, number	30	18	12	(³)	(³)
Officers and teachers	312	202	110	64.7	35.3
Scholars	1,511	944	567	62.5	37.5

³ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Universalist Church for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number	339	498	643	811
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number	-159	-145	-168	
Percent	-31.9	-22.6	-20.7	
Members, number	45,853	54,957	58,566	64,158
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number	-9,104	-3,609	-5,592	
Percent	-16.6	-6.2	-8.7	
Average membership per church	135	110	91	79
Church edifices, number	330	498	620	776
Value—number reporting	307	470	609	776
Amount reported	\$9,286,523	\$15,826,940	\$7,876,108	\$10,575,656
Average value per church	\$30,249	\$33,674	\$12,933	\$13,628
Debt—number reporting	65	68	110	132
Amount reported	\$518,576	\$450,798	\$408,766	\$464,755
Parsonages, number	93			
Value—number reporting	83	164	147	136
Amount reported	\$415,550	\$1,082,777	\$591,925	\$491,100
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number	301	470	573	
Amount reported	\$824,176	\$1,616,624	\$1,069,075	
Pastors' salaries	\$530,583			
All other salaries	\$135,825			
Repairs and improvements	\$66,957	\$1,435,798	\$926,948	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest	\$38,926			
All other current expenses, including interest	\$182,060			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc	\$14,015			
Home missions	\$6,817			
Foreign missions	\$3,981	\$149,362	\$110,204	
To general headquarters for distribution	\$11,923			
All other purposes	\$33,089			
Not classified		\$31,464	\$31,923	
Average expenditure per church	\$2,738	\$3,440	\$1,866	
Sunday schools:				
Churches reporting, number	208	350	467	596
Officers and teachers	2,493	4,045	5,170	6,585
Scholars	12,811	24,738	33,272	42,201

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

State tables.—Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 present the statistics for the Universalist Church by States. Table 3 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the churches classified according to their location in urban or rural territory, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 4 gives for selected States the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 5 shows the value of churches and parsonages and the amount of debt on church edifices for 1936. Table 6 presents, for 1936, the church expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual church, separate presentation in tables 5 and 6 is limited to those States in which three or more churches reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES			NUMBER OF MEMBERS			MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Churches reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	339	183	156	45,853	37,147	8,706	13,798	21,883	10,172	63.1	908	2,493	12,511
NEW ENGLAND:													
Maine.....	44	14	30	6,055	4,173	1,882	1,589	3,255	1,211	48.8	24	394	2,180
New Hampshire.....	12	6	6	1,489	1,033	456	605	755	129	80.1	9	91	526
Vermont.....	13	5	8	1,122	803	319	279	486	357	57.4	6	51	271
Massachusetts.....	70	57	13	13,348	12,524	864	3,470	6,058	3,860	57.3	52	784	3,822
Rhode Island.....	7	5	2	1,428	1,319	109	504	924	54.5	7	7	82	360
Connecticut.....	8	7	1	1,689	1,612	77	474	866	349	54.7	7	89	488
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:													
New York.....	45	26	19	6,994	6,038	956	2,438	3,241	1,315	75.2	28	275	1,358
New Jersey.....	1	1	—	84	84	—	—	—	84	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania.....	15	7	8	1,200	848	352	403	576	221	70.0	7	55	270
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Ohio.....	34	8	26	2,264	1,214	1,050	556	919	789	60.5	20	185	876
Indiana.....	8	2	6	795	491	304	157	222	416	70.7	7	61	302
Illinois.....	16	11	5	2,688	2,368	320	772	1,136	780	68.0	10	127	965
Michigan.....	5	2	3	798	382	416	292	378	128	77.2	4	44	201
Wisconsin.....	5	4	1	654	618	36	288	366	—	78.7	4	39	193
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:													
Minnesota.....	3	3	—	903	903	—	321	582	—	55.2	2	16	70
Iowa.....	5	4	1	389	279	110	137	175	77	78.3	4	37	124
Missouri.....	1	—	1	10	—	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Kansas.....	2	1	1	238	198	40	92	106	40	86.8	1	5	18
SOUTH ATLANTIC:													
District of Columbia.....	1	1	—	349	349	—	106	243	—	43.6	1	14	90
West Virginia.....	1	—	1	84	—	84	—	23	61	—	1	8	25
North Carolina.....	10	4	6	498	190	308	200	273	25	73.3	2	18	105
South Carolina.....	4	1	3	144	45	99	37	45	62	—	—	—	—
Georgia.....	6	1	5	399	101	298	183	216	—	84.7	2	16	70
Florida.....	2	1	1	77	55	22	35	42	—	—	1	5	35
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:													
Kentucky.....	6	2	4	329	83	246	134	195	—	68.7	1	8	40
Tennessee.....	1	1	—	124	124	—	—	—	124	—	—	—	—
Alabama.....	6	2	4	277	83	194	102	124	51	82.3	3	29	124
Mississippi.....	2	1	1	240	86	154	95	145	—	65.5	1	6	30
MOUNTAIN:													
Colorado.....	1	1	—	144	144	—	—	—	144	—	—	—	—
PACIFIC:													
California.....	5	5	—	1,000	1,000	—	506	494	—	102.4	4	54	248

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Un- der 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- port- ed	Per- cent un- der 13 ¹
United States.....	339	498	643	811	45,853	54,957	58,566	64,158	760	35,143	9,950	2.1
NEW ENGLAND:												
Maine.....	44	56	70	75	6,055	5,646	5,034	4,686	191	4,489	1,375	4.1
New Hampshire.....	12	21	27	26	1,489	1,628	1,611	1,993	86	1,138	265	7.0
Vermont.....	13	31	37	52	1,122	1,999	2,270	3,030	4	666	452	.6
Massachusetts.....	70	90	99	106	13,388	14,997	13,203	12,983	204	10,283	2,901	1.9
Rhode Island.....	7	8	8	9	1,428	1,381	1,519	1,175	32	1,326	70	2.4
Connecticut.....	8	8	10	12	1,689	1,781	1,615	1,478	21	1,540	128	1.3
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	45	68	104	127	6,994	8,099	9,175	10,761	107	5,129	1,758	2.0
New Jersey.....	1	1	3	4	84	350	566	910			84	
Pennsylvania.....	15	17	25	30	1,200	1,591	2,053	2,301	9	935	255	1.0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	34	41	55	74	2,264	3,467	4,190	5,003	55	1,842	367	2.9
Indiana.....	8	15	24	44	795	1,286	1,656	2,506	5	324	466	1.5
Illinois.....	16	28	39	54	2,688	3,957	5,244	5,165	6	1,797	885	.3
Michigan.....	5	8	12	26	798	1,102	1,003	1,866	12	658	128	1.8
Wisconsin.....	5	8	9	14	654	1,047	843	1,342	12	642		1.8
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	3	6	7	8	903	1,118	1,609	1,220		903		
Iowa.....	5	6	8	21	389	548	1,040	1,388	3	243	143	1.2
Missouri.....	1	3	9	24	10	86	371	786			10	
Kansas.....	2	3	4	12	238	226	322	937	4	194	40	2.0
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
North Carolina.....	10	17	16	9	498	528	601	373		448	50	
South Carolina.....	4	4	4	4	144	164	146	121		82	62	
Georgia.....	6	8	12	20	399	544	591	656		399		
Florida.....	2	6	5	4	77	240	152	82	2	75		
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Kentucky.....	6	7	7	9	329	455	392	520	2	327		.6
Alabama.....	6	11	9	11	277	577	600	533	5	98	174	4.9
Mississippi.....	2	3	4	5	240	239	254	285		240		
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Arkansas.....		2	4	3		29	164	85				
Texas.....		9	15	8		316	492	270				
PACIFIC:												
California.....	5	5	5	4	1,000	820	686	605		931	69	
Other States.....	4	8	12	16	701	736	1,155	1,098		433	268	

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.² Includes: West Virginia, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Tennessee, 1; and Colorado, 1.

TABLE 5.—VALUE OF CHURCHES AND PARSONAGES AND AMOUNT OF CHURCH DEBT BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting value of edifices]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	Number of church edifices	VALUE OF CHURCH EDIFICES		DEBT ON CHURCH EDIFICES		VALUE OF PARSONAGES	
			Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount	Churches reporting	Amount
United States.....	339	330	307	\$9,286,523	65	\$518,576	83	\$415,550
NEW ENGLAND:								
Maine.....	44	41	39	891,943	12	61,014	9	31,500
New Hampshire.....	12	12	9	165,300	2	6,500	2	(¹)
Vermont.....	13	13	13	150,850	3	6,933	5	25,000
Massachusetts.....	70	68	64	2,727,380	16	116,794	18	102,350
Rhode Island.....	7	7	6	375,000	2	19,650	2	(¹)
Connecticut.....	8	8	7	430,000	2	5,975	4	28,000
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:								
New York.....	45	44	42	1,889,585	9	61,767	13	79,800
Pennsylvania.....	15	15	14	398,733	1	4,500	3	9,000
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Ohio.....	34	32	29	343,000	4	29,700	7	15,200
Indiana.....	8	8	8	84,300	2	9,500	3	7,500
Illinois.....	16	16	14	524,200	2	11,400	1	(¹)
Michigan.....	5	5	5	159,000	1	300		
Wisconsin.....	5	5	5	171,500	2	10,900	3	18,500
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:								
Iowa.....	5	5	5	36,800	1	1,200	3	9,200
SOUTH ATLANTIC:								
North Carolina.....	10	10	9	35,000			1	(¹)
South Carolina.....	4	4	3	2,750				
Georgia.....	6	6	5	6,800	1	345		
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:								
Kentucky.....	6	6	6	14,100				
Alabama.....	6	6	6	62,400			2	(¹)
PACIFIC:								
California.....	5	5	5	220,182	2	19,148	3	14,000
Other States.....	15	14	13	597,700	3	152,950	4	75,500

¹ Amount included in figures for "Other States," to avoid disclosing the statistics of any individual church.² Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Minnesota, Kansas, Florida, and Mississippi; and 1 in each of the following—New Jersey, Missouri, West Virginia, and Colorado, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of churches	EXPENDITURES				
		Churches reporting	Total amount	Pastors' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and improvements
United States.....	339	301	\$894, 176	\$330, 583	\$136, 895	\$86, 867
NEW ENGLAND:						
Maine.....	44	43	83, 558	41, 139	8, 626	5, 116
New Hampshire.....	12	10	22, 494	12, 377	2, 951	580
Vermont.....	13	10	16, 220	8, 940	1, 790	572
Massachusetts.....	70	63	259, 088	96, 224	47, 926	20, 530
Rhode Island.....	7	7	29, 587	11, 329	7, 360	1, 214
Connecticut.....	8	8	50, 419	16, 134	7, 165	2, 924
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	45	37	130, 286	50, 704	23, 555	13, 387
Pennsylvania.....	15	13	26, 776	12, 236	5, 292	2, 178
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	34	29	32, 465	11, 749	2, 921	2, 172
Indiana.....	8	7	3, 171	1, 890	97	457
Illinois.....	16	14	52, 303	18, 508	8, 573	5, 643
Michigan.....	5	4	10, 471	5, 600	1, 080	450
Wisconsin.....	5	5	16, 214	7, 717	2, 268	2, 350
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Iowa.....	5	5	6, 833	2, 450	464	1, 882
SOUTH ATLANTIC:						
North Carolina.....	10	9	5, 662	4, 171	31	302
Georgia.....	6	6	1, 356	906	50	116
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:						
Kentucky.....	6	6	1, 330	958	-----	120
Alabama.....	6	6	6, 293	2, 845	322	2, 420
PACIFIC:						
California.....	5	5	25, 735	9, 461	3, 976	1, 153
Other States.....	19	14	43, 915	14, 245	11, 078	3, 421

¹ Includes 2 churches in each of the following States—Minnesota, Kansas, South Carolina, Florida, and Mississippi; and 1 in each of the following—West Virginia, Tennessee, and Colorado, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 6.—CHURCH EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936—Continued

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more churches reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on church debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To general headquarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$38, 926	\$182, 060	\$14, 015	\$6, 817	\$3, 981	\$11, 923	\$33, 089
NEW ENGLAND:							
Maine.....	1, 963	21, 543	1, 433	633	159	625	2, 331
New Hampshire.....	750	3, 967	330	91	41	562	845
Vermont.....		3, 698	250	70	95	346	459
Massachusetts.....	11, 788	53, 039	6, 871	1, 872	1, 383	4, 206	13, 249
Rhode Island.....	650	7, 481	45		27	640	841
Connecticut.....	10, 800	9, 588	1, 019	335	663	289	2, 502
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	5, 792	28, 092	973	2, 399	495	1, 258	3, 361
Pennsylvania.....	300	5, 452	279	170	129	449	291
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	1, 200	12, 587	396	240	136	230	834
Indiana.....		577	60	25	10	35	20
Illinois.....	124	12, 156	550	328	299	767	5, 355
Michigan.....		1, 664	445	115	205	97	815
Wisconsin.....		3, 375	225	35	10	224	10
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Iowa.....		974	169	28	15	132	719
SOUTH ATLANTIC:							
North Carolina.....	100	893	10	4	2	148	1
Georgia.....	143	83		5	10	43	
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:							
Kentucky.....		90	95	17	7	38	5
Alabama.....		338	230	15	5	118	
PACIFIC:							
California.....	2, 076	6, 948	450	425	280	393	573
Other States.....	3, 250	9, 515	185	10	10	1, 323	878

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

DENOMINATIONAL HISTORY

A distinction should be made between Universalism and the Universalist denomination.

Universalism has been defined as the doctrine or belief that it is the purpose of God through the grace revealed in our Lord Jesus Christ to save every member of the human race from sin. In a more general way, it has been described as the belief that what ought to be will be; that in a sane and beneficent universe the primacy belongs to Truth, Right, Love—the supreme powers; that the logic of this conception of the natural and moral order imperiously compels the conclusion that although all things are not yet under the sway of the Prince of Peace, the definite plan set forth in Him is evident, and the consummation which He embodies and predicts cannot be doubted.

Universalism, it is claimed, is thus as old as Christianity; it was taught in the schools of the second and third centuries at Alexandria, Nisibis, Edessa, and Antioch; and it was accepted by many of the apostolic and church fathers, as Clement of Alexandria, Gregory of Nyssa, Origen, and probably Chrysostom and Jerome.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Esther A. Richardson, assistant secretary, Universalist General Convention, Boston, Mass., and approved by her in its present form.

Those members of the Christian family in whom this thought has become predominant and who hold to the idea that there is a divine order and that it contemplates the final triumph of good over evil in human society, as a whole, and in the history of each individual, are considered Universalists.

The Universalist denomination, however, is of modern origin, is confined mostly to the American continent, and it embraces but a portion of those who hold the Universalist belief. It dates from the arrival of Rev. John Murray, of London, in Good Luck, N. J., in September 1770, although there were some preachers of the doctrine in the country before that time. Mr. Murray preached at various places in New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, and societies sprang up in all these States as a result of his ministry. His first regular settlement was at Gloucester, Mass., where a church was built in 1780, but he afterwards removed to Boston.

The earliest movement for denominational organization was made at Oxford, Mass., in 1785, but accomplished little more than to emphasize the need and value of fellowship, although it approved the name selected by the Universalists of Gloucester for their church, "The Independent Christian Society, commonly called 'Universalists,'" and approved also the Charter of Compact as the form of organization for all societies. The second convention, held at Philadelphia in 1790, drew up and published the first Universalist profession of faith, consisting of five articles, outlined a plan of church organization, and declared itself to be in favor of the congregational form of polity. Another convention, at Oxford in 1793, subsequently developed into the Convention of the New England States, then into the Convention of New England and New York, and finally into the present organization, the General Convention.

Among the younger men at the second Oxford convention was Hosea Ballou, who soon became the recognized leader of the movement, and for half a century was its most honored and influential exponent. During his ministry, extending from 1796 to 1852, the 20 or 30 churches increased to 500, distributed over New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, although the greater part were found in New England. It was, however, the era of the propagation of the doctrine and of the controversies to which that gave rise, and little attention was paid to organization.

The same antagonistic tendencies are noticeable, in the history of the Universalist churches, that appear in others holding to the congregational principle; on the one hand, an impulse toward liberty, opposition to ecclesiastical tyranny, jealousy of freedom, and suspicion of authority; on the other hand, appreciation of the value of centralized authority as against a crude, chaotic condition, and the realization that in order to efficiently carry out important ends in the denomination there must be some definite church organization with powers that are restricted, indeed, but still real.

About 1860 agitation began for a more coherent organization and a polity better correlated than the spontaneous congregationalism which had developed during the earlier period, and the result was that at the centennial convention of 1870 a plan of organization and a manual of administration were adopted under which the denomination has since been conducted.

DOCTRINE

The historic doctrinal symbol of the Universalist denomination is the Winchester Profession, adopted at the annual meeting of the General Convention held in Winchester, N. H., in September 1803, and is essentially the same as the first profession of faith in the five articles formulated and published by the Philadelphia convention in 1790. The convention adopting it was simply a yearly gathering of Universalists without ecclesiastical authority, and the articles were merely set forth as expressing the general belief of the churches. They have ever since been acknowledged by the denomination at large, however, as expressing its faith. They are as follows:

We believe that the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments contain a revelation of the character of God and of the duty, interest, and final destination of mankind.

We believe that there is one God, whose nature is Love, revealed in one Lord Jesus Christ, by one Holy Spirit of Grace, who will finally restore the whole family of mankind to holiness and happiness.

We believe that holiness and true happiness are inseparably connected, and that believers ought to be careful to maintain order and practice good works; for these things are good and profitable unto men.

At the session of the General Convention in Boston, October 1899, a still briefer Statement of Essential Principles was adopted and made the condition of fellowship, in the following terms: "The Universal Fatherhood of God; the spiritual authority and leadership of His Son, Jesus Christ; the trustworthiness of the Bible as containing a revelation from God; the certainty of just retribution for sin; the final harmony of all souls with God." However, to this statement of principles was added the so-called Liberty Clause, as follows: "The Winchester Profession is commended as containing these principles, but neither this, nor any other precise form of words, is required as a condition of fellowship provided always that the principles above stated be expressed."

At the General Convention held in Worcester, Mass., in 1933, a bond of fellowship was adopted as follows:

The bond of fellowship in this Convention shall be a common purpose to do the will of God as Jesus revealed it and to cooperate in establishing the kingdom for which He lived and died.

To that end we avow our faith in God as Eternal and All-Conquering Love, in the spiritual leadership of Jesus, in the supreme worth of every human personality, in the authority of truth known or to be known, and in the power of men of good will and sacrificial spirit to overcome all evil and progressively establish the kingdom of God. Neither this nor any other statement shall be imposed as a creedal test, provided that the faith thus indicated be professed.

The theology of Universalism, while setting forth the predicates of its conclusion, that all souls are included in the gracious purpose of God to make at last a complete moral harmony, discriminates between belief in a result and faith in the forces by which the result is to be achieved. It points out and emphasizes the fact that effective faith in final universal salvation must rest on implicit belief in the value and potency of truth, righteousness, and love, witnessed by the free and steadfast use of these great and only means to the desired end. The teaching of Jesus, with which His life and works accord, is interpreted as a distinct revelation of these facts and principles, to wit, that God is the Father of all men; that all men are brethren; that life at the root is spiritual and therefore eternal; that the law of life is righteousness and its motive force is love; that human society, properly conceived, is a natural social and moral unity, or kingdom of heaven; that this life is "the suburb of the life elysian"; and that physical death is the necessary prelude to immortal life. Universalism avers that the sinner—"and no man liveth that sinneth not"—cannot escape punishment; but this is remedial and is meant both to vindicate the inflexible righteousness of God and to induce repentance and reformation in His wayward children. Throughout the history of the Universalist Church there has been a growing emphasis upon the responsibility of men as free moral agents to cooperate with God in the creation of His world. A favorite Universalist statement of today is "If all men are to be saved, then we are to save them."

The Universalist position as to the nature and place of the Christ has been stated as follows:

It is necessary to say, in view of opinions long and generally held among Christians, that Universalists are not Trinitarians. The position taken by the Unitarians of Channing's day, and held for a generation or more subsequently, would fairly represent the view that has been consistently set forth in Universalist literature and teaching. That view is that Jesus (the Christ) had the same essential spiritual and human nature as other men; but that he was chosen of God to sustain a certain unique relation, on the one hand toward God and on the other toward men, by virtue of which he was a revelation of the divine will and character and a sample of the perfected or "full-grown" man. There is, therefore, propriety and accuracy in describing this unique man as a God-man, a divine Son of God, the mediator, or way, between God and men.

Universalists, as a body, are now practically Unitarians, so far as the person, nature, and work of Christ are concerned.

As to the mode of baptism, both immersion and sprinkling are practiced, but usually in Universalist churches the candidate, whether adult or infant, is baptized by the minister placing his hand, which has been previously dipped in the font, on the head of the candidate, and repeating the baptismal formula. In Universalist parishes where a church has been organized the Lord's Supper is regularly observed, usually four times a year, and all members are expected to participate; but all others who would like thus to show their loyalty to their Master and cultivate Christian graces are cordially invited to join in the memorial.

ORGANIZATION

According to the laws of organization for the Universalist Church there is the General Convention having jurisdiction over all Universalist clergymen and denominational organizations, State conventions, exercising within State or provincial limits a similar jurisdiction subject to the General Convention, and parishes composed of persons organized for religious improvement and the support of public worship. In practice the local parish or society is independent in the management of its affairs, in the choice of officers and of ministers, and in the details of its administration. The State conventions consist of the clergymen in fellowship with such conventions and of lay delegates chosen by the parishes in its fellowship. The General Convention consists of its officers, present officers of each State convention, all ordained ministers actively engaged in the work of the ministry, and two delegates from each local parish, one of whom must be a man and one a woman. The State conventions meet annually, the General Convention biennially.

In order to remain in the fellowship of its own State convention and of the General Convention, the local church must be organized on the common profession of faith, employ a minister in the fellowship of the convention, and promise obedience to the laws of the convention. The State conventions have complete control of matters of common interest to the local societies in their territory, but they must administer these affairs according to the laws made by the General Convention, which is the supreme legislative body of the denomination.

In the interval between sessions of the General Convention a board of trustees, consisting of 11 members, including the president of the convention, administers the affairs of the denomination, except those which are reserved to the State conventions and the general membership.

In 1893 a system of supervision was adopted which includes a general superintendent and local superintendents in many of the States, as well as regional superintendents in some sections where churches are comparatively few. Such superintendents act as advisory officers to local churches in securing ministers, solving problems, and as supervisors of new missionary work.

The General Convention, while it has general supervision over all auxiliary organizations, helps to support the work of such organizations as the Women's National Missionary Association, the General Sunday School Association, and the Young People's Christian Union, each one of these functioning in its particular field for the advancement of the general welfare of the church. All of them have their headquarters, together with the Universalist Publishing House, in Boston.

State conventions have committees of fellowship, which grant letters of license; examine candidates for ordination; authorize their ordination or refuse it, as the case may be; give full fellowship; transfer fellowship from one State to another; receive clergymen who are transferred from another State; and under the laws of the General Convention have full supervision of questions of fellowship and of discipline of ministers within their territory. Only ordained ministers are permitted to baptize or administer the Lord's Supper in the churches, and there are laws and standards of conduct which ministers must observe in order to maintain themselves in the fellowship of the State and General conventions.

Owing to the peculiar early organization of Universalists into societies, rather than churches, the term "communicant" or "church member" does not accurately apply in this body. In a considerable number of societies there are as yet no church organizations, and consequently no "communicants," and in any society or parish the number of registered church members falls far short of the whole number of Universalists. Where there is church membership, the method of admission is not the same in all churches. There is, however, a uniform custom of requiring subscription to the Winchester Profession or the later Statement of Essential Principles. Most churches have a form of covenant also, in which the members join, but a large freedom of personal preference as to form of profession and covenant is favored.

WORK

The home missionary work of the denomination devolves, in the first instance, on the several State conventions, each of which has a board of trustees, and many of which have State superintendents charged with this particular branch of work within its territory. The home missionary work in new fields, and where the organization is weak, is in charge of the board of trustees of the General Convention or of the Women's National Missionary Association, and under the general

supervision of the General Superintendent. The Women's National Missionary Association has confined its efforts in home work largely to North Carolina; the contributions of the General Sunday School Association are used for the support of a school for colored children in Suffolk, Va., as well as for child welfare work through nondenominational agencies. The Women's National Missionary Association has carried on a very successful summer camp for diabetic children at the birthplace of Clara Barton in North Oxford, Mass., since 1932. The Young People's Christian Union has contributed to this project. The home missionary work of the General Convention has been carried on largely in the South and Middle West.

The Universalist denomination has, since 1890, maintained a mission in Japan. At the present time there are three centers of work, where four American and three native missionaries are regularly employed with teachers and helpers of varying numbers. There are three churches, besides a number of other preaching places, the Blackmer Home for Girls and a social service center in Tokyo, teaching and training conducted under the auspices of the mission in general universities and schools, property valued at \$96,000, funds amounting to \$55,807, with expenses for the last year of \$4,714. In 1929 work was started in Korea consisting of regular church services, religious education, and social service activities including a slipper-making guild which now employs 1,800, a medical center, and a sewing school in Taikyu.

The educational activities of the denomination in the United States include two theological schools connected with Tufts College, Mass., and St. Lawrence University at Canton, N. Y.; three academies; and various summer institutes for the training of local leaders. During the year October 1, 1936, to October 1, 1937, scholarships amounting to \$2,175 were distributed to students in the theological schools.

There are 3 homes for the aged in different cities, having a total of about 150 inmates. The amount contributed toward the support of these homes from outside sources is estimated at \$65,000 and the value of the property used for this work at about \$570,000.

There are 544 local churches of which 99 are dormant, 43 have summer services only, and 33 have occasional services. The total church membership is 52,311. There are 492 ministers who have full fellowship and 45 hold licenses.

The auxiliary societies of the denomination report as follows: General Sunday School Association, 318 schools with 20,000 members; Women's National Missionary Association, 150 societies with 5,000 members; Young People's Christian Union, 200 societies with 3,500 members.

The Universalist Publishing House is located in Boston, Mass.

VEDANTA SOCIETY

STATISTICS

Summary for the United States, with urban-rural classification.—A general summary of the statistics for the Vedanta Society for the year 1936 is presented in table 1, which shows also the distribution of these figures between urban and rural territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the pastor or clerk of the individual churches and the data relate to these churches only.

The membership includes persons 18 years of age and over, of good repute in the community, who may desire to associate themselves with the society; there are four classes—active members, annual members, life members, and honorary members.

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR CHURCHES IN URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORY, 1936

ITEM	Total	In urban territory	In rural territory	PERCENT OF TOTAL ¹	
				Urban	Rural
Churches (local organizations), number.....	10	9	1		
Members, number.....	628	578	50	92.0	8.0
Average membership per church.....	63	64	50		
Membership by sex:					
Male.....	163	163		100.0	
Female.....	365	365		100.0	
Sex not reported.....	100	50	50	50.0	50.0
Males per 100 females.....	44.7	44.7			
Membership by age:					
Under 13 years.....	421	421		100.0	
13 years and over.....	207	157	50	75.8	24.2
Age not reported.....					
Church edifices, number.....	6	5	1		
Value—number reporting.....	6	5	1		
Amount reported.....	\$132,500	\$100,500	\$32,000	75.8	24.2
Constructed prior to 1936.....	\$131,500	\$99,500	\$32,000	75.7	24.3
Constructed, wholly or in part, in 1936.....	\$1,000	\$1,000		100.0	
Average value per church.....	\$22,083	\$20,100	\$32,000		
Debt—number reporting.....	4	4			
Amount reported.....	\$36,903	\$36,903		100.0	
Number reporting "no debt".....	2	1	1		
Parsonages, number.....	4	3	1		
Value—number reporting.....	2	1	1		
Amount reported.....	\$5,000	\$2,000	\$3,000	40.0	60.0
Expenditures:					
Churches reporting, number.....	9	9			
Amount reported.....	\$28,103	\$28,103		100.0	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$4,723	\$4,723		100.0	
All other salaries.....	\$600	\$600		100.0	
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,885	\$1,885		100.0	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,328	\$1,328		100.0	
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$17,512	\$17,512		100.0	
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$15	\$15			
All other purposes.....	\$2,040	\$2,040		100.0	
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3,123	\$3,123			
Weekday religious schools:					
Churches reporting, number.....	1	1			
Officers and teachers.....	2	2			
Scholars.....	25	25			

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 2 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of the Vedanta Society for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 2.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Churches (local organizations), number.....	10	3	3	4
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	7		-1	
Percent ²				
Members, number.....	628	200	190	340
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	428	10	-150	
Percent.....	214.0	5.3	-44.1	
Average membership per church.....	63	67	63	85
Church edifices, number.....	6	2	2	2
Value—number reporting.....	6	2	2	2
Amount reported.....	\$132,500	\$45,000	\$37,500	\$52,000
Average value per church.....	\$22,083	\$22,500	\$18,750	\$26,000
Debt—number reporting.....	4	1	2	
Amount reported.....	\$36,903	\$15,000	\$20,000	
Parsonages, number.....	4			
Value—number reporting.....	2	2		
Amount reported.....	\$5,000	\$20,000		
Expenditures:				
Churches reporting, number.....	9	3	1	
Amount reported.....	\$28,103	\$15,686	\$3,000	
Pastors' salaries.....	\$4,723			
All other salaries.....	\$800			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$1,885	\$3,000	\$1,750	
Payment on church debt, excluding interest.....	\$1,328			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$17,512			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$15			
Home missions.....				
Foreign missions.....		\$500	\$1,250	
To general headquarters for distribution.....				
All other purposes.....	\$2,040			
Not classified.....		\$12,186		
Average expenditure per church.....	\$3,123	\$5,229	\$3,000	

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State table.—Table 3 presents the statistics for the Vedanta Society by States, giving the number and membership of the churches for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified by sex and age.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF CHURCHES, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY SEX AND AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF CHURCHES				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, 1936				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936	
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Male	Fe- male	Sex not re- ported	Males per 100 fe- males ¹	13 years and over	Age not re- ported
United States.....	10	3	3	4	628	200	190	340	163	365	100	44.7	421	207
NEW ENGLAND:														
Massachusetts.....	1	1	1		50	(?)	40				50			50
Rhode Island.....	1				50				10	40			50	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:														
New York.....	2	1	1	1	92	50	100	200	29	63			25	67
Pennsylvania.....				1				50						
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:														
Illinois.....	1				105				40	65			105	
SOUTH ATLANTIC:														
District of Columbia.....	1				40				10	30				40
PACIFIC:														
Oregon.....	1				100				34	66			100	
California.....	3	1	1	2	191	150	50	90	40	101	50	39.6	141	50

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

² Not reported.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION¹

The Vedanta Society, as a religious or philosophical factor in American life, dates from the Parliament of Religions at the World's Fair in 1893. At that time the various Hindus who were present attracted much attention, and one of them, Swami Vivekananda, who came as a delegate, gave a series of lectures on Vedanta philosophy in New York in 1894. He made no attempt at an organization, but 3 years later Swami Abhedananda arrived in that city to carry on the work started by Swami Vivekananda, and organized the Vedanta Society, which was incorporated in October 1898. Slowly but steadily the work grew, and finally the society became strong enough to have a permanent center in New York City, and now has other centers in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Boston, Portland, Oreg., Chicago, Ill., Providence, R. I., and Denver, Colo., all under the leadership of Swamis of the order of Sri Ramakrishna in India. Some of these centers have country places where schools are held in the summer.

The term "Vedanta" is the name of an ancient philosophy of India, and as interpreted by the society it means literally "end of all wisdom." The Vedanta philosophy explains what the end of wisdom is and how it is attained, and claims to harmonize with the ultimate conclusions of modern science, and to give to religion a scientific and philosophic basis. The society has, however, no purpose of forming a new sect or creed; but by explaining through logic and reason the spiritual laws that govern life, it seeks to harmonize all systems.

The society has six trustees who, with three other officials, form the executive board. Members residing elsewhere than in New York City are given lessons and instruction by correspondence. The society has published a large number of works on its religious philosophy, most of which were written by Swami Vivekananda, and his successors and followers. Following the custom of the Hindu priesthood, the Swamis do not accept a salary or any remuneration for their services but freely devote their time and energy to the spiritual growth and unfoldment of all men and women, without regard to caste, creed, or nationality.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Swami Bodhananda, Vedanta Society, New York City, and approved by him in its present form.

THE VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA

STATISTICS

The data given for 1936 represent 72 active organizations of The Volunteers of America, all reported as being in urban territory. These statistics were compiled from schedules sent directly to the Bureau by the individual stations and the data relate to these stations only.

The local station, or post, is the statistical unit in the report of this denomination, and the membership includes those who are active in the service as officers and workers, as well as those who, being in accord with the aims, teachings, and doctrines of the society, regularly attend the meetings and observe the sacraments at Volunteer missions and contribute to the support of the work.

Comparative data, 1906-36.—Table 1 presents, in convenient form for comparison, a summary of the available statistics of The Volunteers of America for the census years 1936, 1926, 1916, and 1906.

TABLE 1.—COMPARATIVE SUMMARY, 1906 TO 1936

ITEM	1936	1926	1916	1906
Stations (local organizations), number.....	72	133	97	65
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-61	36	32	-----
Percent.....	-45.9	(?)	(?)	-----
Members, number.....	7,923	28,756	10,204	2,194
Increase ¹ over preceding census:				
Number.....	-20,833	18,552	8,010	-----
Percent.....	-72.4	181.8	305.1	-----
Average membership per station.....	110	216	105	34
Station buildings, number.....	33	27	16	10
Value—number reporting.....	27	25	13	10
Amount reported.....	\$435,005	\$573,809	\$226,950	\$83,521
Average value per station.....	\$16,111	\$22,952	\$17,458	\$8,352
Debt—number reporting.....	16	16	9	6
Amount reported.....	\$67,832	\$154,476	\$93,516	\$40,621
Officers' quarters, number.....	13			
Value—number reporting.....	7			
Amount reported.....	\$52,237			
Expenditures:				
Stations reporting, number.....	67	102	67	-----
Amount reported.....	\$418,553	\$728,612	\$232,010	-----
Commissioned officers' salaries.....	\$65,275			
All other salaries.....	\$44,636			
Repairs and improvements.....	\$11,185			
Payment on station debt, excluding interest.....	\$7,894			
All other current expenses, including interest.....	\$103,465			
Local relief and charity, Red Cross, etc.....	\$157,886			
Home missions.....	\$3,851			
Foreign missions.....	\$20			
To general headquarters for distribution.....	\$6,455			
All other purposes.....	\$17,886			
Not classified.....		\$191,855	\$97,754	-----
Average expenditure per station.....	\$6,247	\$7,143	\$3,463	-----
Sunday schools:				
Stations reporting, number.....	51	80	26	36
Officers and teachers.....	414	761	128	223
Scholars.....	4,292	9,942	1,483	1,736

¹ A minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

² Percent not shown where base is less than 100.

State tables.—Tables 2, 3, 4, and 5 present the statistics for The Volunteers of America by States. Table 2 gives for each State for 1936 the number and membership of the stations, membership classified by sex, and data for Sunday schools. Table 3 gives for selected States the number and membership of the stations for the four census years 1906 to 1936, together with the membership for 1936 classified as "under 13 years of age" and "13 years of age and over." Table 4 shows the value of station buildings and the amount of debt on such property for 1936. Table 5 presents, for 1936, the station expenditures, showing separately current expenses, improvements, benevolences, etc. In order to avoid disclosing the financial statistics of any individual station, separate presentation in tables 4 and 5 is limited to those States in which three or more stations reported value and expenditures.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF STATIONS, MEMBERSHIP BY SEX, AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS, BY STATES, 1936

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of stations	Number of members	MEMBERSHIP BY SEX				SUNDAY SCHOOLS		
			Male	Female	Sex not reported	Males per 100 females ¹	Stations reporting	Officers and teachers	Scholars
United States.....	72	7,923	3,341	2,949	1,633	113.3	51	414	4,292
NEW ENGLAND:									
Maine.....	1	31	18	13			1	13	62
Massachusetts.....	4	503	3	6	494		2	10	96
Rhode Island.....	1	36			36				
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:									
New York.....	8	890	331	159	400	208.2	6	49	492
New Jersey.....	7	474	222	252		88.1	7	63	533
Pennsylvania.....	5	611	267	344		77.6	5	50	573
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Ohio.....	7	362	219	143		153.1	6	53	769
Indiana.....	2	130	6	4	120		1	7	56
Illinois.....	4	515	194	321		60.4	4	25	338
Michigan.....	3	440	315	125		252.0	2	14	173
Wisconsin.....	2	55	26	29			2	18	117
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Minnesota.....	1	144	63	81			1	10	150
Iowa.....	1	40			40				
Missouri.....	1	450	375	75					
North Dakota.....	1	126	26	100		26.0	1	8	123
South Dakota.....	1	213	125	88					
Nebraska.....	1	60	36	24					
SOUTH ATLANTIC:									
Delaware.....	1	56	20	36			1	6	47
District of Columbia.....	1	225			225				
Virginia.....	2	64			64		1	7	25
West Virginia.....	1	200			200				
Florida.....	1	26			26		1	6	20
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Kentucky.....	1	1,056	489	567		86.2	1	10	118
Tennessee.....	2	105	33	72			2	8	94
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Texas.....	1	75	40	35					
MOUNTAIN:									
Montana.....	1	14	7	7			1	4	13
Colorado.....	1	35	17	18			1	9	70
PACIFIC:									
Washington.....	4	295	184	83	28		1	13	176
Oregon.....	1	225	75	150		50.0	1	11	90
California.....	5	467	250	217		115.2	3	20	157

¹ Ratio not shown where number of females is less than 100.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF STATIONS, 1906 TO 1936, AND MEMBERSHIP BY AGE IN 1936, BY STATES

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more stations in either 1936, 1926, 1916, or 1906]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	NUMBER OF STATIONS				NUMBER OF MEMBERS				MEMBERSHIP BY AGE, 1936			
	1936	1926	1916	1906	1936	1926	1916	1906	Under 13 years	13 years and over	Age not re- ported	Per- cent under 13 ¹
United States.....	72	133	97	65	7,923	28,756	10,204	2,194	1,092	4,631	2,200	19.1
NEW ENGLAND:												
Massachusetts.....	4	4	3	3	503	297	154	66			503	
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:												
New York.....	8	14	11	7	890	1,900	1,153	298	53	437	400	10.8
New Jersey.....	7	7	6	3	474	1,243	373	273	54	188	232	22.3
Pennsylvania.....	5	9	8	7	611	1,749	506	133	113	201	297	36.0
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Ohio.....	7	9	6	5	362	3,398	650	135	38	222	102	14.6
Indiana.....	2	8	3	3	130	1,301	134	124		130		
Illinois.....	4	10	5	7	515	1,228	1,112	214	175	340		34.0
Michigan.....	3	7	1	3	440	658	19	60	193	247		43.9
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:												
Minnesota.....	1	4	1	2	144	350	50	200		144		
Iowa.....	1	1	3	2	40	78	388	14			40	
Nebraska.....	1	1	2	3	60	160	227	70	20	40		
Kansas.....		3	2			1,050	710					
SOUTH ATLANTIC:												
Georgia.....		3	1			646	39					
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Tennessee.....	2	3	3		105	341	530		24	81		22.9
Alabama.....		1	3			38	156					
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:												
Louisiana.....		4	2			1,090	659					
Texas.....	1	8	1		75	781	112			75		
PACIFIC:												
Washington.....	4	4	6	4	295	2,296	461	260		211	84	
California.....	5	11	5	4	467	2,601	594	112	10	457		2.1
Other States.....	17	22	25	12	2,812	7,551	2,177	235	412	1,858	542	18.1

¹ Based on membership with age classification reported; not shown where base is less than 100.² Includes 2 stations each in the States of Wisconsin and Virginia; and 1 in each of the following—Maine, Rhode Island, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Delaware, West Virginia, Florida, Kentucky, Montana, Colorado, and Oregon, and the District of Columbia.**TABLE 4.—VALUE OF STATION BUILDINGS AND AMOUNT OF DEBT BY STATES, 1936**

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more stations reporting value of buildings]

STATE	Total number of stations	Number of station buildings	VALUE OF STATION BUILDINGS		DEBT ON STATION BUILDINGS	
			Stations reporting	Amount	Stations reporting	Amount
United States.....	72	33	27	\$435,005	16	\$67,838
New York.....	8	6	4	55,500	3	14,000
Other States.....	64	27	23	379,505	13	53,832

¹ Includes 2 stations in each of the following States—New Jersey, Ohio, Illinois, Washington, and California; and 1 in each of the following—Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, and Oregon, and the District of Columbia.

TABLE 5.—STATION EXPENDITURES BY STATES, 1936

[Separate presentation is limited to States having 3 or more stations reporting]

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	Total number of stations	EXPENDITURES				
		Stations reporting	Total amount	Com-missioned officers' salaries	All other salaries	Repairs and im-provements
United States.....	72	67	8418, 563	866, 275	844, 696	811, 185
NEW ENGLAND:						
Massachusetts.....	4	4	4, 363	3, 157	307	-----
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:						
New York.....	8	8	26, 586	7, 951	3, 163	1, 460
New Jersey.....	7	7	23, 989	3, 589	2, 776	483
Pennsylvania.....	5	4	19, 104	3, 430	675	2
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:						
Ohio.....	7	7	63, 601	7, 009	4, 967	931
Illinois.....	4	4	35, 618	2, 586	473	607
PACIFIC:						
Washington.....	4	4	17, 647	4, 860	468	390
California.....	5	4	20, 837	7, 521	654	233
Other States.....	28	1 25	206, 806	25, 172	31, 153	7, 079

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE	EXPENDITURES—continued						
	Payment on station debt, excluding interest	Other current expenses, including interest	Local relief and charity	Home missions	Foreign missions	To gen-eral head-quarters	All other purposes
United States.....	\$7, 894	\$103, 465	\$157, 886	\$3, 851	\$20	\$6, 455	\$17, 686
NEW ENGLAND:							
Massachusetts.....	-----	-----	899	-----	-----	-----	-----
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:							
New York.....	560	5, 388	4, 871	308	-----	921	1, 964
New Jersey.....	1, 658	3, 692	8, 199	328	-----	1, 146	2, 118
Pennsylvania.....	-----	1, 189	10, 599	784	-----	543	1, 882
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:							
Ohio.....	180	8, 149	40, 649	232	-----	513	971
Illinois.....	360	11, 759	18, 947	48	20	206	612
PACIFIC:							
Washington.....	-----	5, 945	4, 602	180	-----	1, 054	143
California.....	290	7, 179	4, 156	201	-----	468	135
Other States.....	4, 846	60, 164	64, 964	1, 770	-----	1, 604	10, 056

¹ Includes 2 stations in each of the following States—Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Tennessee; and 1 in each of the following—Maine, Rhode Island, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, Florida, Kentucky, Montana, Colorado, and Oregon, and the District of Columbia.

HISTORY, DOCTRINE, AND ORGANIZATION ¹

HISTORY

General and Mrs. Ballington Booth, in the spring of 1896, after having accomplished an evangelistic and benevolent work of national proportions, were persuaded, by friends who had witnessed their former success, to organize a Christian and benevolent movement that should be American in its principle and conduct, with its governing officers and headquarters in this country.

In response to this ever-growing call, General and Mrs. Booth held their first public meetings in March of that year, and almost immediately the new society, under the name of The Volunteers of America, became active in many parts of the country. Subsequently, in November 1896, the organization was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York.

From the beginning the organization has been declared to be an auxiliary of the church, and converts have been encouraged to unite with churches of their preference, so that a large growth in membership has neither been expected nor realized.

Those who have felt the call to engage in the work have been stimulated and trained to carry to others the redemptive message they have themselves received. The Volunteers of America have continually endeavored to work along lines that do not conflict with any other religious society.

DOCTRINE

In doctrine The Volunteers are in harmony with the evangelical churches on all essential points. Their principles are stated in a book of rules, known as The Volunteer Manual, issued by order of the grand field council, and those who make application to join as officers subscribe to these doctrines, outlined in brief on an application form. They include belief in one supreme, triune God, in the Bible as given by inspiration of God, and the divine rule of all true godly faith and Christian practice; in Jesus Christ as truly man and yet as truly God. They believe that Jesus Christ, by sacrifice of His life, made atonement for all men; that in order to obtain salvation it is necessary to repent toward God, believe in Jesus Christ, and become regenerated through the Holy Spirit; that the Holy Ghost gives to each person inward witness of acceptance; that it is possible for those who have been accepted by God to fall from grace and, except as restored, to be eternally lost; that it is possible for Christians to be so cleansed in heart as to serve God without fear, in holiness and righteousness throughout life; that the soul is immortal; and that the punishment of the wicked and the reward of the righteous are eternal.

The Volunteers believe in the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's Supper, and give opportunity for the observance of these rites at the various stations. They also ordain their officers to the gospel ministry after due preparation and a satisfactory examination upon the prescribed course of study.

ORGANIZATION

The government of The Volunteers of America is democratic. The term "military," appearing in the manual, is applied only in the bestowing of titles, the wearing of uniforms, and the movements of officers. As a corporate society the government is vested in the grand field council, which is composed of the officers of, or above, the rank of major. This council elects the directors, nine in number, who are the responsible financial officers, and who act as trustees and custodians of the property.

The commander in chief, or general, is elected for a term of 5 years. The officials forming his cabinet or staff are the national commander whose title is brigadier general; the executive secretary, field secretary, and secretary of audit and property, each with the title of colonel; the secretary for social welfare; and the regional officers. The departments or regional areas are usually under the command of an officer of the rank of colonel. They comprise 2 or more districts, each under the command of a regional officer, who may have 20 or more stations under his control.

¹ This statement, which is substantially the same as that published in vol. II of the Report on Religious Bodies, 1926, has been revised by Col. James W. Merrill, field secretary, The Volunteers of America, New York City, and approved by him in its present form.

A post consists of an officer in charge, assistants, secretary, treasurer, trustees, sergeants, corporals, and soldiers. There is no limit to the membership of a post in point of numbers. The commissions are issued by the commander in chief and countersigned by the head of the division and the secretary of the field department.

WORK

The mission of The Volunteers of America, as announced at its inauguration, is evangelical—carrying the gospel of good will and good living to unchurched people. At the Volunteer mission meetings, however, it has been found that many in attendance are needy, often requiring immediate help. It has, therefore, proved essential that provision be made to aid such, and in pursuance of this desire a number of welfare undertakings have been launched and carried on.

These benefactions are many; among them the care of underprivileged city children. Day nurseries and kindergartens, summer outings for city children and their mothers, prove a godsend to many hundreds. There are maternity homes for unfortunate girls and emergency shelters for transient and homeless men; food depots are established and, in some cases, breadlines. Sick and injured persons among the needy and unemployed are given hospital and dispensary treatment; thousands of pairs of shoes and garments are given children who otherwise could not attend school. At Christmas time many thousands of families are provided dinners, the food being sent to their own homes.

Health camps are established at a number of centers where many hundreds of children receive from 10 to 20 days of real country life. All enjoy the fresh air and child sports; in most cases they have good bathing beaches. In many camps the mothers accompany their children, the camp houses being of the small bungalow type—one family to each cottage. Invariably the child here makes marked improvement in health and weight.

Orphan and neglected children find all-year-round homes with The Volunteers of America. These homes are homelike in appointments and usually established amid rural surroundings. All children of school age are required to attend the public schools.

In a number of cities "Theodora Homes" are maintained for widowed mothers and their little ones. Here the family is kept together and the children are cared for by the home staff while the mother earns a livelihood. After her day's employment she returns to the Home where the children await her, and thus they spend a major part of their time with the mother.

Homes for young women are operating in a number of cities, each aiming to help the girl, who, thrown upon her own resources, is in need of a temporary home. The girl without money, work, or friends, is received and cared for amid cheerful surroundings while securing a position. Many of these girls are talented, capable executives of the white-collar class; others, equally worthy, are willing and anxious for work in factory or store.

Prison work is maintained among State and Federal institutions. This is known as the Volunteer Prison League and is under the direction of Mrs. Ballington Booth, the founder. Prisoners are visited and meetings held for their benefit in the chapels, always in cooperation with the chaplains. Prisoners are encouraged to observe the rules and discipline of the prison, and urged to prepare for lives of usefulness when they shall again take their places in society.

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